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CITY BUYS SITE FOR STATION 2

Process Uncovers 1065 Feet of Land Untaxed for at Least Thirty Years.

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ELKS GET HOSPITAL LOT

The city council picked out a site for police station 2 yesterday, and in doing so discovered that there are 1065 square feet of land in the heart of the business section, now worth \$31 a square foot, on which the taxes have not been paid for at least a generation. The land was "spurlos versenkt," sunk without trace, so to speak.

In passing an order for the purchase of the property at 41-45 Arch street, corner of Hawley place, the council uncovered what is seemingly an astonishing case of under-assessing, as a result of which the city has lost much money in taxes. How far back it runs no one seems to know, but according to the records, no taxes have been collected on this 1065 square feet of land, which is on Hawley place, for at least 30 years.

City Buys for \$145,000.

The property now taken for the police station comprises two lots. The Hawley place lot is listed on the official records of the municipal assessing department as containing 1670 square feet. Actually it contains 2735 square feet, according to a recent survey. The land is assessed to Laurence Minot and J. Henry Russell, as trustees under the wills of Thomas B. and Eliza Winchester, but the negotiations for the sale to the city were carried on by the Bankers' Realty Company, acting for the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

The two lots, comprising 4762 square feet with buildings, are assessed for \$117,000. The sum to be paid by the city is \$145,000, the council voting to transfer this sum from the appropriation for the new police headquarters, plans for which slumped some time ago.

John Reck, the city real estate expert, laid the information concerning the under-assessing before the council, explaining that it was undoubtedly the municipal surveyors who had made the mistake by which 1065 square feet of terra firma had become lost so far as collecting any taxes thereon was concerned.

He remarked naively that it was not unlikely that similar "errors" had been made in assessors' listing of other downtown land, likewise costly.

No Chance of Back Taxes.

Inquiry of the assessing department as to the possibility of collecting any back taxes on the resurfaced land brought the reply that the department is of the opinion that no legal steps can be taken to recover taxes lost by the "errors" of its own employees.

It was away back to the Fitzgerald administration that the first steps were taken for a new police station to relieve division 2 from the quarters on Court square, condemned a decade ago

as not fit for habitation. Not wheresoever as well as "drunks" still must find dormitory. Of this fifth site, John Beck says:

"The city is fortunate in being able by the consolidation of an attractive property and a parcel directly in the rear thereof to acquire a large corner parcel affording all of the essentials, such as light, air and accessibility, for the development of a new building." The price paid is fair, Mr. Beck says, being less than \$31 per square foot. The frontage is 45 feet on Arch street, 100 feet on Hawley place, 51 feet on a line nearly parallel to Arch street, and about 100 feet on a slightly irregular line parallel to Hawley place. The transfer is subject to leases which expire next summer.

Approves Sale to Elks.

The council was called in special session by the mayor to approve his order for the sale to the Elks for \$40,000 of the old reservoir property on Parker Hill, on which the Elks promise to erect a \$250,000 hospital for the federal government, and the order was promptly approved by unanimous vote.

The council also passed an order for the expenditure of \$100,000 from the income from the Parkman fund, of which \$25,000 is to be used for planting oaks and shrubbery along the Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park; \$30,000 for transforming a stable in Franklin Park to a garage, erecting a paint shop and fireproofing carpenter and machine shops and constructing a water supply; \$30,000 for a new roadway, Boylston street-Commonwealth avenue, through the Fens, and \$15,000 for concrete walks on the Common along the Charles street and Boylston street malls.

The council also gave first readings to two \$5000 loan orders, introduced by Councilman John J. Attridge; one for plans for a municipal building in Brighton square, Brighton, and the other for a police station in West Roxbury, where the old pumping station is to be rebuilt.

Sounding still less good was Mr. Crocker's testimony, haltingly given, that Mr. Curley had said at one time that he had a half-interest in Marks Angell's junk business; and Director Crane of the Mutual Bank was a distinct disappointment to the mayor's friends in testifying that he understood Mr. Curley obtained the bank loan to go into the plumbing business.

But the mayor will have to go back sooner or later on the witness stand to submit to the unpleasant questions of Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the finance commission, noted for his skill in cross-examination. The mayor may wait for the supreme court to act, but go back he must, and the crossing of swords between his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, and Atty. Hurlburt will be a duel well worth watching. Let us hope that Mr. Coakley will address his client with proper regard for etiquette. The mayor wishes to be addressed as "Mr. Mayor," and not, on such a formal occasion, as "Mr. Curley."

Mr. Coakley should not forget.

Councilman Daniel J. McDonald, although possessed of considerable avaduolis, is "light on his feet," and demonstrated remarkable terpsichorean grace at the dinner of the council and friends at the Black and White Club. Unfortunately, the rules of the club prohibit men from dancing together, otherwise there would have been some interesting duos as well as solos. Councilman McDonald introduced his friend, Charles Gibson, for a speech, and "Johnny" Doherty, otherwise and affectionately known as "Ginger," the genial City Hall "cep," renowned for elocutionary and vocal talent.

Deplorable to relate the table could not agree as to whether the song or the recitation should come first, one end insisting on music first, while the other wanted the poem. There was a sad clash, and thrice "Ginger" tried to satisfy both ends and the middle and thrice he sat down in some disgust, before the program went through, and he warbled cheerily and recited with pathos, finally succeeding in pleasing everybody, a difficult task, but one which has made Officer Doherty popular these many years.

George M. Curran, senator-elect, is already fast displacing Senator Thimble as a luminary in the Roxbury district. Indefatigable activity in anticipating and satisfying the wants of constituents counts, as the testimonial recently received by Senator-elect Curran from Company M of the 301st, at Camp Devens shows. He sent packages of little necessities to the Roxbury boys, and they gratefully responded with the following: "You may be sure that we appreciate your kindness, and also that you have the undivided support of the entire company in your coming election."

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CITY HALL

THE camouflage at City Hall by which Mayor Curley escaped obedience to the first summons for the re-opened investigation of the city's bonding business is now replaced by open defiance, and excitement among all his satellites as well as his enemies rises to fever heat. Standish Wilcox's lapsus linguae about "incriminating questions" is even regarded seriously. The powwows of the mayor with his campaign manager, John F. McDonald, as well as his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, have resulted in the mayor's sparring for time, and the trip to New York will afford opportunity for him to attend to business of a private nature, as well as to attend the dinner-dance of the Japanese consul-general, on which glittering function Mrs Curley had set her heart.

The mayor had no intention of submitting to renewed examination until after his friend George U. Crocker had testified concerning the purposes of the bank loan. The mayor expected, after the conference between himself and Mr. Crocker, that the testimony would be brought out that the Curley explanation of the purpose of obtaining the money was to pay campaign expenses, but it did not sound so good when Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt skilfully elicited the fact that \$2000 of it was repaid in November, and Mr. Curley did not announce his mayoralty candidacy till December.

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ATTY. DANIEL H. COAKLEY, counsel for Mayor Curley, almost brought disaster, unintentionally, upon the reporter of one of the afternoon newspapers, at the hearing before the finance commission. The newspaper man was seated next to Coakley at the long table. Coakley reached over and took a few sheets of paper which he used for making notes. Pretty soon, though, the reporter wanted his notes, and they were missing. After a scurry Coakley, who was helping in the quiet hunt, discovered he had unconsciously confiscated them. He gave them back.

"NOW YOU CAN GET OUT"

There is something almost heroic in Mayor Curley's refusal to accept a summons from the finance commission, as chronicled this morning in the Herald and Journal:

"You can tell the finance commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner in New York tonight with the consul-general of Japan, and I will not accept your summons. Now you can get out."

What rejoinder can the finance commission make to that? Will it appeal to the supreme court for action? But what could the supreme court of Massachusetts do, if, refusing to abide by its decision, the mayor should respond: **NOV 1 1917**

"You can tell the supreme court that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner in Washington tonight with the rear admiral of the Swiss navy, and I will not accept your opinion. Now you can get out, or I will have you recalled."

The mayor's time may not be his own, but his methods are.

"NOW YOU CAN GET OUT"

What would happen if the opponents of Mayor Curley and what he represents at City Hall should actually get together behind a candidate who could fight and win, who would be an honest mayor, who would be a wide-awake mayor, and who, above all, would not do what honest mayors have done before—allow professional political crooks to capitalize executive honesty for their own dishonest purposes?

What would happen if the professional upholders of municipal virtue in this town should descend early this month to the level of the average voter, divest themselves of their highly cultivated and therefore incredibly ignorant prejudices, and accept as their candidate for mayor one who, while he might not be a polished speechmaker, while he might not be a member of any Back Bay club, while he might have committed the almost unpardonable crime of assailing Good Government methods and candidates, would beyond the shadow of a doubt make as efficient a mayor as this city ever saw?

What would happen? This newspaper has no candidate for mayor, and it is not inclined to believe that such a candidate as it has in mind would be accepted by those who specialize in intellectual political ignorance, but if such a choice should be made, the inevitable result would be this:

On inauguration day, the candidate thus chosen would say to the present mayor of Boston what the latter said to the constable this week after declining to respond to a summons from the Boston finance commission:

"Now you can get out."

ONE POSSIBLE CANDIDATE GOES TO EUROPE

The fact that George Holden Tinkham, Republican representative in Congress from a strong Democratic district, is on his way to France for the purpose of studying the needs of the American soldiers, indicates that Mr. Tinkham, who has been suspected of an ambition to be mayor of this city, will suppress his ambition for at least two years longer.

His strength as a vote-getter has been demonstrated so often and in Democratic wards and districts that it was felt that he would be induced to enter the contest this year against Mayor Curley; but it is probable that the present situation does not appeal to him. As long as the opponents of the mayor refuse to make their opposition effective in behalf of one popular and aggressive candidate, it is absurd to suppose that a successful campaign can be waged against him.

THE VOTE OF BOSTON

The vote of Boston yesterday constitutes a splendid augury for the coming municipal election. Frederick W. Mansfield, regular Democratic candidate, has carried the city by fewer than 5000 votes, a collapse almost without precedent in Boston politics. And, of course, he obtained many "Democratic label" votes which Mayor Curley cannot get in the forthcoming contest, since his opponent will also be a Democrat.

Boston is ordinarily Democratic by from 20,000 to 25,000. It gave Mr. Fitzgerald 21,000 plurality over Senator Lodge only a year ago. Of yesterday's result there is only one explanation, and that is an exceedingly simple one: The Democrats decided to tell Mr. Mansfield "to go away back and sit down." And they had very abundant reasons for doing so.

But we submit that Mr. Mansfield is more deserving of public favor than the present mayor of Boston. To be sure, Mansfield is far inferior in mentality to Mayor Curley, and in demagogic appeal and baseless promise Mansfield will go just as far as he knows how, but he is nevertheless above that utter shamelessness of method, that crafty, conscienceless intrigue which characterize the mayor's activities. May it not be possible that the same Democratic voters who decided to have a housecleaning on their state ticket will take the same course toward the municipal?

In four short weeks Congress will be busy appropriating billions more.

MR. HALE'S BOSTON VOTE

One would suppose that the candidate who made so comprehensive an appeal as did Matthew Hale, seeking the third party Prohibitionists, and the supporters of Mr. Mansfield and the Progressive Republicans would have made a clean sweep of this city. Instead of that he carries it by an even smaller plurality than Mr. Mansfield, showing that the Democratic mandate "to go away back and sit down" applies to Mr. Hale, too. If he cannot carry Boston with the nomination of three parties by more than 3000 votes, when the nomination of one of these three is ordinarily good for 20,000 or 25,000 majority, we doubt if he will prove a real asset to the forces of unrest.

It appeared when the contest opened that, with three nominations, Matthew Hale might subject the regular Republican nominee, Mr. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton—the candidate expectant for head of the ticket next year—to a severe strain. Many people predicted that Mr. Coolidge's majority would suffer severely in consequence of the combination against him. This has not proved the case. He comes through with flying colors—as he always does.

DENIES CURLEY IS A DEMOCRAT

Fitzgerald in Editorial Describes
"Meanness and Brutality"
at City Hall.

PREDICTS "AWFUL LICKING"

Former Mayor Fitzgerald, in this week's issue of *The Republic*, calls Mayor Curley "the most selfish, conceited and cold-blooded character that has occupied public office in this country in the present generation." The editorial follows:

"One of the disgusting contentions of some of those who are supporting Mayor or Curley is that in which they urge his support on the ground that his defeat would mean disaster to the Democratic party. Fortunately, this ground is taken by very few, and these men, if their careers are analyzed, will be shown to be the beneficiaries of the Curley system at City Hall and its allied interests.

"No Man Less a Democrat."

"No man has been less a Democrat, in its broad sense, than he since he entered City Hall. His first move, even before taking oath, was a notice to ward committee leaders that they would be ostracized when he was mayor. No language was too virulent to characterize them; they were the dregs of the universe, to let him tell it.

"He behaved in similar manner toward those who were running the state organization. There was no attempt at co-operation, except a hypocritical one with the G. G. A., to cover a secret business partnership. He let everybody understand that he was mayor for four years, and those who did not show a disposition to stand for the Curley way of doing things at City Hall must be put out of business. He was too crude to understand that under the present city charter the best way to promote his party's welfare was by the conduct of the city's business in an honest and progressive spirit that would unite rather than divide the citizenship.

Threatened to "Plug" Fitzgerald.

"One of the methods employed by him was to serve notice on all those who wished the presence of the mayor at any function, that nobody whose views crossed with his should be invited. He publicly gave notice that former Mayor Fitzgerald should be tabooed wherever he was expected. A year ago, when Mr. Fitzgerald was a candidate for the Senate, because Mr. Fitzgerald remonstrated with the mayor against the presentation of 'Where Are My Children?' and 'Is Any Girl Safe,' when Mayor Curley met Mr. Fitzgerald on the platform at the Democratic rally, in Tremont Temple, he threatened to 'plug him in the jaw.' It is needless to say that he did not carry out his threat. But this is a sample of Curleyism, which a few of the so-called leaders in Boston think it is dangerous to dislodge.

"There is nothing about Mr. Curley to attract men honestly looking forward to better things for their fellow-men. He is the most thoroughly selfish, conceited and cold-blooded character that has occupied public office in this country in the present generation. When discharging men at City Hall, it was not enough to separate them from the pay roll, but he sent special delivery letters to their homes after hours so that

the first news of the discharge would be known by the family. Chief Mullen of the fire department was a notable example. He discharged this fire chief without a moment's notice, though he was America's foremost fire fighter at the time, and the chief, broken in heart and in mind, gradually went to pieces, winding up his days in a sanitarium, in which he died years before his time by reason of the inhuman conduct of this man.

"Meanness and Brutality"

"He now pretends to be friendly to the laboring man, though he opposed them at the State House legislation providing for vacations for city employees. Although the cost of living steadily mounted during his administration, and he in the mean time had built a palace himself, he waited until a few months ago before giving the laborers any advance, and if it were not for the city council their pay would now be \$2.75 a day instead of \$3, whereas the ordinary laborer is now getting \$4 a day.

"Hardly a day passed during the first three years but what he showed in some cold-blooded manner his contempt for those who shared with him the conduct of the city's affairs. During the past few months he has been camouflaging, but he is not fooling anybody. If he were wise, he would retire and save himself not only from an awful licking, but from the humiliation which must come to him in the next two weeks, when he must face a four-year record of meanness and brutality unequalled in American politics."

MAYOR GIVES O'DAY'S JOB TO EX-SENATOR GREEN

Mayor Curley has given to former Senator James L. Green of Charlestown the \$1500 position as assistant registrar in the election department resigned by Michael O'Day when he could no longer stomach the Curley administration, and went over to the Andrew J. Peters headquarters.

Mayor Curley and Green's brother Thomas had a hostile encounter in the mayor's office, according to the latter, on Sept. 3 last.

OUR WATERWAYS VISITORS

John N. Cole, chairman of the Massachusetts commission on waterways and public lands, has done good work in persuading the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, which has just closed its annual convention at Miami, to come to Boston next year, with its 1000 delegates, for the probable discussion of Connecticut and Merrimac river improvements and the government acquisition of the Cape Cod canal. The convention will be here in September. It will do good in enlisting public interest in a question sure to grow in importance with the depletion of our coal supplies and the increasing pressure on our steam railroad lines. That public interest should soon translate itself into congressional action.

GALLIVAN LETS UP ON RIVALS

Congressman Departs from
Criticisms and Tells Why
He Is Thankful.

CONFIDENT OF G. O. P. VOTES

Congressman James A. Gallivan delivered a Thanksgiving address at a number of meetings last night. Because of the holiday spirit he said that he would depart from criticism of the rival candidates for the mayoralty, and would mention a few of his own reasons for being thankful. Here are some:

"That there is to be an election for mayor this year, as I have every reason to believe that a majority of the citizens will make up their minds to vote for me.

"That I am living in so loyal a congressional district, and that 18,460 voters have signed my mayoralty nomination papers.

"That hundreds of brilliant speakers have signified their willingness to go on the stump for me; that my health is such that I can make the fight; that thousands of Republicans have assured me of support; that by 14 years' service as street commissioner I became familiar with the great problems and duties of civic responsibility; and, finally, that on the 200th anniversary of the first Thanksgiving ever observed in Massachusetts I will be in the mayor's office serving the city to the best of my ability."

CURLEY CALLS PETERS HOSTILE TO VETERANS

Spanish War Measure He Cites Not
5 Per Cent. Bill.

Mayor Curley last night reiterated his allegation that Andrew J. Peters, when in the Legislature, displayed hostility to the Spanish war veterans, and added that one bill in their interest (H 1519), defeated by a tie vote, 73 to 73, Mr. Peters might have carried.

Mayor Curley, however, admits by his quotation of the bill that it was not the 5 per cent. preference bill, and thus Mr. Peters's denial is substantiated. House bill 1519 extended to Spanish war veterans all the preferences enjoyed by civil war veterans in appointments, removals, suspensions or transfers in the civil service, providing only that the civil war men should be preferred over the Spanish war men. The 5 per cent. bill of later years was a much milder measure.

PETERS REFUTES MAYOR'S CHARGE

Was Not in Legislature When
Spanish War Veterans' 5
P. C. Bill Was Introduced.

ALSO EXPLAINS RESIDENCE

Andrew J. Peters last night sharply retorted upon Mayor Curley's "mendacious statements" concerning Mr. Peters's vote in the Legislature on the Spanish war veterans' preference bill. Mr. Peters did not vote against the 5 per cent. preference bill, and his correction of the mayor's assertion follows:

"Mayor Curley is again indulging in his characteristically mendacious statements in reference to his record and mine. He says that he voted for and I against the Spanish war veterans' 5 per cent. preference bill. This is untrue.

Opposed Different Bill.

"The bill which I voted against was a bill to extend to veterans of the Spanish war all the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the aged veterans of the civil war. Public opinion was so strongly against it that it was abandoned and no attempt was made to pass it after 1904. This objectionable bill was the one that Mayor Curley voted for and I against.

"The bill containing the 5 per cent. exemption for Spanish war veterans was never before any Legislature of which Mr. Curley and I were members.

"It was introduced into the Legislature of this year. James H. Devlin, Jr., the legislative counsel for the city, appeared against the bill in behalf of the mayor. This is the same bill that the mayor says he voted for.

"Yet Mayor Curley has the effrontery to attempt to distort the facts in such a way as to make one of his characteristic appeals to class and group selfishness, appeals in which he is indeed an adept."

Also Denies "Carpet-Bagging."

Mr. Peters also issued the following statement:

"My opponents are in desperate need of an issue when they assert that I am a resident of Dover, Mass., and not legally qualified to be mayor of Boston. They ought to know that this statement is unqualifiedly false.

"When the returns come in from precinct 8, ward 22, the votes of my neighbors and friends in Forest Hills will be a sufficient refutation of this statement and will prove that I am not a carpet-bagger in Boston.

"But for those who do not know the facts, I want to say that I was born and brought up in the house now occupied by me, my wife and family. My father and grandfather lived there before me. I was elected from there to the House of Representatives in 1902, to the Senate in 1904 and 1905, and to the national House of Representatives for four terms. I have never had any other residence or voted from any other place.

"While in Congress and later as assistant secretary of the United States treasury, my official duties required me to live in Washington, but my home always remained at Forest Hills and I

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resided there with my wife and children when Congress was not in session. I have a farm at Dover, Mass., where neither I nor my wife ever spent a night until last summer, and where we have altogether spent only about two months. In fact the house was not completed until last June.

Alludes to Milk Episode.

"Having four young children it is not strange that I should have milk shipped to my home at 310 South street, Jamaica Plain. Moreover, all these facts could have been ascertained upon inquiry, without employing private detectives to steal the cans in order to photograph the return address to Dover, Mass. However, I have no complaint to make of such expenditure of my opponents' campaign money.

"Of course, all their statements are purely for newspaper consumption. No one will ever bring the question before the court for action. In my opinion no one has ever thought of doing so."

The Columbus Republican Club of Suffolk county last night indorsed Mr. Peters for mayor, and the Columbus Republican Club of East Boston indorsed Peters for mayor and Wellington for the council. Crescenzo De Simone is president of the former organization.

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PLENTY OF CANDIDATES ASSURED FOR CITY BALLOT

Nine Seek Seats in Council, Four the School Board, in Addition to Mayoral Aspirants.

Four and possibly five candidates for the mayoralty, nine candidates for the three seats in the council, and four for the two seats in the school committee will appear on the ballot Dec. 18.

When the last hour for filing nomination papers arrived, at 5 o'clock last night, it became apparent that the following were certainly on the list, unless withdrawals are filed before Dec. 5.

FOR MAYOR.

James M. Curley.
James A. Gallivan.
Andrew J. Peters.
Peter F. Tague.

If the claims of the Curley-Howland Republicans prove to be genuine, then the name of Frank B. Howland will also appear. James Oneal, the Socialist, will probably not get on the ballot. A batch of papers was filed for him just before the closing hour last night, and the election officials have not been able as yet to make any statement either as to his or anybody else's papers, but the chances are said to be against him. No papers were filed for George O. Wood.

FOR CITY COUNCIL.

John J. Cassidy.
Thomas F. Coffey.
Alfred E. Wellington.
Joseph J. Leonard.
Patrick B. Carr.
Albert Hurwitz.
Henry E. Hagan.
Daniel W. Lane.
James T. Moriarty.

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Joseph Lee.
William S. Kenny.
Michael H. Cercoran.
Richard J. Lane.

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Daly Fails to Get on Ballot.

George T. Daly, candidate for the city council, who had filed about 1500 names, said he arrived with the needed 500 more just as the riot broke out and was unable to get through the crowd, but the election commissioners ruled that they could not receive the final Daly papers and his name will not go on the ballot.

Commissioner Burlen said, after it was all over: "I made arrangements to have persons arriving late come in at the lower door, so that there would be no attempt by the crowd to hold anybody back. A policeman was stationed there. I'm sorry that Mr. Daly, according to his story, was not able to get through the crowd to file his last bunch, I ordered the officers to clear the filing room of all but those who wished to file papers, and, as you know, even the reporters went out, but Gilpin refused, and the police would not obey my orders to force him out."

Election Commissioner Edward G. Murphy said: "A bunch of papers was snatched out of my hand. I had accepted them to help the late-comers, as it was still not quite 5. I think some of the papers were Oneal papers."

Chairman Toomey said: "No papers were accepted after 5 o'clock. The clock in the main room was fast. We were going by my watch, which was set on Harvard observatory time."

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Only One Remedy---That of Public Ownership

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THE issue of fact between counsel for the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and counsel for the City of Boston concerning the price to be paid by the City of Boston for lighting its streets and public buildings illustrates the folly of private ownership and control of this public utility. Counsel for the Edison Company claims that they have been "stuck" by the contract with the City of Boston, and that it has earned little or nothing on the contract. The city counsel replies that the company has been padding its books in order to show false results.

Apparently there never can be any confidence or peace between the public and these public service corporations. It is perpetual war between them. Repeated disclosures of juggled accounts have forced the average citizen to believe that the companies think that any price they can gouge out of the public is not only proper, but evidence of skillful manipulation, of which they are quite proud. Friction, distrust and expensive service are the inevitable results of private ownership and operation of a public function like serving the public with light and transportation, and there is only one solution for the difficulty. The public should take the Edison Electric Illuminating plant and operate it.

A Manly Stand Is Taken by Congressman Gallivan

NO one can read the speech of Congressman James A. Gallivan to his constituents in South Boston last Saturday night without feeling great respect for his courage. He has taken the high ground. He has nailed his flag to the mast, burned his bridges behind him, put his back to the wall.

Those who criticized Mr. Gallivan because in Congress he voted for the Conscription Law must be very thoughtless citizens. How in the world does anybody suppose that this country can fight its battles by any such old-fashioned, discarded, inefficient and unjust method as the volunteer system of raising an army? The most unjust method imaginable is the volunteer system. It puts a premium on slackers, cowards and unpatriotic citizens. It doubles the burden of the men who are moved by patriotic spirit to volunteer. It is wrong and inefficient from every point of view. It is gone forever.

Congressman Gallivan has very little to fear from this issue. There can be very few fools in his district.

MAYOR TO OPEN SUGAR STATION

Plans to Sell Twenty Barrels Daily at Cost to Those in Actual Distress.

Ten municipal sugar stations will soon be established if plans of Mayor Curley go through. NOV 1 1917
The Mayor yesterday conferred with Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott and A. C. Ratschesky on plans for the city to purchase twenty barrels of sugar daily, to be sold at cost.

The stations would be supplied each morning with two barrels. The sugar would be sold to those having a doctor's prescription, a note from the Board of Health, nurse in the district, or a slip from the Board of Health office. The Mayor is desirous, chiefly, to see that nursing mothers, children and those in actual distress get the sugar.

"If it's a violation of any law, let them go ahead and get an injunction," said the Mayor. "If I can make these arrangements, I'm going to do it."

There would be stations in East

Boston, South Boston, Charlestown,

Roxbury, South End, at City Hall

Annex, Dorchester, Brighton

Hyde Park.

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SUMMONS MAYOR TO TESTIFY ON BONDING

Mayor James M. Curley and Corporation Counsel, John A. Sullivan have been summoned to appear before the Finance Commission tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock in connection with the re-opening of the famous bonding hearing.

The stage is set for a lively hearing and if Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt proves one-half of what he says he intends to prove it is very apparent that it will be a strenuous session.

Both the Mayor and Mr. Sullivan were scheduled to appear before the commission, having been summoned, but up to the time of adjournment neither put in an appearance.

CREATES SENSATION.

The announcement of the re-opening of the hearing created a sensation around City Hall.

The bomb that landed in the Curley trenches sent Edward J. Slattery, one of the Mayor's secretaries, and the man with whom Constable Reed left the Mayor's summons, in one direction, Corporation Counsel Sullivan's in another, Standish Willcox, of the Mayor's staff, out into the rain and up to the hearing, while the Mayor himself sat in his office, undisturbed, stating that he had received no summons.

Attorney Hurlburt in addressing the commission told the members just what he intended to prove. He stated that he had been led to believe that certain testimony given by Francis L. Daly, former business partner of the Mayor was not true, and further stated "we shall contend that Mayor Curley is at present a member of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. If he is, he has made himself liable under the statutes to a fine of \$1,000 or a year in jail, or both."

Mr. Hurlburt then read the statute excluding Mayors and other city officials from membership in firms which do business with the cities of which they are officers.

SAYS MAYOR GAVE DALY \$8,000.

He also stated to the commission that he intended to show that Mayor Curley was the man who gave Francis Daly the \$8,000 with which Daly bought out his former partner's share in the old Sullivan-Daly Company, and that the money did not come from the source that Daly had previously testified.

Other witnesses took the stand and testified about a \$4,000 loan and other financial transactions of Mayor Curley's. The most important of these was Walter S. Crane of Dedham, one of the board of directors in a bank which did business with James M. Curley. He stated that at the time the loan came before the board for consideration he understood that the money was to be used in connection with some plumbing business.

Standish Willcox was called but excused in order that his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, could be present to represent him. He will testify with the Mayor and Mr. Sullivan tomorrow morning.

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WOULD PUT MAYOR IN CONTEMPT

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Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt today accused Mayor Curley of displaying a "Finance Commission be Damned" attitude and asked the board for permission to go before the courts and have the Mayor adjudged in contempt of court for not appearing at today's hearing.

After consultation with Daniel H. Coakley, the Mayor's attorney, the Commission denied Mr. Hurlburt this privilege, announcing that Mr. Curley would appear tomorrow morning at 9:30.

The session, while short, was one of the liveliest of the many sittings. Attorneys Coakley and Hurlburt engaged in fiery verbal clashes almost continually. When Mr. Hurlburt assailed the Mayor's defiant attitude, and stated the Mayor, by his actions, had insulted and abused the dignity of the Commonwealth, Coakley jumped to his feet, red in the face, and almost shouted words of defiance at Hurlburt.

URGES APPEAL TO COURT.

Mr. Hurlburt openly charged the Mayor with attempting to evade the summons. He said:

"It seems to me that the Finance Commission has been completely ignored by Mr. Curley. By his attitude the dignity of the Commonwealth has been insulted and abused. There is nothing for me to do but to ask this commission for permission to go before the Supreme Court and ask for an order to show why Mr. Curley should not be punished for contempt of court."

"Mr. Curley apparently forgets that the summons issued by the commission is a command on the part of the Commonwealth. Assuming that he did have this New York engagement, he could have very easily have gotten in touch with the commission and explained the circumstances. I feel quite sure that this body would allow Mr. Curley to have gone to New York to receive the honors of the Rising Sun."

"Mr. Curley knew when we adjourned previously that he was wanted for this day. Then, too, even though he did go to New York, on this very vital mission, he could have gotten two trains last night, the midnight and the 1 a. m., and been here at 10 o'clock today. I can see absolutely no excuse. It appears to be intentional."

"His attitude reminds me of the expression by a certain New York man once, 'The Finance Commission be damned.'"

SAYS MAYOR NEVER DODGED.

Mr. Coakley jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"What this man has said is entirely outside of his rights. Why should he speak for Mr. Curley? I want to tell him that he is absolutely wrong. That is not the attitude of the Mayor. This engagement in New York was of great importance. It really demanded his appearance."

"There has never been and never will be any attempt on the part of Mayor Curley to dodge any summons. He has been here in the past, and I will have him just as soon as the 10 o'clock train arrives in this city, if you want him."

"Let Mr. Hurlburt go to the courts if you want to, but after I have explained the Mayor's circumstances, as I have, to this commission, it will be like the 100,000 men marching up the hill and then the 100,000 marching down again."

At the conclusion of the hearing it was decided to have Mr. Hurlburt go to New York to get the deposition of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, who was also to have appeared at the hearing. Mr. Sullivan is on his vacation. The commission stated that this would be done providing it was agreeable to Mr. Sullivan.

An affidavit signed by Robert Reid, the constable who served the Mayor's summons, was read, explaining just what took place in the Mayor's office when the papers were served.

REOPEN HEARING ON CITY BONDING

OCT 30 - 1917
NOV 3 1917

City Hall was surprised today when the announcement was made that the Finance Commission had reopened the now famous bond hearing. Further excitement was caused when Mayor Curley left the hall in order to take the witness stand before the commission at the school committee rooms in Mason street.

It was announced that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, former chairman of the commission, and George Uriel Crocker, former city treasurer and a former member of the commission, had also been summoned. Just what the commission had in mind was problematical.

Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the Finance Commission, refused to discuss the latest phase of the case. In reply to all queries as to just what new stuff the commission wants to dig into he turned a deaf ear.

It was thought, more than a month ago, that the hearing was ended when Mayor Curley finished his stormy session before the commission. The announcement then was that there were no further questions which the body desired to ask the Mayor. John A. Sullivan was never thought of as a possible witness.

Fitz Steps Aside for Mayor Curley

Political camouflage?

Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald says it wasn't when he stopped speaking at a meeting of parents and friends of 128 drafted men of Ward 21 and allowed Mayor Curley to speak instead.

"There was absolutely no political significance to my action," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "It was merely a token of appreciation to the Mayor of the city. I am fully conscious of the limited time a Mayor has, and I felt that it was only proper that the present Mayor should have some kind of recognition for attending the meeting."

Not only did he give way to the Mayor, but Mr. Fitzgerald moved a rising vote of thanks to him.

NOV - 4 - 1917

Have Fitz and Curley Made Up? It's Your Guess

NOV 4 1917

When John F. Fitzgerald, who used to hold the job, and James M. Curley, who now holds the job, ran into one another two nights ago on the platform of Washington Hall, Dorchester, strong men turned away and gentle women hung their heads. Nobody likes to see a homicide immediately after supper.

When a minute passed and no shot rang out upon the evening air, everybody looked up, and at just about that moment,--

"Ladies and gentlemen," Fitz was saying, "I propose a vote of thanks to the Mayor of Boston, who, busy man that he is, is not too busy to come out here to Dorchester to show his zealous interest in the affairs of the Boston boys who have gone to the war."

Mr. Curley bowed. He was quite evidently delighted. Fitz grinned. The audience applauded.

The meeting was of the fathers, mothers and other relatives of Dorchester's drafted men. The Mayor arrived at 9:30 o'clock. Former Mayor Fitzgerald was speaking. He quickly gave way in favor of his successor. Mr. Curley made a stirring speech and was leaving the platform when Mr. Fitzgerald exclaimed, "Wait a minute!" and then suggested a rising vote of thanks. The vote was unanimous. The Mayor went away happy.

Dorchester has not analyzed the incident, but the politicians of our city, whose name is legion, are asking two questions:

To wit, viz:

- 1.—"Have they made up?"
- 2.—"Or is Fitz in training for the camouflage division?"

FINDS CITY SUFFERED

Finance Commission Scores the Bond
MonopolyProper Supervision of Contracts
PreventedLower Price Available, Report
DeclaresMayor's Friends Secured Huge
Profits

Interest taken by Mayor Curley in the Peter J. Fitzgerald bonding business created a monopoly in the furnishing of bonds to city contractors during the years 1915 and 1916 and resulted in "a complete break down of efficient supervision over many contractors doing work for the city and in failure to enforce liability on bonds for breaches of contracts," in the opinion of the Finance Commission, which issued its second instalment of the bonding inquiry report today. The commission estimates that the total profits of the Fitzgerald agency in three years from city business amounted to \$63,936.92.

The commission outlines testimony given in public hearing by numerous contractors, who admitted that they took out bonds in the National Surety Company, whose agent was Mr. Fitzgerald, having been requested to do so by department heads and by employees in departments, also from the mayor's office. The commission reports evidence from a broker who declared that he was willing and had offered to bond contractors for \$8 a \$1000, which, he claimed, was less than the National Surety Company's rate, but he was always met with the reply from contractors that, if they did not give their bond to the National Surety Company, "the engineers on the job would crucify us." The report declares that if the city contractors could have had the benefit of the lower price the cost to the city on their bonds would have been correspondingly lower, as the contractor estimates the cost of his bond and insurance on city work and the city thus indirectly pays for contractors' bonds and insurance.

Mayor Curley's testimony before the commission is reviewed. He denied that there had been any protection. When asked if he could give any reason why so much of the contractors' bonding went to the National Surety Company during his administration, he testified that contractors were affected by the same "psychology" that city employees were affected by in the matter of furnishing bonds. If contractors knew that a particular company was favored by the mayor, or that a particular person close to the mayor politically was interested in a particular surety company and wished to be "in right" with the administration they would know how to act. The mayor did not recall on the stand that he had communicated with any contractors that he would like to have them give their bonds to the National Surety Company, but declared that if it had been necessary he would have sent for them.

The commission recommends that "all insurance brokers be allowed free, open and honest competition and approach to city contractors, free from psychological influence."

The Report in Detail

The commission's report says:

It appears that in 1913, John C. Paige & Company and O'Brien, Russo, & Company acting for the National Surety Company,

issued to the city of Boston contractors' bonds amounting to \$114,525, being 6.8 per cent of all the bonds given to the city by contractors.

"In 1914, the National Surety Company through the Fitzgerald agency, became surety on these contractors' bonds to the amount of \$785,191, or 38.8 per cent of the total amount issued. Of this amount only \$62,411 was issued by the firm of John C. Paige & Company. Other surety companies in the city of Boston gave bonds to the amount of \$1,238,260, or 61.2 per cent.

"In 1915, the change to the National Surety Company became even more marked, for in that year \$1,149,077, or 76 per cent of the total amount of bonds issued to contractors, went to the National Surety Company. All the other companies issued only 24 per cent, or \$364,101. Of the 76 per cent issued by the National Surety Company the agency of John C. Paige & Co. issued only \$22,200, so that the Fitzgerald agency issued \$1,126,877, or 98.1 per cent of the total amount issued by the National Surety Company.

"In 1916, after the investigation of the Finance Commission had begun and was being vigorously pursued, a change occurred, so that the percentage of business going to the National Surety Company diminished slightly. Thus, the National Surety Company became surety on bonds of contractors to the city of Boston to the amount of \$1,248,647, which though more in amount than the total of the year before was 65.9 per cent of the total amount of bonds given by contractors. Of this amount John C. Paige & Co. issued only \$35,800. The following table has been prepared which shows conclusively the transfer of patronage to the Fitzgerald agency:

National Surety Company—1913	\$114,525	6.8%
1914	\$785,191	38.8%
1915	\$1,149,077	76%
1916	\$1,248,647	65.9%

All Other Companies—1913, \$1,576,438, 93.2%; 1914, \$1,238,260, 61.2%; 1915, \$364,101, 24%; 1916, \$647,342, 34.1%.

"In former years no such monopoly as that of the Peter J. Fitzgerald agency had existed. During a former administration (1910-1914) no one broker furnished the bonds to the contractors. For example, in the case of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company thirty-five insurance brokers furnished bonds of that company in 1913-14 in addition to the bonds brought in by its office staff.

Mayor's Influence Exerted

"It is not difficult to find a reason for this change from one company to another company, for the number of contractors who appeared and testified before the Finance Commission shows that the influence of the administration of Mayor Curley was used to swell the business going to the Fitzgerald agency on city of Boston contract business. It appeared in evidence that persons who had contracts with the city of Boston were requested by department heads and by employees in departments to furnish as surety on their contracts the National Surety Company. This request came from persons in the public works department and other departments, and also direct from the mayor's office.

According to the testimony of Mr. Belcher, general manager of the Coffin Valve Company, his company had been the lowest bidder on a contract for supplying valves to the city, and in former years had furnished a surety company selected by itself, but in no case had it furnished as surety the National Surety Company. In 1915, however, being the lowest bidder on the valve contract, Mr. Belcher received a telephone message stating that it was from the mayor's office, requesting him to call up Mr. Fitzgerald at a certain number. No further statement was made as to why he should call up Mr. Fitzgerald, nor did he know Mr. Fitzgerald. He however telephoned as directed and asked Mr. Fitzgerald why he wanted to see him; he received the information that, having been

the lowest bidder on a contract, Mr. Fitzgerald would like to have him furnish the National Surety Company as surety upon his bond. Mr. Belcher stated that he made inquiries, and as a result deemed it wise to furnish the National Surety Company upon his bond.

"Mr. Batchelder of the Batchelder Brothers Coal Company, also had contracts with the city of Boston and prior to the advent of the Fitzgerald agency had furnished as surety another bonding company, but upon being the lowest bidder on a contract to supply the city of Boston with coal in 1915, was solicited by an official in the supply department to furnish the National Surety Company as surety on his bond. Mr. Batchelder deemed it wise to do so.

Easy to Get Contracts

"Israel Sisonsky, of the American Architectural Iron Works, being the lowest bidder on a contract for furnishing fire-escapes for schools in 1915, experienced some difficulty in having the contract awarded to him, but on receiving information from some unknown person that if he gave his bond to the National Surety Company the contract would be awarded to him, followed the advice and thereafter had no difficulty in securing contracts for work on school-houses.

"Mr. Dwyer, of the J. P. Dwyer Company, transferred his business to the National Surety Company, because he was asked to do so by a clerk in the schoolhouse department, and was awarded a contract with the city.

"Alfred J. Hixon, the treasurer of the Hixon Electric Company, stated that formerly his business had been done with the Cyrus Brewer Company, but when he called at the office of the schoolhouse department to sign a contract he talked with Mr. Curry of the department, and Mr. Curry said, 'Well, we will look after the bond for you. We will take care of the bond.' Mr. Hixon's bond was placed with the National Surety Company.

"Robert K. Rodgers of the Metropolitan Coal Company, testified that in 1915 his company had inserted the name of the America Surety Company as the bonding demanded by Mr. Fitzgerald. When Mr. Russo had told Mr. Fitzgerald that he had planned to give the liability to Mr. Brown, Mr. Fitzgerald remarked that if they could do work without a friend in the world, let them try it.

"Another contractor, George Baker Long of Worcester, had a contract for the construction of an addition to the Boston Public Library, and told Mr. Brown that he regretted he could not give him the bond, because he (Mr. Long) considered it good business judgment to give his bond to the National Surety Company.

Mayor Spoke of "Friends"

"About the time of this occurrence Mr. Brown states that he met Mayor Curley in the lobby of the Opera House and had a talk with him in regard to the Long bond. Mr. Brown told the mayor that he was after the bond 'hard,' and that he knew the mayor's friend, Mr. Fitzgerald, was after it; that he had no objection to open competition, but 'when they forced a man's contract as they were doing it was a serious proposition.' The mayor, according to Mr. Brown's testimony, replied: 'We all have our friends and if we don't take care of them we would not be worthy of them.'

"The mayor was asked if he could advance any reason for the large business going to the National Surety Company, and why contractors as a class should have transferred their business to the National Surety Company during his administration. He testified that contractors in giving bonds to the city for contracts which they had with the city were affected by the same—use his language—"psychology" that city employees were affected by in the matter of furnishing bonds.

TRANSCRIPT - NOV 1 1917.

CALLS MAYOR INSULTING

Mr. Hurlburt Denounces Ignoring Summons

Wanted to Bring an Order for Contempt

Finance Commission Gives Another Chance

John A. Sullivan's Deposition to Be

Taken

NOV 1 1917

"The Finance Commission be damned, is apparently Mayor Curley's attitude," exclaimed Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Commission in commenting today on the failure of the mayor to respond to the summons served on him yesterday afternoon for his appearance in public hearing at ten o'clock this morning at school committee headquarters for testimony in reference to newly discovered evidence in the city bonding investigation.

Mr. Hurlburt had read to the commission the affidavit of Constable Robert Reid, who had served the summons on the mayor, and had listened to Daniel H. Coakley, the mayor's counsel, who explained that the mayor was obliged to go to New York last night to keep an engagement for his attendance at a dinner given by the consul general of Japan. Mr. Hurlburt's words aroused the ire of Mr. Coakley, who asserted that the mayor intended no courtesy in not responding to the summons. He resented such an interpretation of the ~~intents~~ ~~feelings~~ of Mr. Hurlburt asked the commission to empower him to go before the Supreme Court to show cause why the mayor should not be punished for contempt, but the commission, after a consultation with Mr. Coakley, and receiving the assurance that the mayor would be on hand tomorrow morning at 9:30 o'clock, continued the hearing until that time.

When James M. Curley's name was called by Mr. Hurlburt, after the hearing had been opened, Mr. Coakley announced that he represented Mr. Curley, who had gone to New York to keep an engagement that Mr. Curley had made at the time the Japanese ambassadors were in Boston and which he deemed of "vital importance." Mr. Curley would be in Boston this afternoon and would appear before the Finance Commission at any other time to be named.

Mr. Hurlburt then read an affidavit by Constable Robert Reid, who served a summons for Mr. Curley's appearance at Tuesday's hearing, also a summons served yesterday afternoon for today's hearing.

What Mayor Said to Reid

Constable Reid's sworn statement to the commission on serving Mayor Curley with a summons, yesterday, is in part as follows:

"Mr. Power (the mayor's secretary) requested me to be seated, and I waited until the mayor had interviewed eight or ten persons; whereupon I addressed the mayor, who requested me to be seated at his desk and said: 'Wait a minute.' He then took from his pocket and returned to me the copy of the summons and the witness fee in its original envelope, which I had left with his secretary—Slattery—on the previous day, stating: 'I return this because I did not use it. I did not attend.'

"The mayor then said, 'Well, what have you now?' I handed him the copy of the summons marked B, together with the statutory fees, which he opened and read.

Denies Mayor Was Discourteous

Mr. Coakley objected to this remark, saying that Mr. Hurlburt had no right thus to interpret the mayor's attitude. The mayor was willing at all times to treat the Finance Commission with courtesy.

"I say that Mr. Hurlburt's attitude cannot be construed in the attitude of honesty toward this commission," Mr. Coakley remarked. "Mr. Curley, through me, says to this commission that 'here was no feeling of ignoring the commission. He went on a vital matter. My friend Hurlburt sneeringly refers to it, but the Supreme Court would not, in the light of this world war. Though Mr. Curley may not have spoken with proper courtesy to the constable—and many lawyers have not treated constables with dignity—he did not intend to ignore the commission."

Mr. Hurlburt, to explain his statement that Mr. Curley, took the attitude of the "Finance Commission be damned," said that when Mr. Curley was a witness he repeatedly insulted the commission by injecting remarks that had nothing to do with the questions asked. Mr. Coakley reminded the commission, and challenged refutation, that Mr. Curley had refrained from all such outside remarks after he (Curley) had insisted that Mr. Hurlburt refrain from insulting the witness. The commission then conferred with Mr. Coakley and announced that the hearing would go on at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Mr. Coakley having agreed to have Mayor Curley present at that time.

Will Take Sullivan's Deposition

Mr. Hurlburt then read a communication from George A. Flynn, acting corporation counsel, detailing the reasons why Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had left Boston on a long vacation, and was thus unable to respond to a summons to attend the hearing. His work on the Edison-City of Boston arbitration case had been exhausting and Mr. Sullivan, not having had a vacation for four years, was greatly in need of rest. Mr. Hurlburt suggested that the commission consider taking Mr. Sullivan's deposition in New York, and said he would go on to see that it was done. Chairman Murphy authorized the deposition to be taken.

Standish Willcox, one of the mayor's secretaries, who was also summoned as a witness today, was not called to the stand, Mr. Hurlburt remarking that he desired Mr. Willcox's testimony in connection with that of the mayor tomorrow.

The session closed in an hour after it was called. There were few spectators.

NOV 6 1917.

MAY BUY LONG ISLAND

Government Would Establish Base Hospital

Called Best Available Site in Boston

Mayor Would Sell Property, but Not Lease

Eleven Hundred inmates Could Be Placed

NOV 6 1917

There is a possibility of the Federal Government buying Long Island for a base hospital. The property has been inspected by officials, who recently came from Washington to look over available sites, and it is declared to be the best of all locations offered. The Government, however, would prefer to lease the property, and this plan Mayor Curley will combat. He will sell it at much below its actual valuation, and the price is understood to be \$1,300,000.

The infirmary department's plant is in use by eleven hundred inmates. Several hundred thousand dollars have been spent on old buildings and the erection of new buildings in the last six years. Though the plant is far from ideal for the purpose of hospital and almshouse, it is considered to be one of the best in the country. In case the island is sold the mayor would be able, so he asserts, to find accommodation for the inmates with little trouble, until permanent buildings can be erected on the colony plan in West Roxbury, near the old parental school.

The West department of the City Hospital, West Roxbury, which formerly was the Parental School plant, could accommodate 400 persons, and the remainder could be distributed, according to the mayor, in such institutions as the Home for Little Wanderers on West Newton street and the House of the Angel Guardian, Vernon street, Roxbury. If these accommodations were found to be insufficient, there are several other vacant buildings that could readily be made over for the purpose.

The mayor has ambitious plans for a new institution. He would build several hundred cottages and keep families together, rather than oblige man and wife to separate, when they share the city's bounty, as at present. He believes that such a plan would tend to remove many of the objections now heard at Long Island, and would work for economy as well.

The Boston Almshouse and Hospital on Long Island was erected in 1887 and since that time between 1100 and 1200 persons have been maintained there. Owing to the short-sighted policy of planning the institution, without fireproof buildings and without proper coördination and convenience, the city was obliged to spend \$408,000 in 1914 for extensive additions and half as much money since for fire-proofing and providing suitable means to combat fire. Two years ago the inmates of the old Charlestown Almshouse were moved to Long Island.

RECORD - NOV - 1917

BIRD LINKS CURLEY WITH MANSFIELD

Hybrid Democratic Ticket Won't Hook Progressives

NOV 1 1917

In a statement issued to the press last night, Charles Sumner Biard, former Progressive candidate for Governor, scores the political trick employed by Democratic supporters of Frederick W. Mansfield, of translating Mr. Bird's criticism, during the primary contest, of Gov. McCall's administration, as an endorsement of Mr. Mansfield. The statement in full reads as follows:-

"My criticism, during the primary contest, of Gov. McCall's administration, has been translated by some of my Democratic friends as an endorsement of Mr. Mansfield. That is far from the truth. I distinctly stated that if Mr. McCall secured the nomination I would support him. That is where I stand today.

"Mr. Mansfield's slogan that a vote for McCall will be interpreted as a vote against the Wilson Administration, is unadulterated buncombe and he ought to know it. He, too, is beating the tomtom and no person of sense will be fooled by such nonsense.

"Look over Mr. Mansfield's past record; read his public utterance; examine his intimate affiliations with the Curley political machine, which today controls Boston. Is it wise, or even safe, to turn over our State Government to Mr. Mansfield and to the democracy which he represents? In other words, do we want Curleyism in control of the State government? That is the vital issue before the voter next Tuesday.

"The hybrid Democratic ticket was framed to catch Progressive votes, but, unless I misjudge the situation, that kind of bait won't hook many of my old Progressive friends. It is true that thousands of Progressive-Republicans are not in full sympathy with the Republican party, but the Mansfield ticket, supersaturated, as it is, with the Curley democracy, is not an alluring substitute. I, for one, shall vote for Gov. McCall."

NOV 1 - 1917

GIRL BOOTBLOCKS ATTEND HEARING

NOV 1 1917

The question of whether or not the city should accept Mayor Curley's new ordinance to prohibit the employment of women under 21 years of age in boot-blacking places was discussed by both the "pros" and the "cons" at a special hearing before the City Council in City Hall last evening. After both

sides had been heard, the Council took the matter under consideration.

William H. O'Brien of 9 Hinckley st., Dorchester, and Miss Mary K. O'Sullivan of 541 Winthrop st., West Medford, were the principal speakers in favor of the ordinance. Miss Sullivan is an industrial inspector for the State Board of Labor and Industries, although she said she was appearing in a personal capacity last evening.

Mr. O'Brien stated that he was in favor of the ordinance because it was necessary to adopt some such measure for the sake of decency and morality. He stated that he would even be glad to see the age limit in the matter stricken out, and have it made that no women—young or old—should be employed in a shoe-shine "parlor."

Five of the girls who are employed at the only shop in Boston which has women shiners were at the hearing to protest against the acceptance of the ordinance. Three of them are 18 years of age and would be affected by the ordinance.

All five girls testified that they are paid \$12 each week for their services, besides having all the tips they receive. They stated that their tips average between \$15 and \$18, bringing their average wages to \$28.

Oscar Fordunski of 5 Supple st., Roxbury, testified that he was the owner of the shining establishment at 7 Bromfield st., where the girls are employed. He said that he had opened his place early in July, and had secured women shiners wholly for business reasons, and that he had been fairly successful in a business way, as his profits average around \$100 weekly. Fordunski claimed that he could find no harm in employing the women, as they were dressed properly in bloomer-dresses and "everything is conducted on the square and in plain sight."

NOV - 3 - 1917 SULLIVAN OUSTED BY MAYOR CURLEY

Big Sensation Created at Bond Trial Before Finance Commission

CHARGES ATTORNEY AIDED "FRAME-UP"

"I Know Sullivan's Method of Stealing Elections," He Declares

Mayor Curley created a sensation on the witness stand before the Finance Commission yesterday when, after reading a letter of resignation received from Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, he loudly declared that he would not give him an opportunity to resign, as he has been removed from office. Sullivan asks to resign Jan. 1, or sooner, if accepted.

The climax of the proceedings, which were undoubtedly the most dramatic that ever occurred before the Finance Commission, came after the Mayor was questioned regarding certain testimony offered by Sullivan before the

Finance Commission some time ago which tends to incriminate the Mayor.

"In view of all the facts in this case, I believe that Sullivan has joined hands with Chairman Murphy of this commission for the purpose of attempting to frame up the Mayor of Boston," said the Mayor.

"It is an attempt to strengthen the forces of Andrew J. Peters in this mayoralty campaign. From the tenor of the questions I have been asked here and from the intimacy I have had with Sullivan and Peters, and knowing Sullivan's method of stealing elections and stuffing ballot boxes in the old days, I have reason to believe he has resigned to join the opposition, but I won out four years ago when every hand was raised against me, and I am going to win out again this year. Good day."

Mayor Curley announced later in the day that William J. Hennessey, a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, had been appointed acting corporation counsel. Hennessey is a former alderman and has been a member of the Schoolhouse Commission for two and a half years.

The Finance Commission was informed yesterday by Asst. Corporation Counsel George A. Flynn that Mr. Sullivan will return from his vacation to testify before the commission next Wednesday morning.

Never before in the history of the Finance Commission proceedings was so much interest evinced as yesterday when not even standing room was left for those who tried to squeeze into the School Committee headquarters on Mason st.

The Mayor appeared shortly before 10 and immediately took the stand, and throughout the entire proceedings he never missed an opportunity to remind Henry F. Hurlburt, the Commission's special counsel, and the members of the Commission that he was not present for the purpose of being questioned regarding the city's bonding business but for "political effect."

NOV 3 1917 Mayor in Tilt

The Mayor took the witness stand about 9:40 a.m. His attorney, Daniel H. Coakley, made a statement to the Commission in which he said the Mayor had no intention of insulting the members by not appearing Thursday and asked if he expressed the sentiments of the Mayor correctly by this statement. The Mayor assured his attorney and also the Commission that such was the case.

Atty. Hurlburt, for the Commission, then asked the Mayor questions about Marks Angell, and asked if Mr. Curley had any business connections with him.

Mayor Curley said he had no business connections with Mr. Angell, that he knew him as a friend, and any way he could assist him as a friend, and not in an official capacity, he would be glad to do so.

The Mayor then asked:-

"Is this the bonding hearing or some other little shift?"

Mr. Hurlburt replied:-

"I suppose Mr. Coakley, your attorney, knows the scope of this hearing."

The Mayor came back with:-

"I suppose that only God Almighty knows the extent of this hearing."

Atty. Hurlburt, however, closely questioned the Mayor regarding his withdrawal of \$8000 from two banks

NOV - 3 - (91)

on Aug. 28, 1923, the same day that Frank L. Daly of the Plumbing Supply Co. deposited a like amount to the credit of Atty. Edwin P. Fitzgerald in an attempt to show that the Mayor, at that time, bought a half interest in the company.

But the Mayor, after answering scores of questions, finally cleared himself of this intimated accusation by declaring that he gave the money in cash to Nathan Eisman, a well-known wool broker of this city and New York, who died in December, 1916, about \$7500 being invested by Eisman for Curley, who finally gathered in about \$20,000. This amount represented both the principal and profits, said the Mayor.

No Interest in Daly

Again the Mayor denied that he has had any interest in the Daly Co., since he surrendered his interest in the concern shortly after his election as Mayor, and again he contended that his only interest in the business comprises what assistance he can give to Daly as a friend.

The Mayor also denied yesterday that he had, or has, any interest in the Roxbury Metal Co., owned by Marks Angell, but Angell, he said, is in the same position as Daly and Angell will continue to be assisted as a friend.

"But that is not why I am here today," shouted the Mayor. "I am here because there is a campaign on, and I want everybody to keep that thought central."

At this juncture Atty. Hurlburt began asking the Mayor about certain statements he had made to Sullivan.

"I want to say something along that line before answering any questions," said the Mayor. "First I wish to ask if these questions are based on questions to and answers made by Sullivan before the Finance Commission at any time?"

Atty. Hurlburt declined to answer. Thereupon the Mayor produced Sullivan's resignation, but before he started to read it he was interrupted by Chairman Murphy, who announced that the witness would be given ample opportunity at the end of the proceedings to make any statement he chose. For that reason the sensation of the day was postponed until the Mayor has completed his testimony.

Tries to Read "Resignation

When the Mayor was asked if he told Sullivan in 1914 that he received \$10,000 from the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Co., the Mayor answered emphatically, "Absolutely no."

The Mayor contended that he has not seen Sullivan for six weeks, and that he did not know that Sullivan appeared before the Finance Commission on Oct. 22.

At this point the Mayor again asked permission to make a statement regarding Sullivan, he apparently referring to the reading of Sullivan's resignation, but Chairman Murphy denied the request with the statement that there would be plenty of time for the witness to be heard.

"I am satisfied on that point as the election will not take place until Dec. 19," smilingly commented the Mayor.

In explaining the return of his money given to Eisman for investment, the Mayor said that he received it in several lots.

The first was \$2000, which he used to liquidate a note, then \$1000, which he put into his campaign fund, and

then other amounts, \$11,000 of which he used to buy the land on which his mansion stands on Jamaica Way.

"Do you want to know about the children also, and where they buy their clothes?" asked the Mayor.

"No; I do not care to go into your personal affairs," answered Atty. Hurlburt.

"You can't make your questions more personal if you tried," shouted Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, the Mayor's counsel, who was seldom heard during the proceedings, but was flared up toward the end and denounced the counsel's special inquisitor for his "sneering manner in repeating questions to the Mayor of Boston."

"You are pettifogging, and you know it, and you are above it and you should stop it," shouted Atty. Coakley.

Doesn't Know Politics

"Have I not been courteous?" asked Atty. Hurlburt, turning to the Mayor.

"Yes, you have been courteous, but you don't understand politics the way that the chairman of this commission does," replied the Mayor.

"The whole trouble is that you want to get the Mayor of Boston irritated and then when he says something objectionable the commission will reprimand him," said Atty. Coakley.

After more questioning along the line of checks and accounts, Atty. Hurlburt announced that he had completed his questioning whereat the Mayor read the letter of resignation from Sullivan, which was left at his office Oct. 15.

He then created the sensation of the day by denouncing Sullivan and declaring that he would not give him a chance to resign, as he has removed him from office.

The hearing was adjourned to next Wednesday.

NOV - 1 - 1915

MAYOR FAILS TO APPEAR AT BOND HEARING

NOV 1 1915
Absence Arouses
Fin. Com. Atty.

Curley's Attitude Brings
Bitter Attack Upon
His Head

Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, threw a bomb into the Curley camp today before the Finance Commission when he requested permission to petition the Supreme Court to adjudge the Mayor in contempt for failing to appear before the commission last Tuesday and again today.

But the commission declined to grant the permission when Atty. Daniel H. Coakley, counsel for the

Curley forces, emphatically promised to produce the Mayor and any other witnesses in his behalf at 9:30 tomorrow morning, to which time the proceedings were adjourned.

The commission's special counsel minced no words today in dealing with the Mayor's failure to obey twice within the last three days the commission's summonses.

"It appears to me that the commission has been ignored, insulted and abused, and that Mr. Curley assumes the attitude of 'the commission be damned,' and therefore I ask permission to petition the Supreme Court that Mr. Curley be adjudged in contempt and accordingly punished," declared Atty. Hurlburt.

Although no witnesses were heard today when the commission intended to resume its probe into the methods employed in bonding city employees and contractors doing business with the city, Atty. Hurlburt's stern denunciation of the Mayor's actions and Atty. Coakley's strenuous defense characterized the day as one of the most interesting since the bond hearing started.

Trouble Serving Summons

At 10 a.m., the opening hour of the session, Atty. Coakley, accompanied by Standish Willcox, one of the Mayor's secretaries, who had also been summoned, rushed into the room and immediately the two attorneys conferred, after which Atty. Hurlburt called for James M. Curley to take the witness stand.

Atty. Coakley jumped to his feet to explain the absence of the Mayor, who, he said, was compelled to absent himself, because of a previous engagement made at the time of the visit of the Japanese envoys to this city, at which time he accepted an invitation to attend a state dinner given last night in New York by the Consul General of Japan in honor of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

Atty. Hurlburt then read an affidavit signed by Constable Reid in which the constable stated that he appeared at the Mayor's office last Tuesday morning for the purpose of delivering to the Mayor in hand a summons to appear before the Finance Commission at 2 p.m. that day, and that after being told several times by Edward T. Slattery, one of the Mayor's secretaries, that the Mayor was too busy to receive him, he left the summons with the secretary about 11:40 a.m.

The affidavit also stated his experiences yesterday when he declared that he visited the Mayor's office several times in the morning before the Mayor's arrival.

After several attempts, however, he declared in the affidavit that he finally was admitted about 1 p.m., and then served the Mayor with a summons for his appearance before the commission at 2 p.m. today.

Told to "Get Out"

The Mayor opened the envelope, he declares, and then said: "You tell the Finance Commission that my time is not my own, and that I shall not attend to this summons because I have an important dinner engagement in New York tonight with the Consul General of Japan. Now you can get out."

The Mayor, he declares, then walked to the door and held it open, until the constable passed out into the corridor.

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After reading this affidavit Atty. Hurlburt contended that it was time to take drastic action, and that it seemed to him that Mr. Curley had "ignored, insulted and abused the commission."

Atty. Coakley argued against Atty. Hurlburt's request for permission to petition the Supreme Court to adjudicate Mr. Curley in contempt by declaring, among other things, that the Mayor "always stands ready to obey any summons at any time," but that the Mayor has reasonable grounds for failing to appear Tuesday and again today.

It was his contention that Sec. Statler failed to deliver the summons to Mayor Curley Tuesday till after the session opened at 2 p.m., and that the Mayor failed to appear today because of the Japanese dinner in New York, which, he declared, "was no ordinary dinner."

Hurlburt Baps Curley

"The Mayor could have had the courtesy in both cases of telephoning the commission," declared Atty. Hurlburt.

"So far as his failure today is concerned, I wish to say that the Mayor could have left New York last night on the midnight train or the one leaving at 1 this morning if he really wished to obey this summons, but it appears to me that he has assumed the attitude of 'the commission be damned,' and so I feel that the commission should permit me to appeal to the court for contempt proceedings.

"This attitude taken by the Mayor has been shown in other ways during his testimony before this commission several weeks ago when he went out of his way to deliberately insult the commission.

"I can see no excuse for his failure to be present today because he went to New York to have the Order of the Rising Sun conferred upon him."

Both attorneys finally were called into a whispered conference with the commission after which Chairman Murphy announced that the investigation would be resumed at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, if the Mayor can be present, at which Atty. Coakley emphatically promised that he would produce the Mayor and any other witnesses in the Mayor's behalf without fail.

HEAVY REPUBLICAN VOTE IS CAST THROUGHOUT STATE; BOSTON VOTE NEAR NORMAL

NOV 6 1917

Fight Over Anti-Aid Bill Helps to Stimulate Interest at Polls

Mansfield Forces Working Hard to Overcome Odds in Day's Big Political Battle

A sweeping Republican victory at the polls today was indicated this afternoon in the early returns from small towns throughout the State. Boston polled an unexpectedly large vote.

While the question of selecting a war governor between Gov. McCall and Frederick W. Mansfield was at the top of the ballot, the anti-aid amendment is believed to have been the issue that brought the people to the polls all over the State.

The first reports received from cities and towns in different parts of the State show that the vote on the Constitutional Convention question and the vote for Gov. McCall are running close together.

While the large vote cast last year will not be repeated today, early returns show that Gov. McCall is retaining a large percentage of his last year's vote, while Mansfield is losing heavily in the small towns.

Both sides are confident of victory and the results are expected to be announced early in Boston, while the returns from some towns will not be received before midnight, because they keep the polls open until 8 p.m. Lewis R. Sullivan requested the Election Commissioners to tabulate his figures in the early returns, but they declined, because they figured that the nomination practically meant election in that district, and his opposition was slight.

Last Election

In the last State election, which combined with the Presidential election, there were 91,982 votes cast in Boston. The Election Commissioners are confident that today at least 85,000 votes will be cast on account of the keen interest this year, due to the presence of the "anti-aid" and other amendments to the State constitution.

The only contest in Boston which from the few around the booth at Chestnut st. and Spring Park ave. when he arrived to cast his ballot.

Hale Gets Good Vote

Early returns from the Jamaica Plain, Roslindale and West Roxbury wards showed that Matthew Hale was receiving a good vote for Lieutenant-Governor, and would probably run ahead of his mates on the Democratic ticket.

The contest between Senator Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, and John J.

Waish in the Eighth Suffolk District, composed of the Dorchester, Jamaica Plain and West Roxbury wards, is one of the few district fights that is bringing out the vote.

Senator Hormel is a candidate for re-election, and since the opening of the campaign both candidates have been actively campaigning and pleading for votes, irrespective of party affiliation.

A normal vote was cast in Wards 3 and 4 in Charlestown. Both wards are strongly Democratic and there are no contests. It was estimated that a total of about 4000 votes would be cast. It is claimed that the vote on the anti-aid amendment will be "No." and that 60 p.c. of the voters in these wards will cast their votes on that basis.

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The size of the vote today is variously predicted. Last year, a presidential year, the total vote ran well over 500,000. This year it ought to total 450,000, in view of the great interest in the Anti-Aid Amendment. Last year McCall polld 276,123 and Mansfield 229,883, a beating for Mansfield of 46,000 votes. This year the best "dopesters" declare it will be from 50,000 to 60,000.

Last year Coolidge defeated Thomas P. Riley by 85,000 votes. He cannot hope to duplicate this year against Hale, who has the Prohibition and Progressive nominations as well as Democratic, because there simply will not be votes enough to accomplish this.

The puzzle on the Anti-Aid Amendment is due in a great degree to the

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fact that voters have not made up their minds. The controversy between the committee on bill of rights and Cardinal O'Connell and the Catholic Federation has clouded the issue, which, by the way, was never very well understood by the average layman. Now politicians are asking, will the voter who does not possess a clear knowledge of the amendment when he enters the polling booth vote "yes," as has been the case in many other referenda, or will he forbear to vote at all?

It has been figured out by some that the Cardinal must carry Boston against the amendment by an extremely large majority to overcome a heavy vote outside in favor. If casual conversations mean anything, Boston will not go strongly against the amendment, for Catholics are found throughout the city openly in favor of the bill. The representatives in the convention from the various wards have done yeoman work for the amendment, realizing that unless it passes their vote is coming back to plague them in any future political endeavor.

To offset the large vote that the Anti-Aid Amendment may call out is the apathy among the people over the candidates. There have been times in this campaign when Candidate Mansfield addressed but 25 people—an extraordinary happening when a Democrat is out rampaging through the State. McCall escaped "frosts" like this, for he refused to make a campaign and only appeared at public occasions. There were people who would become angry when politics were mentioned and would dilate on the seriousness of the times and the triviality of partisan politics. Others are disgusted with the cheap issues brought forward for the displacing of a war-time Governor and will stay away from the polls rather than countenance them. This, of course, is a foolish proceeding, but it seems to give these irate gentlemen satisfaction.

One feature of the Anti-Aid Amendment which is interesting to most observers is the aftermath of the Anti-Aid fight. Will it mean the renewal of all the old bitterness in State politics that will forbid for another 25 years a man professing the Catholic religion to run for public office? If disapproved by the people, will it mean an ascendancy for the Catholics? If approved, what will it mean to the Catholic Church militant? Will the Legislature once more become the battleground for A.P.A. and inverted A.P.A.?

The contests for Governor's Council are, as usual, hollow affairs, although there will be some new faces. Lewis R. Sullivan of Dorchester will succeed Timothy J. Buckley as the lone Democrat. Matthew J. Whittall, a Worcester manufacturer, will succeed Channing Smith, and George B. Watson of Cambridge will succeed Herbert P. Wasgatt.

The contests for State senator are also settled now. Here, too, there will be a few new faces. Harold Perrin of Wellesley will succeed Orion T. Mason from the Norfolk district; former Rep. Joseph O. Knob will succeed Charles W. Eldridge; Silas Reed, Taunton, succeeds Joseph W. Martin Jr.; John Halliwell, New Bedford, succeeds Richard Knowles; Edward E. Eames succeeds Charles A. Kimball of Litchfield, Leonard F. Hardy of Huntington succeeds John Hull of Great Barrington.

In the representative districts the contests are unimportant, the Democrats allowing many to go by default. The only noteworthy thing is the large number of candidates the Socialists have put in the field.

In Ward 7, Charles Innes' bailiwick, there will be two new Republicans sent to the house along with Channing Cox. They are Seth F. Arnold and Joseph W. Wharton. Mayor Curley's ward sends a new representative in Daniel J. Gillen. From Simon Swig's ward, 16, is a newcomer, John Ballantyne, and from Ward 18, James J. Moynihan.

In Ward 24 is the only real contest. There Leo S. Hamburger is opposed by Samuel J. Finkel for the third place on the Republican slate. Finkel slipped in on the primaries, but Hamburger is making an independent fight.

In the sixth congressional district Wilfrid W. Lufkin, Republican, is opposed by former Sen. George A. Schofield. Schofield is strong, but the district is Republican and will send Lufkin to succeed his former employer, Col. "Gussie" Gardner.

Of other matters the only interesting ones to be settled are the amendment to permit absent voting and the amendment to permit State cities and towns to buy and sell the necessities of life. These two will be accepted by the people, unless by one of those strange freaks of fortune they are defeated because the Anti-Aid Amendment is defeated.

In Boston the question of non-contributory old age pensions will appear on the ballot in three wards under the public opinion act. Other local referenda will be on the ballot in different cities and towns.

The Republican State Committee will receive election returns this evening at the Hotel Brunswick, beginning at 8 o'clock, and as usual has extended an open invitation to the public to attend. The first returns through the afternoon and early evening will be received as formerly at the committee headquarters.

OCT 31 - 1917 DREDGERS HERE MAY BE TAKEN BY U. S.

**Mayor Curley to Submit to the
Government if Necessary**

The three monster dredgers being used in connection with the completion of the Strandway in South Boston may be commandeered into Federal service for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Government destroyer plant at Squantum, according to verbal information received by Mayor Curley yesterday from Lieut. Atwood, in charge of the construction work at the Squantum plant.

Lieut. Atwood made the request for the use of the three dredges by telephone yesterday, but the Mayor asked that the request be made in writing as he desired to consider it before making a decision. The Mayor, however, announced that he believes the first consideration in all things is the military and naval necessity of the Nation, and that if the Government cannot secure dredgers for this work, he will gladly approve the suspension of all work on the Strandway to accommodate the Federal Government.

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OUR FOOD RESERVE

OCT 31 - 1917

The Mayor's political motive in assailing the Governor's policy of keeping an ample food supply stored in reserve is plain. It dovetails with the attacks of Candidate Mansfield upon the stump. The bid is for the votes of the thoughtless. Men of intelligence do not need to be assured that a great food reserve in a winter of uncertainty is a necessity of safety; and they are glad that the control of this reserve is in the competent hands of an experienced business man like Food Administrator Endicott, who will exercise it courageously in the public interest, rather than in the hands of Mayor Curley or any politician responsive to him.

We dare say that if the Mayor had his way, this reserve would be dumped on the market at low prices just before election, leaving the public larder bare in the very probable event of a tie-up of transportation later. Such a maneuver would put Mr. Curley on Easy st., for two more years, no matter how severe the effects might be on the poor, after election.

The fact needs to be remembered that this stored reserve of food is not this year on the same status as in previous years. Heretofore, the private interests buying and storing the food were free to sell when and as they pleased and their one purpose was profit. They gambled their investment on their guess as to future market requirements, and there was not much in the way of their uniting in a gentlemen's agreement to keep the price levels high.

Today the State has emergency power over both sales and prices. And the motive actuating the use of this power is not the profit interest of private citizens but the general safety. There will be ground for criticizing the Governor if this new

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When Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan finished his masterly case against the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. he had completed a monumental task. His brief alone was a stupendous work, but his days of steady battling against the keenest legal minds, generally coming out the victor, was his greatest work. If the city does not see fit to allow him a year's vacation it ought at least erect a statue to him. The case will probably stand as a text book in future arbitration proceedings.

MAYOR, IN RAGE, "FIRES" COUNSEL FOR THE CITY

NOV. 2 - 1917

Mayor Curley was furious.

He had been furious for two hours, but when Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the finance commission in its investigation of the city's bonding business, said that the examination was over, and sat back with a mocking smile on his lips, the mayor could stand it no longer. His cheeks burned with fire and his voice shook with rage as he pounded the table and declared:

"Mr. Sullivan and Congressman Peters were very friendly back in the days when it was customary to steal elections, stuff ballot boxes and corrupt the electorate. I am convinced that Mr. Sullivan has joined hands with the head of this commission. Mr. Sullivan will not be allowed to resign, he is removed!"

Created Sensation.

Undoubtedly the announcement created a sensation among the faithful who were crowded into the room, and whose applause was cut short by a sharp tap from Chairman Murphy's gavel, but it would have been more dramatic still had not Mr. Curley just read Mr. Sullivan's resignation as corporation counsel for the city, which was placed on the mayor's desk Oct. 15 and was to become effective Jan. 18, "or earlier."

But the city's chief executive was too angry to be guided by the Belascoesque rules of climax and anti-climax; he had

endured the amused eyes and the cutting questioning of Mr. Hurlburt too long to remember the method of diplomatic procedure as laid down by Disraeli; he had sat too long beneath the impulsive gaze of Chairman Murphy to be discreet.

So having discharged the city's corporation counsel publicly, he seized his overcoat and added:

"I am getting a bit curious to know when I am to be allowed to continue the work for which I receive \$10,000 a year. I don't mean just now, I mean the next four years."

"We may have to resurrect you again during that period," answered Mr. Hurlburt still half-laughing.

"It isn't a question of resurrection," snarled the mayor as he strode from the room, his brows as black as Rhoderic Dhu's, "I'm here, Good day."

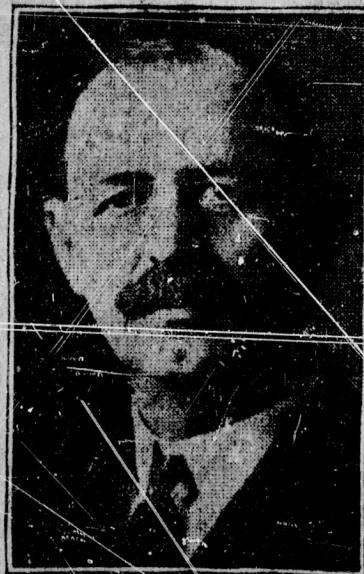
Nobody answered "good-day" but, of course, that was an oversight.

Reads Resignation.

Everybody knew that the mayor had a paper in his pocket that he was anxious to read. He drew it forth several times, but the astute Mr. Hurlburt abruptly changed his line of questioning, which had centred about Sullivan, so that it was not until the close of the hearing that Curley had an opportunity to "fire" Mr. Sullivan. He prefaced his final statement thus:

"Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel by me in 1914, in spite of the fact that he had been one of my bitterest opponents. Ninety-six per cent. of all contracts for city expenses had to have the approval of Mr. Sullivan. On or about the 15th of October, a letter was left on my desk after I had left the office."

The mayor here read the letter, which stated that the writer, Mr. Sullivan, had completed the case between the city and the Edison company, that he was going away for a few weeks, that he



In Sullivan's Job

William J. Hennessey, acting corporation counsel for the city. He was put in almost as suddenly as Sullivan was put out.

made his last argument on the Edison hearing, that after that he was willing to help the mayor work on a bill for the Legislature, and finished with these words:

"I would like to be relieved of my duties Jan. 1, 1918, or earlier."

Probe \$3900 Check.

The beginning of the end came when Mr. Hurlburt was trying to find out what the mayor had told George U. Crocker about a check for \$3900 which Curley drew from the Mutual National Bank.

Q.—Did you know George U. Crocker had testified before the finance commission?

A. (after a slight pause)—Yes, I did, and I am very curious to know why he paid me a visit.

Q.—Are you sure that you didn't pay for that land (his house lot) by check, Mr. Curley?

A.—(after another pause) I am sure. Q.—Did he (Crocker) ask you what you did with the \$4000 you borrowed from the Mutual National Bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell him that you used it for campaign expenses?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you use it for political purposes?

A.—I did. I put \$4000 into my own political campaign.

Q.—You have testified that you gave a check for \$3900 to Mr. Elsemann—

This was too much for Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Curley's personal attorney.

"You Are Awful Funny."

He jumped up, bristling.

"I object to this splitting of hairs," he yelled to Mr. Hurlburt, who spun half-way around in his chair and regarded his red-faced brother-lawyer with a good-natured smile. The smile wasn't calculated to soothe Mr. Coakley. It didn't.

"You sneered," he continued, growing redder, and ignoring the rapping of Chairman Murphy. "The audience saw you sneer. You are trying to start a row."

Hurlburt's smile broadened:

"You are awful funny, Mr. Coakley," he said.

"You're not," retorted Coakley, and the spectators laughed.

"Have I treated you courteously, Mr. Mayor?" asked Hurlburt, turning to Curley, who smiled in spite of himself.

"I think you are courteous," the mayor replied, as if he hated to admit it, "but I think that dragging the mayor of Boston into this is disgraceful."

Atty. Coakley made some inconsequential remark in his natural tones, and Hurlburt remarked:

"Your voice sounds much better low, Mr. Coakley."

"If you'll stop sneering, my voice will not go up," declared Coakley.

Coakley Angry.

Hurlburt continued his questioning. "The truthful answer to Mr. Crocker would have been that you drew that money for investment, wouldn't it?"

Coakley boiled over again; in fact, he hadn't fully recovered.

"I can't understand, Mr. Chairman," he said, "why the commission allows counsel to ask such questions unless it is for political purposes. No court in Christendom would allow him to go as far as he has and he knows it."

"Anybody who didn't know you would think you were mad," put in Hurlburt, still with the irrepressible smile.

"I am mad," yelled Coakley.

"Let him go on, Mr. Coakley," the mayor said, striving to match Hurlburt's calm tones, "he is assuring my re-election. (To Hurlburt) I would like to have you inquire about my children and where they buy their clothes."

Rule Question Out.

"I will try not to be personal," said Hurlburt. The mayor wanted to know if

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a member of the finance commission could do business with the city. Chairman Murphy said that would be answered in due time, and then Hurlburt asked:

"Who were the contractors on your house, Mr. Curley?"

If Coakley had been excited before, he was more so now. He almost choked as he tried to pour forth a torrent of protest.

"No, that isn't personal, oh, no, no, there is nothing personal in that."

"Do you object to the question, Mr. Coakley?" asked Chairman Murphy.

"Yes, I object to it," fumed Coakley, as the spectators laughed. The commissioners held a whispered consultation and ruled the question out.

Mr. Hurlburt here produced a clipping which he said was from the Boston Globe and which read in part:

"I (Curley speaking on the stump somewhere in the last mayoral campaign) am a partner in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and have a sufficient income to render me independent of political positions."

"Did you say that directly or indirectly?" Hurlburt inquired.

"No."

NOV 2 1917 Mayor Scores Traveler.

Here the mayor unleashed his rage and let drive with it at the Boston Herald and Traveler.

"The Globe tells the truth," he said. "The American does part of the time, but the Herald and Traveler deliberately falsified a statement of mine concerning the Y. M. C. A. and retracted it." (The Herald published a letter from the mayor in which he denied the statements attributed to him.)

He continued:

"I am not going to be responsible for statements I made in the heat of a political campaign when all the corrupt powers that money could buy, and the press of the city were lined up against me. They didn't succeed then, and they are not going to succeed now, despite the finance commission."

"Did you on the stump say that you had an interest in the Daly Plumbing Company?" Hurlburt insisted.

"A—I might have."

Q.—Were you connected in 1914 with the Daly Supply Company?

A.—I think I have answered that question, that I did and that I severed my connection with it in January.

Eismann Transactions.

That part of Hurlburt's examination which seemed to get under the mayor's skin was in regard to his investment of \$7500 with Eismann, now deceased, upon which he is said to have realized about \$12,000 profit. Hurlburt questioned as follows, the mayor answering slowly unless a query angered him.

Q.—Did you get stocks from Mr. Eismann?

A.—I got cash; that is better than stocks.

Q.—Did he tell you what stocks he had put your money in?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you receive any checks?

A.—No, always cash.

Q.—Whenever he gave you cash, did you give him a receipt?

A.—No.

Q.—Where did he pay you these sums?

A.—His office in Summer street, Billmore Hotel, Young's Hotel and in my office.

Q.—When did he give you money the first time?

A.—Some time in November, \$2000; that was all I needed. That was at Young's Hotel in the dining room.

Q.—When was the next time he gave you money?

Made Big Profits.

A.—He gave me \$4000 in the middle of the campaign.

Q.—Was that part of the profits on the investment of \$7500?

A.—Yes, sir. He paid me that in his own office.

Q.—When did you next receive any money from him?

A.—Sometime in 1914 at the Billmore Hotel.

Q.—Did you meet him there accidentally?

A.—No; I wired him to meet me there (very frankly).

Q.—How much did he give you then?

A.—Two thousand dollars.

Q.—Cash?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And when was the next time he paid you any money?

A.—Some time in the middle of February, 1915.

Q.—Up to that time you had received \$8000 profits on your \$7500 investment?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did you receive in February, 1915?

A.—I closed out the transaction. He paid me about \$12,000, which included my investment.

Q.—Did you give him a receipt?

A.—I think I did.

Q.—What did he do with it, tear it up?

A.—I think that's exactly what he did with it. I paid \$12,000 for the land.

Q.—To whom did you pay it, Mr. Curley?

A.—(Hesitatingly) I can't remember exactly the broker's name. The land cost me something over \$11,000. I didn't have the \$12,000 on my person but a very few hours.

The last part of that answer followed a question as to whether he had deposited the \$12,000 in the bank.

Tension was high, to say the least, when Mayor Curley seated himself in the witness chair before the finance commission today.

Atty. Hurlburt at once began his questioning as to the mayor's interest in the Daly Plumbing Company's affairs.

It was evident to the large gathering assembled to hear the "fun" that both Mayor Curley and Atty. Hurlburt had their guard up and that each was prepared to score as many points on the other as possible.

The first surprise was that the high tension caused a clash, not between Atty. Hurlburt and the mayor, but between the latter and his counsel, Atty. Daniel J. Coakley.

Counsel Gives Up.

Coakley quite lost control of his witness. Mayor Curley went merrily ahead, answering in his own way whatever questions he chose, regardless of the protests of his legal adviser. It was early evident that the mayor intended to sail under his own steam and Coakley gave up trying to curb him in choosing his replies.

Coakley objected to many Hurlburt's questions on the ground that they were not germane to the hearing on city bonding. Atty. Hurlburt was interrogating regarding a certain check for \$4100 which the mayor said he gave to Nathan Weisman, late in 1913 to "invest." It was here that Mayor Curley interjected that "there was nothing in his life that he was afraid to spread before the world."

Atty. Coakley asked him not to answer the question asked and to refrain from making "side remarks."

Coakley Quits.

"I'm of no value to you unless you follow my suggestions," Coakley informed the mayor. A sharp tilt between the two followed, ending with Mayor Curley answering the questions at the same time that Atty. Coakley was vigorously urging him to be silent.

The commission ruled that the question should be answered and Coakley, seating himself said with a bit of heat, "I withdraw all attempt to control the witness."

Many times Curley charged that his being summoned was purely for political reasons and because a campaign was in progress.

Shift of Scenery.

Less than half a dozen questions had been asked when the mayor interposed:

"Is this questioning to be about city bonding or is this another shift of

scenery?" Atty. Hurlburt replied that undoubtedly his counsel knew the scope of the hearing.

"I don't think any one but God Almighty knows the scope of it," said Curley.

As he testified, the mayor was so very calm most of the time that he appeared to be controlling internal anger. Indeed, he seemed a little pale. Chairman John R. Murphy administered the oath and the hearing began.

First questions were regarding the mayor's relationship with Mark Angel. The mayor denied ever having any interest in Angel's business, though he said he was a close friend to Angel himself and was interested in his success.

The questioning continued, however, along the same line. Curley said that 10 years ago Angel was treasurer of the Tammany Club. At that time he owned two "broken-down wagons and one horse." He always contributed to the campaign funds, Curley said, and had charge of the club's charity fund. "Today I suppose Angel is worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000," he added, "and no one is more pleased at his success than I!"

Denies Sullivan Story.

The mayor said he knew George U. Crocker (former member of the finance commission), but would not call him a friend because it was hard to tell who your friends are nowadays. He denied ever telling Crocker that he had a half interest in the Mark Angel junk and iron business.

"That's only brought in here for political effect," said the mayor. "And I don't believe Crocker ever said it either."

Then came a series of questions on financial relations between the mayor and Francis L. Dady. The mayor denied telling Edward L. Dolan he was interested in the Daly Supply Company. If he ever said anything, he said he was interested in Daly personally, he explained.

Q.—Did you ever tell John A. Sullivan that you got money out of the Daly Supply Company

A.—Absolutely no.

Q.—Did you tell Sullivan you had severed connection with the Daly Supply Company and received money from it and had filed a statement at the State House?

A.—Absolutely no.

The Eismann Incident.

Q.—Did Sullivan have anything to do with the statement that appeared in the newspapers over your signature just before the last election which declared you received money from the Daly company?

A.—If these questions are a result of testimony by Sullivan before this commission I think I can explain this right now," said the mayor. He pulled a typewritten paper from his pocket and prepared to read. Atty. Coakley was on his feet warning the mayor to do nothing but answer questions.

"We'll return to the Sullivan matter later," he said.

The next questioning turned toward the drawing of money by the mayor from the Federal Trust Company and the Mutual Trust Company \$7500 of which was given to a friend Nathan Eismann, to "invest." The mayor said he didn't know much about the investment except that there were half a dozen or more stocks, including United Cigar Stores, Tobacco Products and Sears Roebuck. It was during this questioning that the exchange came between Mayor Curley and his attorney. It was brought out that Eismann died in 1916.

HERALD - NOV 12 - 1913

PRINCIPALS AT THE FINANCE COMMISSION'S HEARING



MAYOR CHARGES 'FRAME-UP' AND OUSTS SULLIVAN

Removal Follows Questions by Fin. Com. on Data Given by Corporation Counsel.

CURLEY EXPLAINS HIS DEAL

Bought Site for His Mansion After Successful Stock Transactions.

Mayor Curley, at the close of his examination by the finance commission yesterday, theatrically removed Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, after having asked whether the interrogations put were based on information furnished by Mr. Sullivan, and having received an affirmative reply.

Later, the mayor appointed Schoolhouse Commissioner William J. Hennessey acting corporation counsel. The hearing will be resumed Wednesday at 10 A. M., when Mr. Sullivan, Standish Willcox, secretary to the mayor, and others will go on the stand.

"He Is Removed."

"From the line of questions you have asked, based on information furnished by Mr. Sullivan, and in view of the friendly relations between him and Andrew J. Peters in the old days, when it was their practice to pack caucuses and corrupt the voters, I am satisfied that

Mr. Sullivan has joined hands with the chairman of this commission to frame up the election of the mayor. Mr. Sullivan will not have the opportunity to resign. He is removed."

Mr. Curley shouted the foregoing words rapidly, to prevent any attempt at stopping him, after having read Sullivan's letter of resignation, of Oct 15, in which Sullivan had said that he would like to return to private practice Jan. 1 or sooner if possible.

The "line of questions" which so aroused the mayor brought from him the following testimony, in essence:

"That he did not tell John A. Sullivan that he got money from the Daily Plumbing Supply Company or that he had an interest, but had severed his connection and filed a statement at the State House; that he had no conference with Mr. Sullivan concerning the publication of the alleged Curley statement (now repudiated) as to the sale of his interest in the plumbing business; and that he has not had any talk with Mr. Sullivan concerning the latter's recent appearance before the finance commission.

Mayor Curley gave an interesting account of how he obtained the money to pay for the land on which his mansion near Jamaica pond is located. Instead of coming from his interest in the plumbing company, as asserted in a statement over his signature printed in 1912 and only recently repudiated, the money came from transactions in stocks.

He explained that he raised the \$3000 cash in August, 1913, not to go into the plumbing business, but to place \$7500 in the hands of Nathan Eleman of 629 Commonwealth avenue, a wool broker, now dead, to buy stocks with, and the latter's

Continued next page

NOV - 1917

judgment was so good that he returned \$20,000 to the mayor, of which \$2000 was paid in November, 1913, \$4000 more a few months later, \$2000 after a similar period, and \$12,000 in the next year.

Gave No Receipts.

Mr. Curley gave no receipts for these sums, and the only paper passed was the first receipt for \$7500 given by Eisman and torn up by the latter when he paid \$12,000 to the mayor. No checks were used, always cash.

Of the \$12,000, the mayor said, \$11,000 went for the site for his house.

The examination of the mayor by Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the commission, was replete with sensational incidents, in which the mayor's personal counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, played a leading part. The audience, which packed the school committee room in the Mason street building, more than once burst into laughter or applause, which, however, were quickly suppressed by Chairman John R. Murphy, supported by several stalwart policemen.

Of the five members of the commission, John F. Moors and Charles L. Carr, with the chairman, were present. James P. Magenis is ill and James M. Morrison is not sitting because he is interested in a bonding concern.

Reads Resignation.

Everybody knew that the mayor had a paper in his pocket that he was anxious to read. He drew it forth several times, but the astute Mr. Hurlburt abruptly changed his line of questioning, which had centred about Sullivan, so that it was not until the close of the hearing that Curley had an opportunity to "fire" Mr. Sullivan. He prefaced his final statement thus:

"Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel by me in 1914, in spite of the fact that he had been one of my bitterest opponents. Ninety-six per cent. of all contracts for city expenses had to have the approval of Mr. Sullivan. On or about the 15th of October, a letter was left on my desk after I had left the office."

The mayor here read the letter, which stated that the writer, Mr. Sullivan, had completed the case between the city and the Edison company, that he was going away for a few weeks, that he was preparing his oral argument on the Edison hearing, that after that he was willing to help the mayor work on a bill for the Legislature, and finished with these words:

"I would like to be relieved of my duties Jan. 1, 1918, or earlier."

Probe \$3900 Check.

The beginning of the end came when Mr. Hurlburt was trying to find out what the mayor had told George U. Crocker about a check for \$3900 which Curley drew from the Mutual National Bank.

Q.—Did you know George U. Crocker had testified before the finance commission?

A. (after a slight pause)—Yes, I did, and I am very curious to know why he paid me a visit.

Q.—Are you sure that you didn't pay for that land (his house lot) by check, Mr. Curley?

A.—(after another pause) I am sure.

Q.—Did he (Crocker) ask you what you did with the \$4000 you borrowed from the Mutual National Bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell him that you used it for campaign expenses?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you use it for political purposes?

A.—I did. I put \$4000 into my own political campaign.

Q.—You have testified that you gave a check for \$3900 to Mr. Eisman—

This was too much for Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Curley's personal attorney.

He jumped up, bristling.

"I object to this splitting of hairs," he

yelled to Mr. Hurlburt, who spun half-way around in his chair and regarded his red-faced brother-lawyer with a good-natured smile. The smile wasn't calculated to soothe Mr. Coakley. It didn't.

"You sneered," he continued, growing redder, and ignoring the rapping of Chairman Murphy. "The audience saw you sneer. You are trying to start a row."

Hurlburt's smile broadened:

"You are awful funny, Mr. Coakley," he said.

"You're not," retorted Coakley, and the spectators laughed.

"Have I treated you courteously, Mr. Mayor?" asked Hurlburt, turning to Curley, who smiled in spite of himself.

"I think you are courteous," the mayor replied, as if he hated to admit it, "but I think that dragging the mayor of Boston into this is disgraceful."

Atty. Coakley made some inconsequential remarks in his natural tones, and Hurlburt remarked:

"Your voice sounds much better low, Mr. Coakley."

"If you'll stop sneering, my voice will not go up," declared Coakley.

Coakley Angry.

Hurlburt continued his questioning.

"The truthful answer to Mr. Crocker would have been that you drew that money for investment, wouldn't it?"

Coakley boiled over again; in fact, he hadn't fully recovered.

"I can't understand, Mr. Chairman," he said, "why the commission allows counsel to ask such questions unless it is for political purposes. No court in Christendom would allow him to go as far as he has and he knows it."

"Anybody who didn't know you would think you were mad," put in Hurlburt, still with the irrepressible smile.

"I am mad," yelled Coakley.

"Let him go on, Mr. Coakley," the mayor said, striving to match Hurlburt's calm tones, "he is assuring my re-election. (To Hurlburt) I would like to have you inquire about my children and where they buy their clothes."

"I will try not to be personal," said Hurlburt. The mayor wanted to know if a member of the finance commission could do business with the city. Chairman Murphy said that would be answered in due time, and then Hurlburt asked:

"Who were the contractors on your house, Mr. Curley?"

If Coakley had been excited before, he was more so now. He almost choked as he tried to pour forth a torrent of protest.

"No, that isn't personal, oh, no, no, there is nothing personal in that."

"Do you object to the question, Mr. Coakley?" asked Chairman Murphy.

"Yes, I object to it," fumed Coakley, as the spectators laughed. The commissioners held a whispered consultation and ruled the question out.

Mr. Hurlburt here produced a clipping which he said was from the Boston Globe and which read in part:

"Curley speaking on the stump somewhere in the last mayoral campaign) am a partner in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company and have a sufficient income to render me independent of political positions."

"Did you say that directly or indirectly?" Hurlburt inquired.

"No."

Mayor Scores Traveler.

Here the mayor unleashed his rage and let drive with it at the Boston Herald and Traveler.

"The Globe tells the truth," he said. "The American does part of the time, but the Herald and Traveler deliberately falsified a statement of mine concerning the Y. M. C. A. and retracted it." (The Herald published a letter from the mayor in which he denied the statements attributed to him.)

"You say the Globe tells the truth?" inquired Atty. Hurlburt.

"Yes, the Globe tries to be true."

"But this clipping which I have read you and which you state is not true is from the Globe."

"That is untrue," reiterated the mayor, and added:

"I am not going to be responsible for statements made in the heat of a political campaign when all the corrupt powers that money could buy, and the press of the city were lined up against me. They didn't succeed then, and they are not going to succeed now, despite the finance commission."

"Did you on the stump say that you had an interest in the Daily Plumbing Company?" Hurlburt insisted.

A.—I might have.

Q.—Were you connected in 1914 with the Daily Supply Company?

A.—I think I have answered that question, that I did and that I severed my connection with it in January.

That part of Hurlburt's examination which seemed to get under the mayor's skin was in regard to his investment of \$7500 with Eisman, now deceased, upon which he is said to have realized about \$12,000 profit. Hurlburt questioned as follows, the mayor answering slowly until a query angered him.

Q.—Did you get stocks from Mr. Eisman?

A.—I got cash; that is better than stocks.

Q.—Did he tell you what stocks he had put your money in?

A.—No.

Q.—Did you receive any checks?

A.—No, always cash.

Q.—Whenever he gave you cash, did you give him a receipt?

A.—No.

Q.—Where did he pay you these sums?

A.—His office in Summer street, Biltmore Hotel, Young's Hotel and in my office.

Q.—When did he give you money the first time?

A.—Some time in November, \$2000; that was all I needed. That was at Young's Hotel in the dining room.

Q.—When was the next time he gave you money?

Made Big Profits.

A.—He gave me \$4000 in the middle of the campaign.

Q.—Was that part of the profits on the investment of \$7500?

A.—Yes, sir. He paid me that in his own office.

Q.—When did you next receive any money from him?

A.—Sometime in 1914, at the Biltmore Hotel.

Q.—Did you meet him there accidentally?

A.—No; I wired him to meet me there (very frankly).

Q.—How much did he give you then?

A.—Two thousand dollars.

Q.—Cash?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And when was the next time he paid you any money?

A.—Some time in the middle of February, 1915.

Q.—Up to that time you had received \$8000 profits on your \$7500 investment.

A.—Yes.

Q.—How much did you receive in February, 1915?

A.—I closed out the transaction. He paid me about \$12,000, which included my investment.

Q.—Did you give him a receipt?

A.—I think I did.

Q.—What did he do with it, tear it up?

A.—I think that's exactly what he did with it. I paid \$12,000 for the land.

Q.—To whom did you pay it, Mr. Curley?

A.—(Hesitatingly) I can't remember exactly the buyer's name. The land cost me something over \$11,000. I didn't have the \$12,000 on my person but a very few hours.

The last part of that answer followed a question as to whether he had deposited the \$12,000 in the bank.

Continued on next page

NOV-2-1911

(2) Coakley objected to many of Hurlburt's questions on the ground that they were not germane to the hearing on city bonding. Atty. Hurlburt was interrogating regarding a certain check for \$4100 which the mayor said he gave to Nathan Eisman, late in 1913, to "invest." It was here that Mayor Curley interjected that "there was nothing in his life that he was afraid to spread before the world."

Atty. Coakley asked him not to answer the question asked and to refrain from making "side remarks."

Coakley Quits.

"I'm of no value to you unless you follow my suggestions," Coakley informed the mayor. A sharp tilt between the two followed, ending with Mayor Curley answering the questions at the same time that Atty. Coakley was vigorously urging him to be silent.

The commission ruled that the question should be answered and Coakley, seating himself said with a bit of heat, "I withdraw all attempt to control the witness."

Many times Curley charged that his being summoned was purely for political reasons and because a campaign was in progress.

At the beginning of the hearing Mayor Curley said that 10 years ago Marks Angel was treasurer of the Tammany Club. At that time he owned two "broken-down wagons and one horse." He always contributed to the campaign funds, Curley said, and had charge of the club's charity fund. "Today I suppose Angel is worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000," he added, "and no one is more pleased at his success than I."

The mayor said he knew George U. Crocker (former member of the finance commission), but would not call him a friend because it was hard to tell who your friends are nowadays. He denied ever telling Crocker that he had a half interest in the Angel junk and iron business.

"That's only brought in here for political effect," said the mayor. "And I don't believe Crocker ever said it, either."

Then came a series of questions on financial relations between the mayor and Francis L. Daly. The mayor denied telling Edward L. Dolan he was interested in the Daly Supply Company. If he ever said anything, he said he was interested in Daly personally, he explained.

Q.—Did you ever tell John A. Sullivan that you got money out of the Daly Supply Company.

A.—Absolutely no.

Q.—Did you tell Sullivan you had severed connection with the Daly Supply Company and received money from it and had filed a statement at the State House?

A.—Absolutely no.

The Eisman Incident.

Q. Did Sullivan have anything to do with the statement that appeared in the newspapers over your signature just before the last election which declared you received money from the Daly company?

A. If these questions are a result of testimony by Sullivan before this commission I think I can explain this right now," said the mayor. He pulled type-written paper from his pocket and prepared to read. Atty. Coakley was on his feet warning the mayor to do nothing but answer questions.

"We'll return to the Sullivan matter later," he said.

NOV-6-1911

If Boston does well by Mansfield today, it would not be surprising to see Mansfield do well by Curley when the latter is busy.

NOV 6 1911

NOV-3-1911

327 CITY MEN WITH COLORS

NOV-3-1911 T1
Mayor Unfurls Service Flag at
City Hall After Mass
Meeting.

TELLS EMPLOYEES TO UNITE

Mayor Curley yesterday unfurled a 327-star service flag at City Hall in the presence of 10000 cheering men and women who had marched from the National Theatre, where a mass meeting to unionize all city employees had been addressed by him.

The mayor said he hoped the demonstration and the waving of service flags would publicly answer and refute the "unpatriotic city employes" charge contained in an editorial in one of Boston's daily newspapers.

Mayor Led Parade.

The parade from the theatre to City Hall was led by the mayor. President McGrady of the C. L. U. immediately followed, then came P. Harry Jennings and other C. L. U. leaders. They were followed by women employes of the city, who carried the big service flag; then came the band and hundreds of workers.

President McGrady presided at the mass meeting and urged every city employe present to join the union connected with his work.

Serious Wage Increases.

Mayor Curley spoke of the numerous wage increases that had been made during his administration, and laid stress on the fact that the scrub women, who on the first of June had their pay raised to \$10 per week, would have received \$15 if they had a union.

In discussing the contract system he declared that it was an injury to the city, to the householder and to the general health and that it had been tolerated only because labor was not united.

Telephone Operators.

Boston Telephone Operators' Union, in the desired new wage agreement presented to the New England Telephone Company, are asking for \$16 a week as a maximum salary and a reduction from seven years to five years in the period of time that an operator must serve to be eligible for the maximum pay. Under the present agreement operators are paid a maximum of \$14 a week upon entering their seventh year of service with the company.

The new agreement carries a sliding scale which provides an increase of from 50 cents to \$2 a week for all members, including students in the training period, student operators and operators, clerks, senior clerks, chief clerks, senior operators, supervisors and assistant chief operators and pay station attendants.

The provisions in regard to the various working shifts, as they apply to what is termed "the split tricks," is the same as in the existing agreement, with the exception that it provides for the proportionate graduated advance in the graduated scale in accordance with the shift worked and the years of service.

It calls for a minimum of \$21 a week for assistant chief operators, \$23 a week for supervisors on assignment and \$29 a week for them at the end of one year of service as their maximum increase. An increase of 50 cents a week every six months until their maximum is reached is asked for clerks, senior clerks, chief clerks and pay station attendants until their respective maximums of from \$16 a week to \$19 a week are reached.

Squantum Strike.

John C. MacDonald, secretary of the building trades' department of Boston and Quincy, in a statement yesterday relative to the dispute at Squantum over the "open shop" with the Aberthaw Construction Company, declared that a large number of Italian laborers quit work yesterday, in addition to the 600 who struck on Saturday. Attempts will be made by the agents to induce others to leave the job today.

Secretary MacDonald wishes to make it clear to the public that long before even a threat to strike was made, a committee from the building trades endeavored to confer with President Powell of the Fore River Ship Building Company; after failing to make an adjustment with representatives of the Aberthaw company, but at all times failed to reach him.

Tribute to Langlois.

The B. C. L. U. yesterday adjourned its regular meeting early as a mark of respect to the memory of Alfred C. Langlois, a member of the executive board, who died a week ago yesterday. A resolution of sympathy was adopted and the members "stood in silence of three minutes" as it was read by Secretary Abrahams. A copy of the resolution will be sent to the deceased's wife and family.

NOV-1-1911 MAYOR NAMES COMMITTEE

Mayor Curley appointed the following today as a committee to represent the interests of the port of Boston, at the national rivers and harbors congress in Washington Dec. 5, 6 and 7: David L. Walsh, Eugene N. Foss, John H. Cole, William S. McNary, George F. Washburn, John J. Martin, Francis R. Bangs, Henry L. Harriman, Charles F. Weed, George Helden Tinkham, Peter F. Tague, Joseph F. O'Connell, John A. Kellher, Joseph A. Conry, Guy W. Currier.

NOV-7-1911 INDISPENSABLE, LIKE LINCOLN

Mayor Curley thus explains the slump in Frederick W. Mansfield's vote in Boston, from nearly 56,000 to 55,693:

"Mr. Mansfield was no more unfortunate in Boston than in other cities, in fact all over the state."

"The people were of the same mind that they were in when they re-elected Abraham Lincoln, and they will continue so, by re-electing me. They think it better not to swap horses while crossing the stream."

NOV-6-1911 ASSESSORS GIVE CURLEY LARGE FLORAL HORSE SHOE

Mayor Curley received a huge floral horse shoe from members of the First Assessors Association, at that organization's annual dinner last night in the Hotel Bellevue. James Moore of the dooming board president, and about 100 members and guests attended.

CHARGE MAYOR INSULTED STATE

Atty. Hurlburt of Fin. Com.
Threatens Punishment
for Contempt.

NOV 2 - 1917

CURLEY WILL APPEAR TODAY

Mayor Curley failed to put in an appearance for another grilling before the finance commission yesterday and thereby drew hot shot from Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, who declared that the attitude of the city's executive apparently is, "The finance commission be damned."

Charges Contempt of State.

Mr. Hurlburt, as special counsel for the commission, desires to question the mayor further concerning the source of the funds with which he built his now famous house with the shamrock shutters. When the mayor made himself more conspicuous than ever yesterday by his absence Mr. Hurlburt quietly but earnestly announced that he proposed to go before the Supreme Court to have the executive adjudged in contempt and obtain an order for his appearance.

Things were plainly getting warm when Daniel H. Coakley, Curley's personal counsel, explained that his honor had been obliged to go to New York Wednesday to attend a dinner to the Japanese consul, but the mayor was perfectly agreeable to appearing before the commission at 9:30 this morning.

"The Finance Commission be damned, is apparently Mayor Curley's attitude," exclaimed Mr. Hurlburt, to which statement Mr. Coakley objected.

Continuing his arraignment of the absent executive, Mr. Hurlburt declared that the mayor's attitude on the stand on a previous occasion was "insulting," which brought the retort from Mr. Coakley that the mayor had not been harsh until insulted by Mr. Hurlburt.

Constable's Affidavit Read.

A summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley at the re-opening of the city's bonding investigation, Tuesday, was served by Constable Robert Reid at the mayor's office Tuesday noon on Secretary Slattery. At 12:30 that noon, in the presence of the City Hall reporters, the mayor, after having been told of the issuance of the summons, called for Secretary Slattery and, on being informed that he had gone out, turned to the reporters with a smile, remarking that he had no information as to any summons.

The second summons for the attendance of Mayor Curley yesterday was turned over to Constable Reid Wednesday with instructions to make personal service, if possible. Here is what occurred, according to the sworn statement of Reid:

"Mr. Power (the mayor's secretary) requested me to be seated, and I waited until the mayor had interviewed eight or ten persons, whereupon I addressed the mayor, who requested me to be seated at his desk and said: 'Wait a minute.' He then took from his pocket and returned to me the copy of the summons and the witness fee in its original envelope, which I had left with his secretary—Slattery—on the previous day, stating: 'I return this because I did not use it. I did not attend.'

Ordered Constable Out.

"The mayor then said, 'Well, what have you now?' I handed him the copy of the summons marked B, together with the statutory fees, which he opened and read. He then said, 'I want you to tell the finance commission—I interrupted him and said, 'Mr. Mayor'—and he thereupon said, 'You let me finish, I am speaking to you. You tell the finance commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment in New York to dine this evening with the consul-general of Japan, and I am going to New York to keep that appointment. I shall not attend on this witness summons. Now get out.' He rose from his chair, crossed the room and opened the door, and I retired."

Mr. Hurlburt declared that the mayor apparently forgot that though the summons is issued by the finance commission, it is a command on the part of the commonwealth. Assuming that he had an engagement in New York, Mr. Hurlburt said, he could have communicated directly with the commission or through his counsel and, without doubt, the commission would have gladly accommodated him.

Commonwealth Insulted.

"It seems to me," Mr. Hurlburt continued, "that this commission has been ignored by Mr. Curley and that the dignity of the commonwealth has been insulted and abused. It also seems to me that I should be authorized to appear before the supreme court to secure an order for contempt."

Mr. Coakley asserted that there was no intention on the mayor's part to ignore the commission, and that the mayor had had no opportunity to confer with counsel.

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had been expected to appear, but a letter from George A. Flynn, acting corporation counsel, was read, explaining that Mr. Sullivan has averaged more than 12 hours a day during the past year, in handling the street lighting rate case, which was finished last Friday night, and that his physical and mental exhaustion has made it necessary for him to take a vacation, the first he has had in four years.

Sullivan to Return Tuesday.

Mr. Flynn also wrote that Mr. Sullivan had started on his vacation before the commission's summons was received, but that on his return he would be at the command of the commission.

After reading the letter, Mr. Hurlburt declared that if the commission wished he would go to New York and get Mr. Sullivan's deposition.

Mr. Flynn said yesterday that while Mr. Sullivan does not understand the reason for feverish haste in the matter, he will return to Boston next Tuesday and attend any hearing of the commission thereafter at such time as it may desire.

NOV 3 - 1917

"FIRED" COUNSEL VISITS CITY HALL

John A. Sullivan, the corporation counsel "fired" by Mayor Curley during the session of the finance commission's "bond hearing" yesterday, came to Boston today and visited City Hall.

"I am really surprised," Mr. Sullivan declared. "I am more than surprised at the way the mayor is reported to have acted yesterday. He must have lost control. He must have acted impulsively. He, of course, had no intention of injuring me. But his action, undoubtedly will injure himself only."

Mr. Sullivan kept away from the mayor's office, although Mayor Curley had not then arrived. But the deposed corp-

oration counsel called on Wifred Doyle, assistant city clerk, and looked over the "for the good of the service" order, which removed him from office.

He declined to exercise his statutory right to append a statement to the official discharge, or any request for a hearing.

Mr. Sullivan says he was not removed, after all; he resigned.

According to Mr. Sullivan, the "removal" by the mayor was illegal, for the mayor's communication to the city clerk, now on file, simply assigned "for the good of the service" as the reason, and Mr. Sullivan's conviction is that this does not comply with the charter, section 14 of which requires the mayor to "set forth in detail the specific reasons for such removal."

NOV 3 - 1917
THE REHABILITATION
OF JOHN A. SULLIVAN

NOV 3 - 1917
The disgraceful resort to mud-slinging by Mayor Curley in dismissing Mr. John A. Sullivan from the office of corporation counsel for the city of Boston should prove a welcome step in municipal house-cleaning. If the mayor implies that Mr. Sullivan has been guilty of unprofessional conduct we have every confidence Mr. Sullivan can satisfactorily explain his part and will do so on his return to the city. What the public would rather have is an explanation by Mayor Curley himself of his part in the various transactions now under review.

Mr. Sullivan's acceptance of this office four years ago opened a curious chapter. We believed, as we said at the time, that he accepted it in full faith that the mayor, after an unfragrant record, was to turn "about face" and surprise Boston with a good administration. Although Mr. Sullivan had done everything to prevent Mr. Curley's election, the new mayor promptly took him into camp. This offer and Mr. Sullivan's acceptance did more to fool the public as to the real Curley, for the first year of his administration, than anything else that happened. The Herald was among those who were taken in. We were so glad to believe that he had turned his face toward the rising sun, and wanted to retrieve his past by giving the city a good administration, that we were disposed to give large credit to his good intentions.

The only thing we can now criticise Mr. Sullivan for is his staying too long in the Curley camp. He must long have been aware that it was not calculated to add to the reputation of anyone associated with it. He had been one of the best and most fearless of Boston congressmen. He had identified himself in this city with the cause of good government. His services as chairman of the finance commission, on appointment of Gov. Draper, had proved in the highest degree creditable. Four years ago today nobody stood higher in Boston politics than John A. Sullivan. We believe he can and will "come back." We welcome him to the ranks of those who would like to redeem the city.

RECORD - NOV. 2 - 1915

HOUSING

Once more the attempt is being made to secure in Boston an adequate control of housing, with a modernized code of housing laws and a centralized administration. The undertaking recalls the experience of Minneapolis.

Several years ago the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association (Chamber of Commerce) had a housing investigation made and were shocked to find that Minneapolis had real slums and was fast acquiring more of them. They believed that the quality of their citizenship would suffer if the condition was allowed to continue. They drafted a housing bill, covering the lighting, ventilation and sanitation of dwellings, and introduced it in the Legislature.

The real estate men defeated it. Thereupon the Association asked the real estate men to help them draft a better bill.

A joint committee was formed. After ten month's work they completed a bill. The Builders' Exchange, Minnesota Chapter of Architects and Central Trades and Labor Assembly gave their support. The bill was introduced and passed by the 1917 Legislature without any responsible opposition. It is generally recognized as the best housing law in the United States.

The Minneapolis real estate men have become enthusiastic converts to housing reform. They believe it is fundamentally as good for business as it is for health and morals. Through their efforts the National Association of Real Estate Boards has appointed a housing committee, and Fred G. Smith, president of the Minneapolis Real Estate Exchange, has been made its chairman.

This committee has published a leaflet calling on local real estate boards to form housing committees and to co-operate with other civic organizations in securing good housing laws, because "for the protection of real estate interests, you must investigate and study local conditions and sincerely aid in the correction of existing evils and prevent their repetition in new buildings."

Will Boston real estate men prove as public spirited and as far-sighted?

The standards set by the tenement house sections of the Boston building code of 1907 (these sections are the nearest approach Boston now has to a housing law) are lower in several important particulars than those of the New York tenement house law, on which they were based, and much lower than those of Columbus, Ohio; Cleveland, Philadelphia, Duluth,

Michigan State law, or the Minneapolis law just referred to.

For instance, Boston permits a tenement house to be built two and a half times as high as the widest street on which it abuts, New York only permits it to be one and a half times as high, and Minneapolis only permits it to equal the width of the widest street, and in no case to exceed 75 feet. What this means in terms of sunlight to the people living in the lower stories is hard to exaggerate.

Boston does not prescribe the percentage of a lot which may be built upon. All recent housing laws contain this important provision.

The minimum back yard depth for a new tenement in Boston is 12 feet, in Minneapolis 15 feet.

In old tenements in Boston, only one toilet is required for every three families. In New York and almost every large city north of Mason and Dixon's line, it is one for every two families. Children and lodgers are always most numerous in these old houses. A toilet used by three families may be serving 25 to 30 people or even more. The sanitary and social results are deplorable.

In old tenements, Boston permits children to sleep or women to work all day in an interior room, lighted and ventilated only by its door and 15 square feet of window cut in the partition to the adjoining room. Philadelphia forbids the use of any room for sleeping or living purposes unless it has a window to the outside air.

Is it not obvious that a resident of Boston deserves as much protection in his home as a resident of Philadelphia, New York or Minneapolis?

NOV. 2 - 1917 DISCUSS ADOPTION OF HOUSING CODE

Real Estate Men and Chamber Of Commerce Against Stringent Action

NOV. 2 - 1917 MRS. ALBERT N. WOOD DEPLORES CONDITIONS

An informal meeting to discuss the advisability of the adoption of a housing code for the city of Boston, and the organizing of a housing department in the City Government to administer it, was held in the Council Chamber of the City Hall yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, who are sponsors for the adop-

tion of the new building code laws in regard to tenement houses.

There were delegates present from 20 organizations of this city, the majority of them from various real estate exchanges and the Chamber of Commerce. Mrs. Albert N. Wood, Inspector of the Women's Municipal League, acted as spokesman for that organization and outlined the procedure that the League thought advisable.

Mrs. Wood asserted that the housing department of her organization has discovered that the housing provisions in Boston—requirements concerning light, ventilation and sanitation in tenements and other dwellings—are about 10 years behind those of other American cities.

She said that in times such as these, when the country is at war, citizens should be doing their very utmost to conserve life at home, and that the first and best way to accomplish this is by improving the housing conditions.

"Housing standards in the present building code and health ordinances of Boston are far below the standards of other cities in the country," said Mrs. Wood. "In the interest of public health and good citizenship, Boston should have a housing law with the standards at least equal to those found in other cities of the United States."

Mrs. Woods stated that, while no definite plans of procedure had yet been mapped out by the Women's Municipal League, the members thought it advisable to get together the nucleus of an act in regard to the housing of the people in this city, which would give the meeting a basis to work on. This plan would mean the changing of the present building code of the city of Boston, and would also bring about the appointment of a housing department in the city government which would have the powers to administer the building laws.

The general opinion at the meeting, however, was opposed to any such stringent action, and refused to be bound by any vote upon the subject. It was then decided that the meeting should proceed informally with the discussion of the defects of the present code, with no reference to the passage of the new act.

NOV. 2 - 1917 DELINQUENTS MUST PAY FOR TARDINESS

City Collector Curley announced yesterday that delinquent taxpayers must pay the city this year \$275,000 in interests and costs on unpaid taxes as a result of their failure to pay their taxes before Wednesday noon. Hundreds of the delinquents crowded into the city collector's office yesterday, but they were too late to avoid paying costs and interest fees.

A total of \$18,814,702 in taxes has already been collected this year, more than half of this amount or \$10,192,876 passing into the city's strong box yesterday. Of the total amount collected so far Collector Curley gathered in \$580,000 in his nightly tours of outlying tax stations about the city.

MONITOR - NOV - 2 - 1917

JOHN A. SULLIVAN REMOVED BY MAYOR

Corporation Counsel Publicly
Dropped From His Position
at Bonding Hearing on Charge
of Alignment With Mr. Peters

NOV 2 1917
Mayor Curley, before the Boston Finance Commission this morning, when inquiry into the liability bonding done by the city employees and city contractors was renewed in the school committee headquarters, declared that John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, was removed from his position forthwith. The Mayor charged that Mr. Sullivan had aligned himself with Andrew J. Peters, who is also candidate for Mayor.

The Mayor made this declaration after he had read a letter from the corporation counsel detailing the fact that he wished to sever his connection with the city and reenter private practice of the law after his work on the gas and street lighting rate case shall have been completed and a bill drawn up and introduced before the next Legislature, Jan. 1, 1918, embodying the findings of the commission. Mr. Sullivan's letter stated that he desired to resign even sooner. This letter was read after it was disclosed that Mr. Sullivan had been before the commission in a private interview regarding the bonding case.

Questions by Daniel H. Coakley, the Mayor's private counsel, disclosed the fact that Mr. Sullivan is alleged to have told the finance commission that the Mayor had received certain monies when he had sold out his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company whereas the Mayor repeatedly declared that such is not the case.

Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, began his examination of Mayor Curley at about 9:45 this morning. He went into great detail to find where the Mayor had got checks for \$4100 and \$3900 in August of 1913, at the time when Francis L. Daly, of the plumbing supply business, and former treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, bought out the interest of Frank Sullivan in the plumbing firm for \$8000.

Mayor Curley told of borrowing \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank and he admitted receiving \$4093 from Hornblower & Weeks as the result of sales of four bonds. The Mayor said that he had invested \$7500 of this money with Nathan Eiseman of 629 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The transaction took place at Young's Hotel. The Mayor told of receiving \$20,000 in all from Mr. Eiseman including the original \$7500. The stocks with which Mr. Eiseman had made \$12,500 profits for the Mayor in handling were the United Cigars Company, Sears-Roebuck and some other securities, so the Mayor said.

Mr. Hurlburt told the Mayor that

George U. Crocker had told the commission that Mr. Curley had told Mr. Crocker that he had invested the \$4000 he drew from the Mutual National Bank in his political campaign.

"That's a mistake," said the mayor. "To which dollars do you refer?" asked the Mayor of Mr. Hurlburt. Then they indulged in a long argument as to which \$4000 had been spent in politics and which money in the mayoralty campaign of 1913-14. Mr. Curley insisted that he had spent the \$4000 in politics after it had been invested for him by Mr. Eiseman and returned in the form of profits. The mayor and the finance commission counsel disputed as to just what money was put into the stock market and what dollars went into the campaign.

Mayor Curley denied he had ever put one cent into the metal business operated by Marks Angell. He said he had done everything he could to help Mr. Angell, even using his influence to do so, but he declared he had never put one cent into that business. He said Mr. Angell had been connected with the Tammany Political Club of the old ward 17 and that the Mayor and he were friends for years as a consequence.

Pressed as to his connection with Marks Angell, Mr. Curley said when his counsel told him not to answer: "This is a political inquiry. It deceives no one. I will not admit that I had one cent in that business. I admit that I am interested in Marks Angell as a friend. If you say that George U. Crocker said that I had told him I had one-half interest in that business I don't believe he ever said it." NOV 2 1917

Mayor Curley reiterated that he had no monetary interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He would not be certain as to checks which might have passed between him and Mr. Daly, saying that he did not believe, however, that he had ever received any checks from Mr. Daly in or about the fall of 1913.

The Mayor was asked in detail about his own banking accounts despite protests time and again from Mr. Coakley. He said that he had accounts in certain Boston banks and he named them.

Asked if he had accounts in the names of other people in banks in Boston or elsewhere, he said he had not. He said that his wife had an account in the Immigrant Savings Bank of New York.

"This is the bonding inquiry, Mr. Coakley," said the Mayor during one of Mr. Coakley's protests. "These things may be of some political value. Let it stand, Mr. Coakley. Ask about my children—there are five of them, Mr. Hurlburt." He said he wife and children had accounts in certain Boston banks but that he did not keep track of Mrs. Curley's affairs, she being able to manage for herself.

Asked if he had ever told John A. Sullivan in 1914 or 1915 that he got money out of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, he said: "Absolutely no."

Asked if he had ever told Mr. Sullivan that he had at one time had an interest in the Daly company, that

he had severed his connection with it and had received money from that transaction, the Mayor said "Absolutely no."

Asked if he ever told Mr. Sullivan that the money with which he purchased his land for his house came from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, the Mayor reiterated: "Absolutely no."

"When did you last see Mr. Sullivan?" asked Mr. Hurlburt of the Mayor.

"About six weeks ago, I should say," replied the Mayor.

The Mayor said that not until last night had he known that Mr. Sullivan had gone before the commission.

"Has he testified before the commission Mr. Hurlburt?" asked the Mayor, countering one query with one of his own.

Mr. Hurlburt did not answer. The Mayor said: "Let me ask this question, then. Are these questions you are asking me parts of testimony that Mr. Sullivan gave before the commission?"

"You may assume that sir," said Mr. Hurlburt.

NOV 2 1917

BOSTON CITY CLUB NOVEMBER EVENTS

Members of Great Britain's Ministry of Munitions to Be Guests at Luncheon

NOV 2 1917

Members of the Ministry of Munitions of Great Britain will be entertained at a luncheon by the Boston City Club next Monday, opening the formal events of the club for November, it is announced today. Sir Stephenson Kent, K. C. B., member of the council of the Ministry and Director-General of the Labor Supply Department; H. W. Garrod, deputy assistant secretary of the Labor Regulation Department; G. H. Baillie, chief technical division officer of the Labor Supply Department, and Capt. Cyril Asquith, director of the artificer's allocation of the Labor Supply Department, are expected to be present.

United States Senator John W. Weeks is to be the speaker for Nov. 8. Invitations for this dinner have been sent to United States Senator Lodge, Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and the Massachusetts members of the House of Representatives.

On Nov. 12, a forum meeting will be held when Frank B. Gilbreth will lead the discussion on ways to make the returning soldiers of value to the business world. A luncheon will be tendered to the National Association of Comptrollers and State Auditors on Nov. 15.

Louis Brownlow, commissioner of the District of Columbia, will speak at the City Club on the evening of Nov. 15. His topic is "Washington in War-Time." Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., commander of the department of the northeast, will have charge of the meeting.

John Solomon, Sc. B., an American investigator and authority on marine and pearl fisheries and angling, will

Continued next page

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pearl-growing experiments in Burma and Ceylon, will address the club Nov. 22, on "Pearls and the Romance of Pearl-Fishing." A forum meeting will be held on Nov. 26 at which John Spargo will lead the discussion on "Socialism and Individualism."

The annual election and meeting of the club will be held on Nov. 19. The nominating committee has reported the following names to be voted on for the Board of Governors, eight to be elected: Mr. Bates, Professor Breed, George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel for Boston; W. Cameron Forbes, former Governor of the Philippines; Damon E. Hall, lawyer; H. S. Kelsey, Frank D. Kemp of the Massachusetts Highway Commission; Timothy Leary, James E. McConnell, lawyer; Charles J. Martell, lawyer; George von L. Meyer, former secretary of the United States Navy; Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard, W. E. Skillings, Felix Vorenberg, Harry R. Wellman, Alexander Whiteside, lawyer and former director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

NOV - 1 - 1917 LAND LONG UNDER ASSESSED FOUND

NOV 1 1917
Boston City Council Finds That
Property for Police Station,
Valued on 1670 Square Feet,
Actually Contains 2735 Feet

Boston City Council at a special meeting yesterday afternoon passed an order for the expenditure of \$145,000 in the purchase of a site for police station No. 2 at Arch Street and Hawley Place. During the debate it was discovered that for many years the lot was assessed as 1670 square feet, while, in fact, it was found to contain 2735 square feet when surveyed prior to the proposed sale to the city. It was found that 1065 square feet of land now worth \$31 a square foot have not paid taxes for at least 30 years.

The property taken for the new police station comprises two lots. The Hawley Place lot is listed on the official records of the city assessing department as containing 1670 square feet. A recent survey showed that it contained 2735 feet.

The under assessed land is charged to Laurence Minot and J. Henry Russell, as trustees under the wills of Thomas B. and Eliza Winchester. The sale was carried on through the Bankers' Realty Company, acting for the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.

The two lots which the city will buy have a total of 4762 square feet and they are assessed for \$117,000. The city will have to pay \$145,000 for the land and the council voted to transfer this money from the appropriation for the new police headquarters, plans for which are in abeyance.

The council found from the city law department that it did not believe that any back taxes could be collected. John Beck, the city's real

estate expert, reported the discovery to the council and remarked that it was not at all improbable that other errors of like nature have been made by surveyors to the cost of the city.

The city council also passed an order of Mayor Curley approving his order for the sale to the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks for \$40,000 of the old reservoir property on Parker Hill, where the Elks propose to erect an institution which they will present to the United States Government.

The council passed an order for the expenditure of \$100,000 from the income from the Parkman fund, of which \$25,000 is to be used for planting oaks and shrubbery along the Riverway from Simmons College to Franklin Park; \$30,000 for transforming a stable in Franklin Park to a garage, erecting a paint shop and fire-proofing carpenter and machine shops and constructing a water supply; \$30,000 for a new roadway, Boylston Street-Commonwealth Avenue, through the Fens, and \$15,000 for concrete walks on the Common along the Charles Street and Boylston Street malls.

The council also gave first readings to two \$5000 loan orders, introduced by Councilman John J. Attridge; one for plans for a municipal building in Brighton Square, Brighton, and the other for a police station in West Roxbury, where the old pumping station is to be rebuilt.

The council gave a public hearing on Mayor Curley's ordinance providing that no woman under 21 years of age shall be allowed to act as a bootblack in a public stand in the city of Boston. This was brought about because of the fact that in Bromfield Street an establishment employs five young women, some of whom are not 21. William H. O'Brien and Mary O'Sullivan indorsed the proposed ordinance. M. T. Nash appeared as attorney for the women. He argued against the passage of the proposed ordinance and presented several of the women bootblacks who also urged the privilege of earning their living in this way. The council reserved its decision.

NOV - 1 - 1917

MAYOR FAILS TO ANSWER SUMMONS

Bonding Hearing Goes Over a
Day After Counsel Hurlburt
of Boston Finance Board
Urges Contempt Action

NOV 1 1917
When the Boston Finance Commission, which is making an inquiry into the liability bonding business done by city employees and contractors, met at 10 o'clock this morning in the School Committee room in Mason Street, Mayor James M. Curley who had been summoned to appear, was not present. His personal counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, made a statement to the effect that Mr. Curley was in New York to attend a dinner given by the Consul-General of Japan, last night, an invitation, Mr. Coakley said, the Mayor had received and had accepted when the Japanese war mission was in Boston some weeks since. Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, told the commission that the Mayor had been regularly summoned, that he would prove this by Constable Robert Reid, that the Mayor's attitude toward the Finance Commission was that the Finance Commission should be scorned. He declared that he wanted the commission to give his permission to appeal to the Supreme Court of the State and ask it to serve an order on the Mayor, adjudging him in contempt.

Attorney Coakley vigorously opposed this action. He declared that the Mayor had deemed his New York engagement vital and that he had no intention in the world of slighting the commission or ignoring it as Attorney Hurlburt had declared.

Finally after a prolonged conference the commission, after consulting Mr. Hurlburt and Mr. Coakley, announced that it would adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 when the Mayor is to be present.

Mr. Coakley gave the commission his own personal promise that the Mayor would be present to take the witness stand tomorrow morning to answer Mr. Hurlburt's questions. It was also stipulated that Standish Willcox, one of the Mayor's assistants and editor of the City Record, should also appear at the hearing when the Mayor did.

Mr. Coakley said the Mayor left New York on the 10 o'clock train this morning, and that he would go before the commission any time it would fix. The session was not more than half hour in length, but in this time Mr. Hurlburt took occasion to declare that the Mayor had repeatedly insulted and ignored the Finance Commission, and that he, as its special counsel, was not going to permit of such actions further. He said the Mayor's attitude was similar to that of a certain well-known one time New Yorker toward the public. He declared the Mayor had seemingly studied the making of his insults to the commission. He asserted that the Mayor's previous attitude on the witness stand and his present action in deliberately ignoring the command of the Supreme Court of the State, warranted the charge of deliberate insult.

"It seems to me that the Finance Commission has been completely ignored by Mr. Curley," said Attorney Hurlburt. "By his attitude the dignity of the Commonwealth has been insulted and abused. There is nothing for me to do but to ask this commission to go before the Supreme Court and ask for an order to show why Mr. Curley should not be adjudged in contempt of Court.

"Mr. Curley apparently forgets that the summons issued by the commission is a command on the part of the Commonwealth. Assuming that he did have this New York engagement he

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(1) could have very easily gotten in touch with the commission or through his attorney have explained the circumstances. I feel quite sure that this body would allow Mr. Curley to have gone to New York to attend the dinner and to receive the Order of the Rising Sun.

"Mr. Curley knew when we adjourned previously that he was wanted for this day. Then, too, even though he did go to New York, on this very vital mission, he could have got one of two trains last night, the midnight and the 1 o'clock, and have been here at 10 o'clock today. I can see absolutely no excuse. It appears to me to have been intentional.

Attorney Coakley objected to Mr. Hurlburt's interpreting Mayor Curley's motives to suit himself. He said the attorney read into the Mayor's actions something very different from what the Mayor really intends or feels. He promised that the Mayor would appear when the commission wanted him to do so, and that to appeal to the high court would be like the 100,000 men marching up the hill and then marching right down again.

When the commission finally allowed Mr. Coakley's warrant for his witness to stand, they gave Attorney Hurlburt permission to ask John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city, who is in New York for a vacation, to seek Mr. Sullivan's consent to have his deposition taken there in the shortest possible time. Mr. Sullivan had been sought by a Constable Reid yesterday, as well as had Mayor Curley.

The constable took the stand and handed to the commission a long statement detailing how he had twice tried to serve Mayor Curley with summons to attend the hearing. He said that yesterday when he did get into the Mayor's office the latter had said on receiving the summons: "You can tell the Finance Commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment to take dinner with the Consul-General of Japan in New York and I shall not attend this summons. Now you can get out."

He said that he had tried to serve the paper on the corporation counsel. George A. Flynn of the law department of Boston wrote the commission a long statement to the effect that Mr. Sullivan's labors on the gas and street lighting rate inquiry at the State House had been prolonged and arduous, and that he had gone to New York for a vacation.

OCT - 26 - 1917

Negro Officers Guests of Mayor

Mayor Curley will tender a luncheon at 12:30 o'clock today at the Parker House to the recently commissioned Negro officers who are residents of Boston.

"These men are going forth to perform the same patriotic service as did their sires under the leadership of Col. Robert Gould Shaw in the Civil War," he said.

Boston Service Flag

In honor of its 322 city employees who are now serving in the new national army, Boston is to unfurl a huge service flag on the flagstaff of City Hall on Nov. 3, the day on which "Boston's Own" regiment, the three hundred and first, is coming to this city from Ayer to participate in exercises at Braves Field.

OCT - 25 - 1917

PATRIOTIC RALLY IN BRIGHTON

A patriotic rally will be held at the Brighton High School, Cambridge and Warren streets, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, George E. Brock presiding. Mayor Curley and Judge Thomas H. Dowd are to speak. Mrs. Laura C. Thompson will sing.

OCT - 30 - 1917

BOSTON BONDING HEARING RESUMES

Finance Commission Inquiry Into Share of the Business Secured by Peter J. Fitzgerald Again to Be Taken Up

Reopening of the inquiry into the liability bonding business done by the city of Boston during the administration of James M. Curley as Mayor is to take place this afternoon in the rooms of the Boston School Committee in Mason Street by the Boston Finance Commission. Mayor Curley, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston; George U. Crocker, former treasurer of the city of Boston and former member of the Boston Finance Commission, and several others, have been asked to be present this afternoon when the Finance Commission has announced it will resume its inquiry as to the share in the city's bonding business secured by Peter J. Fitzgerald in the last three years and a half.

Mayor Curley was the last witness called before the Finance Commission, to answer to questions put to him by Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, in the conduct of this inquiry. The Mayor was on the stand in September. He was asked more particularly about a statement issuing from his office in December, 1915, when the campaign to recall the Mayor was in progress, as to \$10,000 with which he purchased the land on which his home in Jamaica-way stands. The statement said that the Mayor had received that money from the proceeds of his sale of his interests in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

When Mayor Curley was on the stand at the last session of the bonding inquiry, he declared that the statement which bore his name had never been seen by him until after it was printed in the newspapers. He said he had never authorized nor

signed any such statement, and he supposed it had been written by one of his clerks or secretaries or some campaign manager. He admitted that he had never taken the trouble to deny it, and he declared that the whole bonding inquiry was prosecuted to injure him politically.

Francis L. Daly, chief owner of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and son-in-law to Peter J. Fitzgerald, the city bonding agent, when he was on the witness stand in July testified that he had never given Mayor Curley one cent for the Mayor's interest in his business. He said he had given the Mayor and interest in the business late in 1913 when Mr. Curley was a candidate for the mayoralty of the city. He testified that the Mayor had got out of the business early in 1914 before he took office but that his passing out had not meant one thing financially or in a business way to the concern.

The final disposition of \$10,000 invested in the Oakmount Land Company, of which Francis L. Daly was head, by George Stevens and William Clark, two street-paving contractors of Boston, has been queried time and again by the special counsel for the Finance Commission, Mr. Hurlburt. Mr. Daly, who was at the head of the company, which was organized with a capital stock of \$40,000, and which bought four lots along Jamaica Pond, Jamaica Plain, was not able to tell of the final disposal of the \$10,000 invested by the contractors. One Boston trust company, it was testified at the hearing, made a loan on the Jamaica Pond property and later took a mortgage on three of the lots. Mr. Daly has said that he got the fourth lot in the deal, but that no money has been passed for it.

Luke D. Mullen of the Charlestown Trust Company, was also a witness toward the close of the hearing in July. He had been treasurer of the land company. He said that he didn't know where the \$10,000 invested by Messrs. Stevens and Clark in the Oakmount Land Company had been finally placed.

Edwin P. Fitzgerald, a son of Peter J. Fitzgerald, was on the stand on more than one occasion during the hearing. He told of various investments he had made, and accounted for the money as that received from one John J. Cassidy of the Hotel Knickerbocker, New York City. At one of the resumed inquiries in September Attorney Hurlburt read letters from the police in New York to the effect that they had not been able to locate nor establish the identity of any John J. Cassidy, such as described in the Boston bonding hearings sessions.

POSITION NOV 2 1917

OCT 31 1917

WILL QUESTION CURLEY TODAY

NOV 2 1917 H1 Fin. Com. Decides Not to Start Contempt Proceedings After Appeal by Atty. Coakley

Mayor Curley was spared from appearing in court on contempt proceedings yesterday through the strong plea made by his counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, to the Finance Commission, after Henry F. Hurlburt, attorney for the commission, accused the Mayor of a "Finance Commission-be-damned" attitude and urged that he be summoned to court to account for his non-appearance at yesterday's public investigation of the city's bonding and insurance business. The Mayor will appear this morning.

FAILS TO ANSWER

The Mayor was summoned Wednesday. He told Constable Reid, who served the paper, that he had a prior engagement to be present at a dinner given by the consul-general of Japan in New York. He kept this engagement and when Attorney Hurlburt called "James M. Curley" at the opening of yesterday's hearing there was no response. Mr. Coakley arose and explained the Mayor's absence. When he finished, Attorney Hurlburt was on his feet and moved for immediate contempt proceedings. He was bitter in his denunciation of the Mayor for his attitude toward the Finance Commission.

Attorney Hurlburt openly charged the Mayor with trying to evade the summons.

"It looks to me as though the Finance Commission had been absolutely ignored by the Mayor. Mr. Curley forgets that though the summons is issued by the commission, it is a demand on the part of the Commonwealth. He might think that it would be so. The hearing was then adjourned.

Sullivan Still Away 43

Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan has not yet been summoned. Mr. Hurlburt read a communication from his assistant, George A. Flynn, yesterday, stating that Mr. Sullivan was in New York on a vacation. Mr. Hurlburt advised the commission to ascertain if possible if Mr. Sullivan would give a deposition in New York. "I will go over and take it, if he is willing," he concluded.

Standish Willcox, one of the Mayor's under-secretaries, who was also summoned, was present yesterday and was represented by Attorney Coakley. He was not called upon, but ordered to reappear at today's hearing. The investigation will be continued in the school committee rooms on Mason street. The

Mayor is to appear at 9:30 this morning. The letter from Acting Corporation Counsel Flynn to the Finance Commission follows:

"The arguments in the street lighting rate case were finished last Friday night. As the commission knows, this case has been a particularly long and difficult one. The hearings and argument covered a period of nearly two years and the work which fell upon Mr. Sullivan's shoulders was enormous.

"The record of the case, which has to do with all the operations of the Edison company, both in the electric lighting and financial fields, covers over 10,000 pages; Mr. Sullivan's printed brief covers 218 pages, and his oral argument consumed 14 hours. It is not an exaggeration to say that, entirely apart from other official duties, Mr. Sullivan has averaged more than 12 hours a day, including Sundays, on this case alone for the last year.

Needed Complete Rest

"He has, moreover, publicly stated on several occasions that it was his intention to go away and take a long rest as soon as this case was over. It is within my personal knowledge that the condition of his health makes it imperative that he have a complete respite from official duties. He found it impossible to leave on Saturday, as he had originally planned, on account of one or two things remaining undone which required his presence at the office on Monday.

"Mr. Sullivan started on his vacation before your summons was received at the office Tuesday morning. This is the first vacation he has had in four years, and to quote from one of the evening papers of last week, 'his work on the Edison case entitles him to a year's vacation.' The two other members of the office force, who assisted Mr. Sullivan in the preparation and trial of the street lighting case, started on their vacations on Saturday last.

"Mr. Sullivan called me on the long-distance telephone this morning and said that he had read the account of yesterday's hearing in the Transcript of last night; that he desired me to inform the commission that he had not received the summons; that his physical and mental exhaustion made it necessary for him to take a vacation to recuperate; that at the time he left the office he knew of no public business that made his presence in the office absolutely essential; that he had informed the commission of his intention to take a vacation as soon as the street lighting case was finished,

and that on his return he would be at the command of the commission.

"I write this letter in order that you may know the reason for Mr. Sullivan's absence from the hearing tomorrow morning."

TO GIVE BEAR CUB TO MAYOR

Kilties Will Show Appreciation of Aid



MACLEAN, THE KILTIES' MASCOT.

Mayor Curley will be presented with the mascot of the MacLean Kilties this morning, a six-months-old bear cub named "MacLean." He is due to arrive in Boston this morning from the Canadian training camp of the Kilties, where many Boston men are in training with the regiment.

Captain J. B. Black, who was active in the recruiting campaign of the Kilties in Boston several months ago, arrived in Boston last night with Sergeant Samuel Greenlaw and they will present the regimental mascot to the Mayor this morning in appreciation of his work in aiding the recruiting campaign. Before being presented to the Mayor the bear will be given a swim in the Frog Pond.

OCT 29 1917 GET THE FACTS

It is entirely proper that Mayor Curley has commissioned the health department to investigate the charge that cold storage warehouses of Boston are filled to the limit with foodstuffs kept back for the purpose of maintaining extortionate prices in the local markets.

It is known that storage plants should be cleared of food at least once a year; also that the plants have received time extensions from the State department of health. Whether this action is necessary or justifiable is for the city authorities to find out.

The cold storage people are clever at argument; no matter what the condition of their warehouses or the market, they are adept at giving plausible reasons to show that whatever is, is right. Let us hope that the facts will be indisputable one way or the other.

POST - NOV - 3 - 1917

MAYOR FIRES SULLIVAN CHARGING "FRAME-UP"

Hearing of Sullivan Testimony—Mayor Made
\$12,000 in Wall Street on Invest-
ment of \$7500

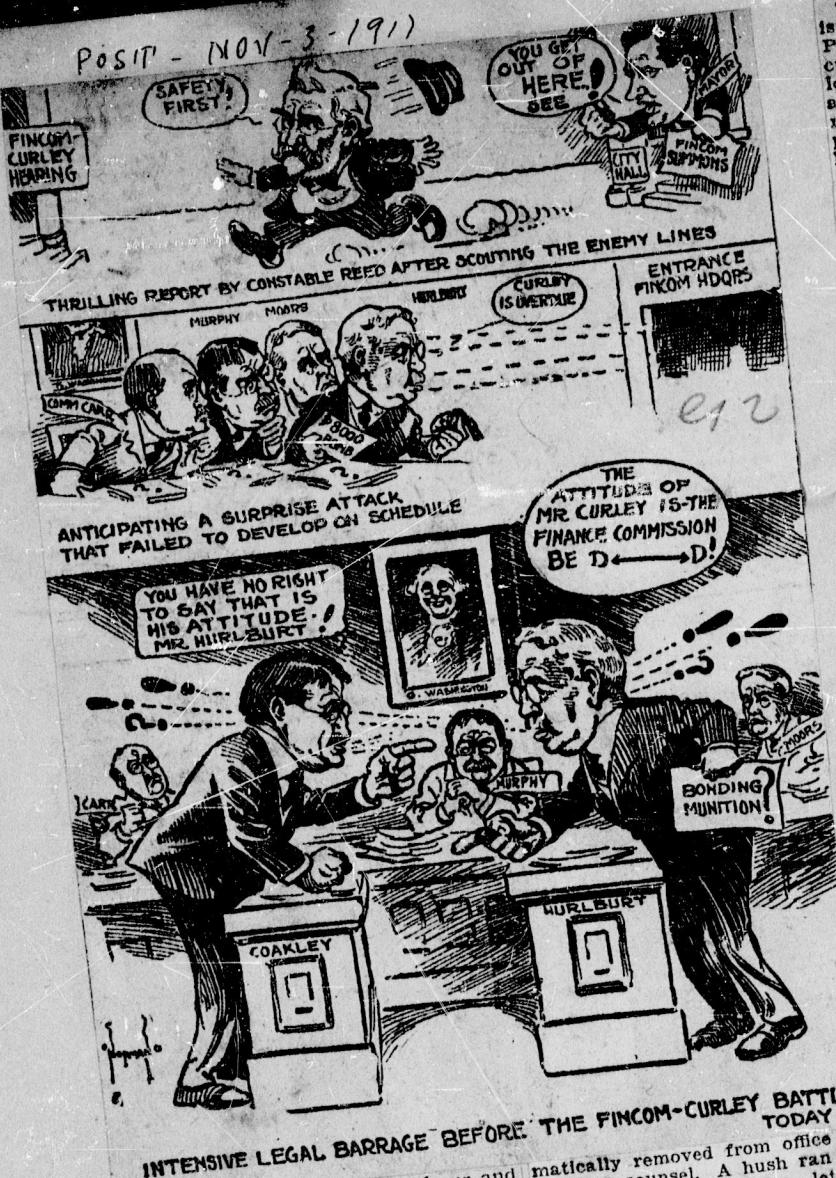
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TERRIFIC BARRAGE UNLOADED ON
THE ANTI CURLEY ALLIES



continued next page



After being grilled for an hour and a half on the witness stand before the Finance Commission by Attorney Hurlburt yesterday, Mayor Curley in a burst of rage fired Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, accused Chairman John R. Murphy of "framing him up," denounced the commission and expressed his opinion of Boston newspapers.

During his testimony, the Mayor introduced the name of a dead man in explaining how he disposed of the \$8000 the Finance Commission is trying to trace. This is the second time that a dead man has figured in the testimony. Francis L. Daly at a previous hearing told of receiving \$8000 from an uncle since dead.

CHARGES FRAME-UP

It was within 10 minutes of adjournment that the Mayor arose in his anger and announced that Chairman Murphy and corporation counsel had "joined hands to frame up the Mayor of Boston."

The announcement caused a sensation in the hearing room that has not been equalled in city politics for years. The Mayor's cheeks burned with anger and his voice shook with rage as he made the charge against the chairman of the commission and then dra-

matically removed from office the corporation counsel. A hush ran over the room as he produced a letter from Corporation Counsel Sullivan resigning on Jan. 1. After his outburst there was an attempt at applause in the back of the room which was quickly squelched by the police.

Mayor Is Angry

It was apparent from the moment that he took the stand at 9:43 that the Mayor was angry. He tried to smile at every opportunity to tell the commissioners his opinion of them. A genuine smile wreathed his face at Attorney Coakley's barrage of objections. The Mayor's counsel objected strenuously to the witness answering certain questions. Mayor Curley insisted on answering them, however.

After he had been questioned for more than half an hour Mayor Curley began to suspect that Mr. Hurlburt was framing his questions from information given the commission by Corporation Counsel Sullivan at a previous private hearing. He asked Mr. Hurlburt if this was so and the latter refused to state. The mayor was insistent, and so was Attorney Coakley. From an inner coat pocket the mayor produced a long white envelope. He asked permission to read. "It concerns Sullivan," he said. He was told he would be given an opportunity to talk after his examination. The witness was finally told that Mr. Sullivan had testified before the commission and his testimony was then before Attorney Hurlburt. The storm then broke.

Removes Sullivan

"Knowing of the intimacy that existed between Sullivan and Andrew Peters back in the days when it was customary to steal elections, stuff ballot boxes and corrupt the electorate, and knowing Sullivan's methods I have reason to believe he has joined hands with the head of this commission in an effort to frame up the Mayor of Boston. I have in my hands his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1. He won't have a chance to resign. He is removed by me NOW."

When the meeting opened by Attorney Hurlburt called the Mayor to the stand. He was sworn by Chairman Murphy and the commission's attorney proceeded to get on the trail of the mysterious \$8000 at once. The hearing room was filled, and likewise the hearing room Commissioners Carr and Moore sat with Chairman Murphy.

"Were you at any time interested in the old metal business?" was the opening question by Attorney Hurlburt.

"No," the Mayor replied.

"Do you know Marks Angell?"

"Yes."

"Were you ever associated with him in business?"

"No; but I aided him in getting business."

"From the city?"

"No; but if necessary I would have connections with him."

"Wait a minute, Mr. Hurlburt, is this a bonding hearing, or what?"

Interested in Angell

"I think your counsel knows the scope of this investigation."

"God almighty is the only one who knows, I guess."

"Did you ever tell George U. Crocker you had an interest in Angell's business?"

"I may have told him I was interested in Angell personally, but not business."

"Is Mr. Crocker a friend of yours?"

"It's hard to tell who are friends nowadays."

The Mayor told of how he knew Angell 10 years ago when he was treasurer of the Tammany Club. Angell had two old broken down horses and some dilapidated wagons then, according to the Mayor, but he was always a good helper in the campaigns and was charitable, "and now he's worth \$150,000," shouted the Mayor.

No Checks From Daly

"Did you ever receive any checks from Francis L. Daly after September 1913, or the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

"Positively, no."

"Where did you bank at the time?"

"Federal Trust and National Bank and Mutual

ance at United States Trust Company."

I might have had a small account in the Hibernian Savings Bank."

"You are not interested in any accounts in banks outside of the city?"

"My wife has a small account in the Immigrants Bank, New York."

Attorney Coakley objected at this point. He claimed the questions were too personal. The Mayor begged to be allowed to tell where he bought his children's shoes.

"Did you visit the Daly Company after you were elected Mayor?"

"When the occasion required."

"Did you give directions regarding the business or its operation?"

First Hit at Fin. Com.

Here the Mayor took his first swing at the commission.

"I'll tell you right now that I'm interested in Daly personally, but that is not the reason I am here. There's a campaign on."

"Did you ever tell your ex-secretary in Daly's company?"

"No."

continued next page

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(7)
"Did you ever tell John A. Sullivan you got money out of the Daily Plumbing Supply Company?"

"Absolutely no."

"Did you tell him you were once interested in the concern, but severed your connections and had filed a statement in the State House to that effect?"

"No."

"Did Mr. Sullivan have a conference with you in 1915, prior to the issuance of the statement that you got \$10,000 out of the Daly Company for a payment on your new home?"

"No, sir."

Fireworks Stars

"Have you spoken to Sullivan about his testimony before this commission?"

"No."

"When did you see Mr. Sullivan last?"

"Six weeks ago."

"Did you know he appeared here?"

"Has he appeared? Are these questions you are asking me based on Mr. Sullivan's testimony?"

Attorney Hurlburt finally admitted they were, and the fireworks were started.

Mayor Curley drew a letter from his pocket and exclaimed:

"I can well understand it all now. While we are talking about Sullivan, I want to read this letter. It will clear the situation."

The letter was Sullivan's resignation, dated Oct. 15. He was not allowed to read it at this juncture.

Attorney Hurlburt switched his line of questions and asked about the \$8000 the Mayor drew from banks in August, 1913.

The Mayor told of discounting a note for \$4000 at the Mutual National Bank. He drew \$3900 on Aug. 28. He also told of selling four New York city bonds through Hornblower & Weeks. This money, \$4000, was deposited in the Federal Trust Company. He drew \$400 from this institution on the 28th.

Gave It to Elsman

"What did you do with this money?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

The big audience held its breath for a minute. This was the question they were waiting for: What became of the money?

"I turned over \$7500 of it to Nathan Elsman at Young's Hotel."

Attorney Hurlburt has charged that this money was put into the Daily Plumbing Supply Company and is the same \$8000 that was deposited in Francis L. Daly name and which the latter claims he received from his late uncle, who died in a teamsters' barracks in Chelsea.

"Where does Elsman live?" asked Attorney Hurlburt.

"He's dead," replied the Mayor.

Mr. Coakley protested the line of questioning at this point on the grounds that it was not germane to the investigation. He claimed it was a private transaction before Mr. Curley was elected Mayor.

The Mayor cried out: "I am ready to answer. There's nothing in my life I'm afraid to have shown up. I'm not like the chairman here and some others."

"Mr. Mayor, not a word," Attorney Coakley shouted.

Insists on Telling

The Mayor insisted upon telling everything that was asked. He appeared very eager to answer. Mr. Coakley and he seemingly were about to break over the matter. Attorney Coakley appeared angry, but the Mayor smiled, as did Attorney Hurlburt, who acted as if he thought the whole thing was prearranged.

The commission ruled that Mayor Curley must answer and he thanked them.

Where did Elsman live?"

"At 629 Commonwealth avenue. He was a wool broker with his brother, on Summer street."

"What did he do with this money you gave him?"

"Invested it for me."

"In what?"

"United Cigar, Sears Roebuck and other stock."

"What others?"

"I don't know. You see he pooled my \$7500 with his own money. He made about \$2,500 himself and I made a satisfactory profit."

"Did he give you a receipt for the money?"

"Yes, and I returned it when he paid back the money and profits."

\$12,500 Profit on \$7500

"Where were you when he turned over the profits?"

"At his office, Young's and the Hotel Biltmore, New York. He turned over money at various times when I needed it. He gave \$2000 in November, 1913, and \$4000 some time during my campaign, which I turned over to the campaign committee."

"That was profits from the investment of \$7500?"

"Yes."

"When did he give you more money?"

"In the early fall of 1914 at the Biltmore Hotel. He gave me \$2000. In February, 1915, he gave me \$12,000. The total profit on my \$7500 investment was \$12,500."

"What did you do with the money, with the exception of the first \$2000 you paid on your note?"

Explains Where Cash Went

"I used \$4000 in my campaign, gave Mrs. Curley \$2000 and the last \$12,000 for the land in Jamaica Plain where I built my house."

"You told Mr. Crocker that you used the money secured on note for campaign purposes. Was that untrue?"

"No, I did eventually use it that way."

The Mayor and Mr. Hurlburt wrangled over whether Mr. Curley told Mr. Crocker strictly the truth, while Attorney Coakley shouted objections to the chair against what he called Attorney Hurlburt's discourteous methods.

"You are certainly funny, Mr. Coakley," Mr. Hurlburt said.

"Let Hurlburt go on, Dan," the Mayor interjected, "he's got a lot to learn about politics. He is insuring my re-election as it is now." The audience was roaring with laughter, while Attorney Coakley continued to shout. He cried out he didn't want Attorney Hurlburt to sneer at the Mayor.

Opposing Lawyers Clash

"If one didn't know Dan they would think he was really mad," Attorney Hurlburt replied. "Dan, really you're awfully funny."

"You're not funny, and everybody knows you're not. You haven't got a sense of humor."

The debate lasted 10 minutes, and Attorney Hurlburt continued his examination.

"Did you ever tell Sullivan the money for your house came from the Daly company?"

"Did Sullivan say that?"

"We'll take that up later. Answer the question, please."

The Mayor asked, "Can a member of the Finance Commission legally do business with the city of Boston?"

Chairman Murphy said he would have to wait until later to ask that question. He didn't take it up again.

Mr. Hurlburt then read a statement from a clipping from the Boston Globe of Jan. 8, 1914. In this clipping the Mayor was quoted as saying he didn't depend on corporations, because he had an income from his interest in the Daly company. The clipping was a report of an address he made in Roxbury dur-

ing the campaign for the mayoralty.

Gives Views on Press

"No, I never made any such statement," the Mayor replied; "but I like that first part about corporations; I think I'll use that on the stump this year. Again you've helped me win, Mr. Hurlburt. The part about my getting an income from the Daly company I never uttered. You know, if I stopped to deny all the untruths printed about me I wouldn't have time to do anything else."

"As a matter of fact it would take all my time to deny all the untruths the Herald and Traveler print about me. The Globe is fair. The American is generally fair, and the Post would be fair if the owners didn't have so much money in the Massachusetts Bonding Company. That's why I am cartooned

"SULLIVAN REMOVED FOR GOOD OF SERVICE"

"I have nothing to add to my statement made before the Finance Commission relative to the reasons for the discharge of John A. Sullivan from the office of corporation counsel," said Mayor Curley last night.

"I believe that fair-minded persons will agree I clearly showed the investigation of the commission to be nothing more than an attempted political frame-up that had its inception almost at the opening of my administration."

"Mr. Sullivan was removed for 'the good of the municipal service,' and although that is a somewhat stereotyped phrase, it is quite applicable in this case."

on the front page during these hearings.

"They are not going to succeed now, any more than they did before, despite the Finance Commission and their investigations based on rumors."

"Mr. Curley, the question is, did you on the stump tell an audience that you were interested in the Daly Company?"

"If I did it was prior to election and I stated that I had a non-income interest."

Coakley Starts Questioning

Mr. Coakley secured the floor and addressed the client:

"Mr. Mayor, did I tell you last night that Mr. Flynn of the law department had informed me that John A. Sullivan had said that he had written a part of the \$10,000 statement about your house to which your name was signed and that Mr. Sullivan has said you told him that the money that went into your house was received by you from the Daly Company?"

"Yes," the Mayor agreed, "you told me that last night."

"I will now go back to the Sullivan matter," said the Mayor, glaring at Chairman Murphy and toying with the envelope he showed earlier in the hearing.

"Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel by me in 1914, despite the fact that he was a bitter opponent of mine in the campaign and was a chairman of the Finance Commission."

Explains Sullivan Case

"Under the law, the Mayor and corporation counsel must sign all documents."

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(3) tracts for the city. The average purchases of the city made under contract in my administration have been 98 per cent. They were all approved by Mr. Sullivan and signed by me. Our relations were very satisfactory.

On or about Oct. 22 a letter was left on my desk in the office. It was after I had gone, though I had been in that day and could have been reached. There was a note which said, 'Mr. Mayor, I called yesterday and you were away, so I left the enclosed. After you have read it I will be glad to talk it over with you.'

Mayor Curley then read the letter enclosed. It told of Mr. Sullivan's conclusion of the work on the Edison contracts and many pressing personal law cases that were waiting to be heard. Mr. Sullivan told of going for a rest, and after he finished his work he asked that the Mayor accordingly accept his resignation to take effect Jan. 1, so that he might go into private practice.

Removes Sullivan - 514

Then the Mayor, fairly shaking with anger, leaned over the witness stand, still facing Chairman Murphy, delivered his opinion of the commission, and accused Mr. Murphy of "framing him up." He then publicly removed Mr. Sullivan as corporation counsel.

When he stopped, Attorney Hurlburt, still smiling, asked if he had finished. He had.

"Then the questions I have been asking you based on information given me by Mr. Sullivan are untrue?"

"They certainly are. They are lies—absolutely lies."

In leaving the witness stand the Mayor said he hoped he could have a few minutes to attend to the city's business, for which he is paid \$10,000 a year.

"For the next few months?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"No," replied the Mayor as he stalked from the room; "for the next four years after my re-election."

PICKS HENNESSEY

Mayor Chooses Schoolhouse Commissioner as Acting Corporation Counsel in Place of Sullivan

The Mayor last night announced the appointment of Schoolhouse Commissioner William J. Hennessey as acting corporation counsel.

Mr. Hennessey was admitted to the bar in 1895. He served as a member of the Board of Aldermen in 1904-5-6. In 1914 he was appointed a member of the Schoolhouse Commission.

Back in the old days, Mr. Hennessey was the president of the Letter Carriers' Association. He is a member of several fraternal organizations.

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GALLIVAN OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

Says Criticism of His War Votes Is Pro-German

Congressman James A. Gallivan of South Boston opened his campaign for Mayor, in his home district, last night. He declared that he is in the fight to stay, and answered criticism of his votes for war and for the draft, declaring he was satisfied that such criticism was the work of German propagandists.

GREAT RECEPTION

The Congressman's opening rally was held in the Municipal building, East Broadway. The hall was crowded and Congressman Gallivan was given a splendid reception. He was cheered for several minutes before and after speaking.

After telling of the work of German agents in this country Congressman Gallivan said: "I hope for the good name of the city in which I was born that that slimy-bellied monster known as German propaganda may not have its trail traced into the Mayor's office at City Hall.

He attacked Mayor Curley's attitude toward the conscription bill and declared that the Mayor, after putting himself on record as in favor of the act, made an entirely different speech to the pro-German element in the city.

GALLIVAN'S SPEECH

Congressman, Out for Mayoralty, Attacks German Propagandists and Upholds Vote for War and the Draft

Congressman Gallivan spoke in part as follows:

"In meeting face to face the good people of my own home town I wanted to discuss with them some real reasons why there should be a change in the Mayor's office and I hoped to be able to confine myself to a discussion of Boston issues and Boston issues only. However, I find myself compelled for the present to push aside local issues and bring to the front the real reason why, after announcing my candidacy for Mayor, I must, as a loyal American citizen, remain in this contest until the polls are closed.

"Once into the life of every public man there comes a time when he must either stand up and be counted or quit cold and ignominiously retreat to private life. After 20 years of day and night efforts as a public servant in the affairs of city, State and nation, I face that time, and tonight I stand here, publicly demanding that those who criticise my candidacy, solely because of the record I have made in an American war Congress, come out in the open and fight like honest men.

"For the past two years I have been invited, yes, I have been urged, to be a candidate for Mayor of Boston by men of prominence in public life and in private business. While there may have been doubts expressed as to my ability to win the election no man among my severest critics has ever suggested that I did not possess the ability to hold the office or was lacking in that personal and public honesty that would tend to improve conditions at City Hall. Failing to find any holes in my personal armor they searched my record of 20 years to find a vote in which I had betrayed my constituents, and they failed. The Gallivan record was clean.

Are Traitors

"If I failed to represent my district in voting to stand with the great majority in Congress I would make a sorry spectacle running for Mayor of this great city. On the other hand, any

person who persists, in public or private, in saying that 'Gallivan is weak' when you and I know that Gallivan did his duty in the greatest crisis democracy has ever faced, I say, such a man is uttering treason and he should be regarded as a traitor. He is in the class with Benedict Arnold. He doesn't deserve to breathe the pure air of Boston where the seeds of American liberty were first sown.

"And tonight, almost within sight of Bunker Hill, and standing on Dorchester Heights, I brand all such treasonable utterances as the work of Prussian agents.

"I sincerely hope, for the good name of the city of my birth, that the loathsome trail of this slimy-bellied serpent known to the world as 'German propaganda' may not be traced into the Mayor's office at City Hall.

"I trust that it will be made clear that the golden scales of this poisoned monster have not found their way into the pockets of some of those who would gladly help me to return to Congress unopposed, if you believe them, but who, for selfish reasons, consider me a weak candidate for the mayoralty. A plain statement from Boston's Mayor would greatly help to clarify the atmosphere at this time.

False Irish Patriots

"When they told me—an American Congressman—that a vote against war had something to do with the freedom of Ireland, in spite of the seriousness of the situation, I couldn't help but smile. Imagine, if you can, my friends, an Ireland free, with America's Star Spangled Banner trailing in the dust! Imagine the kind of freedom Ireland would enjoy at the hands of those who have stripped Belgium of her manhood and who have ravaged her womanhood, who have slain thousands of innocent women and children far from the battlefield! Imagine an Ireland as free as devastated Poland, or starving Serbia or Armenia, in the hands of the Turks!

"Take it from me, there is no freedom for Ireland worthy of the name that comes from the minds of Prussia's military powers.

"There is an ancient saying, 'Beware of the Greeks, bearing gifts.' The modern version reads, 'Beware of the Hun offering freedom.'

"I voted for war because I believed that the time had come for my country to face the common enemy of humanity. I believed, and events have more than substantiated my belief, that if we didn't send our army to France to fight alongside of the other great powers, we would have to fight a more desperate war, alone, in America. I voted for a draft army because I knew that the boys of my district would volunteer at the first call of the President and stand ready to go 'over the top' with the colors when given the word. But I didn't want the boys of Boston going into battle while the boys of the West and the South stayed at home.

"Tonight that valiant son of South Boston, Colonel Logan, and the boys of the old Fighting Ninth are in camp in France, under the watchful eye of General Pershing. They are volunteer soldiers, answering the call to the colors with an earnestness and a devotion that has always characterized the race. Thank God, they are not alone! I stand here proud in the knowledge that my vote has helped to show to the Kaiser and his crew that these brave South Boston boys will be backed up by the most intelligent, cleanest and bravest army of fighting citizenship that the world has ever seen.

"As for the freedom of Ireland, let me tell you something—right here. When the boys of the new 101st Regiment—our old Ninth—sailed from an American port, they did more for the cause of Ireland than all the German propagandists, backed by all the gold in Potsdam, could accomplish in a hundred years.

AMERICAN NOV. 3-1917

SAYS CURLEY ASKED FOR SECRECY

NOV. 3, 1917

John A. Sullivan, deposed Corporation Counsel, declared today that when he resigned Mayor Curley asked him to keep it a secret for fear of injuring his chances at the coming election. He termed the Mayor's action in "firing" him a "foolish demonstration."

"When I handed the Mayor my resignation he asked me to keep the matter a secret as a personal favor to him," said Mr. Sullivan. "He said he feared that if I made the fact public it might injure him in the coming election. I am at a loss to account for his foolish demonstration before the Finance Commission.

"And wanting to help the Mayor, as I have always tried to do, I consented and left for a vacation. I was astounded when I heard of the Mayor's action and I am very sorry for him, as I feel certain that it will injure his election chances to a great degree.

"I am glad to be relieved of my duties so soon, although I am a bit displeased about the way the Mayor announced it. But I was not 'fired,' and I had a pleasant vacation."

SAYS HE TESTIFIED.

Mr. Sullivan was asked if he had testified before the Finance Commission about the Mayor's trouble. He said that he had and that he testified privately.

"Did the Mayor know that you had testified?"

"Yes, I told the Mayor all about it. Every word I said to the commission I told the Mayor."

"Was he angry with you for what you said?"

"No, he was not. I only told the truth, and the Mayor was satisfied then. But I don't know why he became so mad when he was retold that I had been talking with the commission."

He was asked if he expected to be called before the commission again.

"I suppose I shall be called," he answered. "And if I am, I shall tell the truth about what I am asked. The truth ought not to hurt any one."

"Do you know anything that you may have to tell that might be harmful to the Mayor?" he was asked.

SORRY FOR MAYOR.

"I do not care to say anything about the matter," he replied. "The only thing I have to say now is that I am very sorry for the Mayor. I think his action will hurt him. But I shall not attempt to harm him in any way. He is an excellent man, and has many good points and has done many good things for the city, and it is too bad that he should come out as he did today."

"I am glad to be relieved of my duties so soon, although I am a bit displeased about the way the Mayor announced it. But I was not fired. Aside from that, I had a very pleasant vacation."

NOV. 2-1917

MAYOR IN RAGE AT HEARING

NOV. 21-1917

Mayor Curley, in a rage, today removed Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan from office at the conclusion of the Mayor's testimony before the Finance Commission.

The action of the Mayor followed the admission by Counsel Hurlburt of the Finance Commission that the questions asked the Mayor today were based on information furnished him by Sullivan.

Several times during the course of testimony Mayor Curley attempted to read a letter which he pulled from his pocket when told that Sullivan had been before the commission and testified. It was with great difficulty that he was persuaded by Chairman Murphy to wait until he had completed his testimony.

When he had finished the Mayor read the letter, dated Oct. 15, in which the corporation counsel tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, 1918.

"He will not be permitted to resign. He is removed!" shouted the Mayor.

CHARLES TREACHERY.

The members of the commission heard in silence the Mayor's impassioned charge that Sullivan had joined hands with the chairman in an attempt to "frame" Curley and his bitter denunciation of the political practices of Sullivan "in the old days when he was a running mate of Congressman Peters."

The announcement of Sullivan's removal was the climax of tense situations and clashes between opposing counsel.

The first mention of Mr. Sullivan came early in the hearing, when Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the commission, asked the Mayor if he had, at any time during the season of 1914-15 told John A. Sullivan that he had an interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company.

MAYOR ENRAGED.

For a full half minute the Mayor glared at Mr. Hurlburt, his face red with anger. Then he leaned over slowly and snapped out:

"Absolutely no!"

Mr. Hurlburt repeated the question in a different form and asked the Mayor when he had last seen Mr. Sullivan.

"About six weeks ago," said the Mayor.

"Are you aware of the fact that Mr. Sullivan had testified on October 22 before the Finance Commission?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

The Mayor replied that he had heard from Daniel H. Coakley, his counsel, the night before, that Sullivan had testified. Then looking at Hurlburt squarely in the eye, the Mayor asked:

"Has he testified before the commission, Mr. Hurlburt?"

The attorney for the commission did not answer.

MAYOR TAKES OFFENSIVE.

"Are those questions you are asking me based on testimony Mr. Sullivan gave before the commission?" pursued the Mayor.

"You may assume that, sir," replied Hurlburt, smilingly.

"Well, then," snapped the Mayor, pulling a letter from his pocket, "I guess this will explain the whole thing, then!"

Chairman Murphy, Mr. Hurlburt and Mr. Coakley succeeded in persuading the mayor to wait until he had concluded his testimony before going into the Sullivan matter.

The mayor was reluctant to yield, however, and during the remainder of his testimony he tried several times to bring up the Sullivan matter.

When his testimony was concluded and he was given permission to read the letter, Mr. Curley prefaced the reading with a history of his personal relations with Mr. Sullivan.

"I appointed Mr. Sullivan corporation counsel in spite of the fact that he had been one of my most bitter enemies in the campaign," he said. "From that time until very recently our relations have been very harmonious."

"On October 15, after I had left my office for the night, this letter was left on my desk. It could have been left during the day, but was not."

The Mayor then read the letter, in which Mr. Sullivan commented on his work during the long trial of the rate case of the city against the Edison Company. He thanked the Mayor for the co-operation he had given the corporation counsel in the case, and expressed the hope that the Mayor's work for cheaper electricity would receive public recognition.

SULLIVAN'S RESIGNATION.

In conclusion the writer said he desired to re-enter private practice as soon as he had completed his work in the Edison case, and tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, earlier, if it was convenient to the Mayor.

"Now from what I know of Mr. Sullivan and his association with Congressman Peters in the days when it was the practice to steal elections, stuff ballot boxes and corrupt politics, I believe he joined hands with the chairman of this commission in an attempt to frame the Mayor of Boston," said Curley, hotly.

"Well, he won't be permitted to resign. He is removed!"

Curley then strode angrily from the room, saying on the way out:

"When shall I be permitted to give my attention to the work the city pays me \$10,000 a year for doing?"

"I don't mean just for the next four months. I mean for the next four years," he shot at the commission in leaving.

TRANSCRIPT - NOV 3-1912
LONG WANTED TO RESIGN

Mr. Sullivan Ready Two Years Ago to Withdraw

Saw Clouds Gather at the Mayor's Office

His Advice Not Then Being Sought

Change Came Over Curley—"Gang" Active

Says He Talked to Mayor Week Ago Today

Curley Says He Hasn't Seen Him for 6 Weeks

Sullivan's Removal Done in Illegal Way

NOV 3 1912

Persons who have had an intimate knowledge of city affairs during the administration of Mayor James M. Curley are expressing their surprise today that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan waited so long to tender his resignation. It will be recalled that in the last two years frequent reports had been heard that Mr. Sullivan's resignation was in the hands of the mayor. Such a step had not been taken by Mr. Sullivan, however, until Oct. 15, of the present year, and later Mr. Sullivan took the resignation to the mayor's office, explained his desire to return to the private practice of the law and was enjoined by the mayor to keep the matter secret until the time arrived for his retirement, Jan. 1, 1918.

Mayor Curley's spectacular removal of Sullivan from office during the Finance Commission's hearing yesterday afternoon is naturally the talk of the town. Many persons believe that he based that action on the assumption that Mr. Sullivan had been before the Finance Commission and had made many statements derogatory to the administration. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sullivan has proved one of the staunchest friends that the mayor ever had, during his entire term of office, and what he said to the Finance Commission, in private session, as reported by Mr. Sullivan to the mayor shortly afterward, received the mayor's hearty approval.

Decided Two Years Ago

"I made up my mind some two years ago to resign at the first favorable opportunity," Mr. Sullivan said today. "I intended to leave as soon as the rate case between the Edison Company and the city of Boston was finished. That was a very important case arising under the contract which requires the city to pay \$500,000 a year for ten years for its street lighting. I had hoped to secure a reduction of \$500,000 in the ten-year payments. I regarded that case as very important. I could not resign as pending and leave it to

How He Was Appointed

Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel a short time after Mayor Curley took office three and a half years ago. He was then chairman of the Finance Commission, his term expiring in July, 1914, a few months later. Friends of Mr. Sullivan had been impressed by Mr. Curley's utterances on the stump, regarding his intentions, if elected, to give the city a reform administration, and their confidence in Mr. Curley as a changed man was reinforced by his inauguration day speech in Tremont Temple, when he proclaimed, with his customary vigor, the dawning of a new day in city affairs. Mr. Sullivan, as was well known at the time, remarked to certain of his friends that, though he had never been friendly with Mr. Curley, he wished him luck. Mr. Curley was told of that remark, was interested in it and asked certain friends of Mr. Sullivan if it would be possible for him to see the chairman of the Finance Commission for a heart-to-heart talk.

An interview was arranged, Mr. Sullivan going to City Hall and discussing with the mayor, in a most friendly way, the defects of the past and the great chance that Mr. Curley had under the new administration standpoint. The mayor expressed his pleasure at Mr. Sullivan's apparent confidence in his declarations, and intimated that he would like to have Mr. Sullivan help in the administration. Several high positions were talked over. Mr. Curley declaring it to be his intention to make changes in those positions. There was talk of the city auditorship and the city treasurership, Mr. Sullivan expressing his confidence in the incumbents expressing his desire to make no change. Mr. Sullivan accepted.

Joseph J. Corbett was then corporation counsel and the mayor declared that he would not reappoint him because of his friendliness to John F. Fitzgerald for many years. Mr. Sullivan, it is reported, urged the mayor to appoint Mr. Corbett, as one of the few lawyers in Boston who understood thoroughly municipal law. When he emphasized his refusal to do so and offered Mr. Sullivan the position, Mr. Sullivan accepted.

Mr. Sullivan Was Confident

Shortly afterward Mr. Sullivan's service began, only to be terminated today. Mr. Sullivan did not seek the position. He accepted only after the most emphatic assurance by the mayor that he needed him for the city's interest. Mr. Sullivan's position for five years having made him peculiarly available for the important position. Mr. Sullivan was severely criticised for accepting the position, many persons asserting that he had stultified himself. To such criticism he replied that he had implicit faith in Mr. Curley's intentions, as many of the best people in Boston enjoyed, and was anxious to help him retrieve himself. For a year and a half no person was closer to the mayor in a business sense than Mr. Sullivan. Hardly an important question was considered by the mayor without seeking his advice. The corporation counsel, had he moved his office to rooms next door to the mayor, could not have given closer oversight to the city's business. The mayor needed advice, perhaps as few previous mayors had needed it, and Mr. Sullivan supplied it freely and continuously.

At that time the "gang" element in Boston politics had been brushed aside by the many Club members were not welcomed at City Hall with any fervor, though that had been an important element in the campaign. The so-called reform element was catered to industriously. People began writing the mayor letters of commendation

and trust. In all this welcome congratulations Mr. Sullivan took pride for his vision of a better day for Boston seemed a reality. But the atmosphere thickened and gradually darker. Mr. Sullivan was not consulted so freely and so anxiously as in the past. James M. Curley had been mayor for more than a year, and other influences were at work. The "gang" appeared at City Hall. The reform advocates had been supplanted. The corporation counsel went at his work day by day and there were but few calls to the mayor's office.

Sullivan Saw Clouds Gather

Mr. Sullivan's eyes were not hoodwinked. He did not realize what had happened all at once, but gradually it dawned upon him that advice such as the mayor wanted was being received from other circles. It was at this time that the stories began to be circulated that there had been a break between the mayor and Mr. Sullivan. Such was not the truth, however. The mayor treated Mr. Sullivan with utmost courtesy and equally kind feeling was returned. It will be recalled that the mayor, appearing before the City Council in executive session at about this period, announced that it was rather tiresome work posing as a reformer with public sentiment against him. He had started with the best of intentions, but had been given no support from public opinion. Mr. Sullivan knew at that time, as his statement today indicates, that the day of his influence had passed. He could attend strictly to his technical duties in the law office at the Tremont Building, but could not act as the friendly intermediary of the wise counselor of the mayor on the thousand and one important matters engaging the mayor's attention every week, which perhaps required no legal action on the part of the city.

Before Finance Commission

The corporation counsel was summoned before the Finance Commission a week ago last Monday to answer questions in the light of the investigation into the municipal bonding business. One question was whether he had told John C. L. Dowling in 1911 that Mayor Curley had sold out his interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. The other question related to the circumstances under which the campaign document of 1915, used by Mr. Burlburt in the Finance Commission's hearings, as to the mayor's securing money from Mr. Daly to buy the land upon which his house on the Jamaica Way was built, was published.

Mr. Sullivan told the Finance Commission that he had told Mr. Dowling in 1914 that the mayor had told him that he had sold out his interest in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company. It was to set the mayor right with the Finance Commission that Mr. Sullivan told the commission that the mayor had sold his interest in the company and therefore there was no necessity of his filing any statement with the City Council or the Finance Commission.

"It was to prevent criticism of the mayor that I made that statement," Mr. Sullivan said today. "It was merely repeating a statement that the mayor had told me."

As was well known at the time, the Finance Commission had heard that the Daly company was securing contracts with the city and an investigation was started. Mr. Sullivan was summoned to explain whether the mayor was actually a member of the company, and on his assurance that he was not, the investigation was given up.

Concerning the newspaper statement given up by the mayor during the City Council campaign of 1915, which Mr. Sullivan was asked about last week, he declined to answer questions. He frankly told the commission that it was a political matter, not a legal question, and that, owing to his

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confidential relations with the mayor, he did not feel justified in discussing it. The commission later took the opposite view and summoned Mr. Sullivan into public hearing.

Mayor Appeared Satisfied

During last week Mr. Sullivan tried twice to get into touch with the mayor.

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MAYOR OUSTS SULLIVAN

Sensational Turn Before Finance Commission

Curley Suspects Move in Peters' Interests

Sees Sullivan and Murphy Framing Mayor

Mr. Sullivan, However, Had Already Resigned

Mayor Read the Letter Before His Attack

Acted on Secret Testimony in Bond Case

Sullivan Will Go on the Stand Next Week

"From the line of questions you have asked, based on information furnished by Corporation Counsel Sullivan, and in view of the friendly relations between Andrew J. Peters and Mr. Sullivan in the old days when it was their practice to steal elections, pack caucuses and corrupt the voters, I am satisfied that Mr. Sullivan has joined hands with the chairman of this commission to frame up the election for mayor. Mr. Sullivan will not have the opportunity to resign. He is removed."

This remark by Mayor James M. Curley, uttered with fiery vehemence, furnished a sensational close to the hearing given by the Finance Commission at school committee headquarters today to ascertain, by the mayor's testimony, what interest, if any, he has had in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company during his term as mayor. Evidence secured recently led the commission to assume that the mayor's connection with that business was greater than had heretofore been revealed in public.

The mayor had been summoned for the hearing on Tuesday afternoon, but did not respond. He claimed that he did not receive the summons from his secretary, with whom the constable left it, until it was too late to appear. He did not respond on the second summons for yesterday's hearing, on the ground that he was justified in keeping a long-time engagement in New York the night before. He appeared today fifteen minutes late, and was immediately put on the stand.

The hearing room was crowded, most of the spectators being the mayor's friends, who restrained their enthusiasm over the

mayor's repartees with Henry F. Hurlburt, his clashes with Daniel H. Coakley, his counsel, and the attacks on Mr. Coakley on Mr. Hurlburt and the Finance Commission, but who vigorously applauded the unexpected incident at the close of the mayor's testimony.

Denied Interest in Business

The mayor had been subjected to a caimly stated avalanche of questions by Mr. Hurlburt concerning his financial transactions in the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, with relation to the use of money drawn from banks. He had testified that such money was used for investments and that not a cent was passed to Mr. Daly, his intimate personal friend, and that he had had no financial interest in the Marks Angell metal business. He had denied making statements on the stump that his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company was sufficient to render him independent from politics. He had also denied making any statement to Corporation Counsel Sullivan regarding a financial interest in the Daly company.

Several times the mayor and his counsel had sought information from Mr. Hurlburt whether certain questions were based on testimony that had been given to the Finance Commission in secret session by Mr. Sullivan and, having finally secured an affirmative answer, the mayor made his statement. He began by telling of his appointment of Mr. Sullivan as corporation counsel shortly after he was elected mayor nearly four years ago. That appointment was made, he declared, with full appreciation of the fact that Mr. Sullivan, as chairman of the Finance Commission at the time, had been unfriendly. Ninety-six per cent of all the money spent by the city in the last three years had been approved by Mr. Sullivan and his personal and business relations with Mr. Sullivan had been satisfactory.

Letter from Mr. Sullivan

On or about Oct 15 of the present year Mr. Sullivan appeared at the mayor's office and left a letter, bearing the words on the outside of the envelope:

"Dear Mr. Mayor—I called yesterday, but you were away, so I leave the enclosed. After you have read it I will be glad to talk with you about it."

The mayor then read Mr. Sullivan's letter, which was as follows:

Oct. 15, 1917.

Hon. James M. Curley:

Dear Sir—I have finished my brief on the rate case of the Edison Company and the city, and this week I shall finish my preparations for the oral arguments, which will be heard by the commission Monday. I think we have made out a strong case and I hope the city will get a substantial reduction in street lighting rates. I am very grateful for the aid and encouragement you have given me at every stage in this case and I hope you will receive recognition from the public.

As soon as arguments in the rate case have been finished, and this work ought not to take more than a month or six weeks, a bill should be drawn for the coming Legislature on Jan. 1. On that date I should like to be relieved of the duties of public office and reenter private practice. Therefore I tender my resignation, to take effect on Jan. 1, 1918, or sooner if possible.

Yours truly,

John A. Sullivan.

Mayor Curley then made the statement printed at the beginning of this article, and Mr. Hurlburt asked him if it was his purpose to anticipate any testimony to be given by Mr. Sullivan and to say that Mr. Sullivan had committed perjury. The mayor replied that it had been his purpose to answer questions asked him. Mr. Coakley charged Mr. Hurlburt with "pettigressing," and Mr. Hurlburt laughingly implored him not to use that word against him, whereupon Mr. Coakley, in arising to leave the hall, exclaimed that Mr. Hurlburt had been "silly" and "childish" in his questions to the mayor of Boston, but would

withdraw all references to the word "pettigressing."

Mr. Hurlburt announced that communication had been obtained with Mr. Sullivan, who was in New York, and the taking of his deposition there would be unnecessary as Mr. Sullivan would return home next Tuesday and would be at the commission's service. It was decided to hear Mr. Sullivan next Wednesday, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Curley hastened from the witness stand, grabbed his coat and hat and rushed to the door, making his way through a throng of sympathizers. Before he got to the door, however, there was an interchange of witty sallies with Mr. Hurlburt, the word "resurrection" being used and Mr. Hurlburt exclaiming that he could not say, but he doubted, if he had presided at Mr. Curley's "resurrection."

No Interest in Metal Business

When the hearing opened Mr. Hurlburt lost no time in getting at the meat of the inquiry.

"Did you ever have any connection with Marks Angell, the metal dealer?" the mayor was asked by Mr. Hurlburt.

"Absolutely none," was the reply. "I have assisted him in securing business. He never did any business with the city, except recently, when he signed a contract with it."

At this point the mayor asked if it was the bonding question under discussion, and Mr. Hurlburt reminded him that it was.

The mayor then described Marks Angell's business. "Today his business is worth \$150,000 or \$200,000, and nobody is more pleased with his success than I am," the mayor said.

"Are you a friend of George U. Crocker?"

"It's rather hard to tell who your friends are."

"Did you tell him you had a half-interest in the Angell business?"

"No."

"Did you tell him you were interested in Marks Angell?"

"If he says I was interested in Marks Angell as a friend I will accept it."

"Did you tell him you were interested in Marks Angell's business?"

"No, it is only introduced here for politics," was the reply.

"Did you receive any check from Francis L. Daly from September, 1913, on?"

"No, I recall no checks from him for any purpose, though I would not say so positively."

"Did you lend him money in 1913 or 1914?"

"No."

"Did you receive any checks from him during that period?"

"I should say not."

The mayor mentioned several banks where he had deposits in 1913, 1914 and 1915. He had deposits in no bank outside the city of Boston, his wife having a small deposit in the Emigrants' Savings Bank in New York.

At this point Mr. Coakley declared that Mr. Curley's wife did not appear within the scope of the inquiry, but Mr. Curley declared that the point might have some political value. "I might just as well be insulted all along the line," he said, after Mr. Coakley had asked him to withhold comment.

Curley Sees Politics in Summons

The mayor, in response to questions, admitted that he visited the Daly Plumbing Supply Company after he became mayor, but he was not then a member of the firm.

"Did you know during 1914 that Mr. Daly had a personal account distinct from the company?"

"No, I didn't care."

"Did you ever go with any of your clerks or secretaries to the company's office in 1914?"

"That is difficult to answer," the mayor replied. "One of my secretaries in ridi-

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out home with me may have stopped in."

"Did you ever tell Mr. Edmund Dolan that you were interested in the company?"

"If I did, I meant that I was interested in the success of Mr. Daly, but that is not the reason I am here today. It is because there is a campaign on."

"Did you tell John A. Sullivan that you got money out of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company?"

"Absolutely, no."

"Did you tell Mr. Sullivan that you had had an interest in the company and had severed your connection with it, and had filed a statement at the State House?"

"Absolutely, no."

"Did Mr. Sullivan have any conference with you regarding your interest in the company about the time the statement was published in the papers?"

"Absolutely, no."

"Have you talked with Mr. Sullivan in reference to the fact that he had been before the Finance Commission?"

"No, sir."

"When did you see him last?"

"I don't think I have seen him for about six weeks."

Mr. Curley asked if Mr. Hurlburt was reading from Mr. Sullivan's testimony before the Finance Commission, and the reply was in the affirmative.

Mr. Hurlburt asked about bonds sold for him in 1913, and check for \$4100 deposited in the Federal Trust Company, and Mr. Curley recalled the transaction.

"On Aug. 28, 1913," said Mr. Hurlburt, "you drew out a check for \$4100; where is that check?"

"I never keep checks more than a few months," was the reply.

"Do you remember to whom that check was drawn?"

"To Nathan Eismann, 629 Commonwealth Avenue, a wool broker," was the reply.

"What was it for?"

Mr. Coakley then interrupted to ask if the question came within the scope of the inquiry—the mayor's personal affairs before he became mayor, and the mayor said he had no objection to replying. Mr. Coakley advised the mayor not to reply, but the mayor said:

Mayor Tilts with His Counsel

"There is nothing that I ever did that I should be afraid to have spread before the world. In that respect I am different from the chairman of the commission."

Mr. Coakley again objected to the mayor replying, and there was a breezy exchange between the mayor and his counsel. Finally Mr. Coakley got a chance to repeat that the question was not proper.

Mr. Hurlburt then explained that he was not prevented from an inquiry along the line in dispute, his effort being to trace the \$4100.

The commission announced that the question should be answered and Mr. Coakley announced that he would withdraw all control of the witness.

The mayor was asked again what he gave the check to Mr. Eismann for, and he replied "To invest," adding that he gave the man \$3500 at another time. Mr. Hurlburt reminded him that he drew \$3000 and the mayor acknowledged it. The mayor said he turned over \$7500 to Mr. Eismann.

Eismann Paid Curley Cash

The money was invested at Mr. Eismann's discretion. Mr. Eismann died in 1916. He was interested in industrial notations. The mayor received a receipt for his money, which was returned when the transaction was closed. He never received certificates of stock, but "got cash, which was better."

Mr. Eismann, according to the mayor, "Cleaned up three-quarters of a million."

Mr. Hurlburt then secured from witness the admission that the mayor got \$2000 as first

payment of profits and \$4000 in the middle of the campaign for mayor. There was a later payment of \$2000 and the closing of the transaction with a payment of \$12,000, the total payments, including the original curtesy, being nearly \$20,000.

The mayor admitted that the first payment was to take up a note at the Mutual National Bank and the second for campaign purposes. The \$12,000 was used for the land on which his house was built, the price being \$11,000.

Curley Curious About Crocker

Mr. Hurlburt then mentioned George U. Crocker's name, and the mayor said he had been curious to know why Mr. Crocker had visited him before testifying before the Finance Commission.

"Did he ask you what you did with the \$4000 you borrowed from the Mutual National Bank in 1913?"

"I believe he did."

"You told him you used it for political purposes?"

"Yes."

Coakley Takes Fling at Hurlburt

At this point Mr. Coakley objected to Mr. Hurlburt as "sneering at the Mayor of Boston" and Mr. Hurlburt said he was astounded.

"I say Mr. Hurlburt is trying to irritate the witness," Mr. Coakley replied.

"You are awfully funny, Mr. Coakley," Mr. Hurlburt remarked.

"You are not, and everybody knows it. You have no sense of humor," Mr. Coakley replied, more calmly.

"It's much nicer when you lower your voice, Mr. Coakley," exclaimed Mr. Hurlburt.

"Haven't I treated you with courtesy, Mr. Curley?"

"I can't say that you have not," was the mayor's reply.

Coakley Charged Politics

Mr. Hurlburt then pressed witness as to what he did with the \$4000 from the Mutual Bank, and asked him if it was not more truthful to have said to George U. Crocker that the money "ultimately went for campaign purposes," instead of implying that he used it at once for that work.

Mr. Coakley objected, saying he could not understand why the commission allowed Mr. Hurlburt to ask these questions unless for political purposes.

"I don't think that's fair to Mr. Hurlburt," the mayor said. "If he goes on it will assure my re-election and Mr. Hurlburt will learn much about politics. Personally, I should like to have him ask about my children, where they buy their clothes, etc."

Mayor Curley then asked Chairman Murphy if a member of the Finance Commission can legally do business with the city, and Mr. Murphy said he would answer it later.

"Who were the contractors for your house, Mr. Mayor?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

"Why don't you ask him what kind of shirts he wears?" Mr. Coakley interjected.

"I object."

Chairman Murphy ruled the question out of order, the first ruling of the kind recorded during the investigation.

Mr. Hurlburt called the mayor's attention to an article published on Jan. 8, 1914, a report of a speech purported to have been made by him to the effect that he was a partner in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and drew an income sufficient to render him independent of political office, and asked if he ever said that.

"No," was the reply.

Names Hostile Papers

The mayor added that if he made it his business to reply to every untruthful article about him in the papers he would be kept busy much of the time. He named

several papers that were particularly hostile, and one that was friendly, and Mr. Hurlburt reminded him that the report in question was printed in the paper that he had named as "truthful."

The mayor, asked if he had ever told an audience on the stump in 1914 that he had an interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, replied that he may have said so. Before becoming mayor he had a non-income interest there.

Opportunity was then given to Mr. Coakley to make any statement he desired, and he asked the mayor about John A. Sullivan's absence from Boston, securing the admission that the mayor knew nothing of Mr. Sullivan going away. Then followed the closing incident.

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CITY SERVICE FLAG UNFURLED
Employees March from National Theatre,
with Mayor in Lead

A service flag bearing 327 stars was unfurled at City Hall Sunday in honor of the 327 men in the city service who are with the colors. A mass meeting of city employees had been held at the National Theatre in response to an appeal for unionization. President McGrady of the Boston Central Labor Union, P. Harry Jennings and other labor leaders addressed the meeting. A line was formed, with the mayor at the head, and when City Hall was reached the flag was raised, the band playing "The Star Spangled Banner."

The meeting at the theatre was one of the largest from a labor standpoint held within doors for a long period. Edward F. McGrady outlined the purpose of the meeting and urged everyone present employed by the city and not a member of a union to secure a union card. Cards were distributed throughout the audience.

Mayor Curley said he believed it was the first time that the chief executive of the city had ever taken a stand for cooperation between employer and employee for the good of all concerned. He pointed out that had the city employees organized long ago they would have received more consideration and betterments long before this time.

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NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL IN OFFICE

Changes Growing Out of Yesterday's Bonding Hearing Expected to Have Effect on the Mayoralty Situation

NOV 3 1917

William J. Hennessey, a member of the School House Commission, at once assumes the position of acting corporation counsel of the City of Boston, to which he was appointed late yesterday afternoon, following Mayor Curley's ousting of John A. Sullivan, whom he accused of plotting with the Boston Finance Commission's chairman, John R. Murphy, to "frame up the Mayor."

Thomas J. Dawson of East Boston, for years connected with the supply department of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, will assume his new position, that of superintendent of supplies for the city of Boston next Monday. This place has been occupied by Patrick O'Hearn, Commissioner of the Building Department, for nearly one year, or since D. Frank Doherty quit the position.

The mayoralty campaign cannot but be affected by the changes growing out of the bonding hearing yesterday, and Mr. Sullivan's ejection from the place of corporation counsel. That he and Mr. Peters were political friends of the years gone by Mayor Curley knows, and he alluded to this yesterday. But Mr. Curley was more incensed at the covert insinuations that Mr. Sullivan had made disclosures to the Finance Commission diametrically opposite to statements the Mayor has been making in regard to his financial affairs.

What position Mr. Sullivan will take in the mayoralty campaign is problematical. Today he declined to discuss the situation at all. He said he could not account for Mayor Curley's action yesterday on any other score than that of impulse and no real intention to injure him.

"I feel that the Mayor must have acted impulsively," said Mr. Sullivan today, "and without any intention of injuring me and that his actions will only injure himself."

The State election comes next Tuesday and after that the Boston mayoralty contest will take on itself constantly increasing vigor. Former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald is still hovering in the background and it is said by many that he will be a candidate if the conditions so change as to warrant his entering the field.

Andrew J. Peters has assured his friends that nothing can cause him to change his decision to stay in the campaign until the finish. "I am going to be elected," he has said with emphasis. Mayor Curley and James A. Gallivan are both working hard and seeking to take every advantage the field affords.

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RELEASE OF FOOD IN STORAGE URGED

Relatives of Men in Military or Naval Service Send Petition to Governor McCall

In a petition filed with Governor McCall today, about 75 persons, relatives of men in the military or naval service, asked that some of the food with which the cold-storage warehouses are stocked be ordered placed on sale in the public markets. The petition follows:

"We the undersigned, fathers, mothers, wives, dependents and relatives of our boys now in the service of our country for the protection of the honor and integrity of the 'Star Spangled Banner' and the democracy of the country and the world, hereby petition Your Excellency to open the doors of the cold-storage houses of the Commonwealth and force the corporations in whose control they are to place at least a reasonable portion of the food products now stored there on the public markets of the State.

"We present this petition to Your Excellency because we are assured by the official reports of sworn public officials, namely, the state and city boards of health, that tremendous excess quantities of food products are now stored in those warehouses, and as the prime purpose of cold storage is the preservation of food products,—

and not for the benefit of food speculators.—we feel and believe that the families whose boys are serving their country and willing to make the supreme sacrifice in its defense, should not be obliged to submit to the extortion of those speculators for no other purpose than to enrich themselves."

It was filed by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic candidate for the Executive Council in the Third District, who was one of the signers.

Former Boston Corporation Counsel Testifies That Mayor Told Him He Got \$10,000 for Interest in Daly Company

John A. Sullivan, former corporation counsel for the City of Boston, told the Finance Commission today, upon the resumption of its inquiry into the liability bonding business done by the City of Boston, that Mayor Curley had told the witness that he had got \$10,000 for the sale of Mr. Curley's interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. This, Mr. Sullivan said, was in the spring of 1914. Previous to the testimony offered by Mr. Sullivan this morning, the Finance Commission called Standish Wilcox of the Mayor's office to the stand. Mr. Wilcox ad-

mitted the authorship of a political statement issued from Mayor Curley's office on Dec. 13, 1915.

This statement was to the effect that the Mayor had paid for the land on which his Jamaicaway residence stands with \$10,000 which he had derived from the sale of one-half interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The Mayor has testified that he had no monetary interest in this company.

Mr. Wilcox admitted having been before the Finance Commission in regard to this statement. He declared that certain variances in the wording of answers put to him regarding the same subject were due to mistakes in the stenographer's transcript of his former testimony. He declared that he had written the statement which has appeared and reappeared in this bonding inquiry, as the result of a conference he had held with Mayor Curley.

Today Mr. Wilcox declared that he was in error as regards the Mayor's ever telling him that he (the Mayor) had bought his Jamaicaway land with \$10,000 derived from the sale of interests in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. He said that he wrote the statement after an interview with Mayor Curley and that what he had written was his "inference" as to what the Mayor wanted the statement to make public. This statement was published in the December when the campaign to recall Mayor Curley was in progress. The political opponents of the Mayor had been questioning his financial ability to build and on such a property as his in the Jamaicaway. The statement, part of which told of the sale of one-half interest in the plumbing business accounted for part of the money in the property.

Following the calling to the stand and examining of Standish Wilcox and John A. Sullivan, Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the Finance Commission, announced that he has no more witnesses to call at present, and the hearing was adjourned. It is understood that there are other men whom the commission may call if it is deemed necessary to add to what has already been brought to light.

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AS TO JAPAN

Turning from Russia to Japan, turning from a nation intoxicated with sudden liberty and submerged in the overwhelming tide of her own oratory, to a nation which is self-contained and tremendously efficient in peace and war, may we be permitted to ask this question:

Is Japan actually a member of the allied group, or is her participation in the war restricted to the profits to be made out of war?

Mayor Curley dined with a Japanese official in New York the other night. Although the mayor is not in close touch with the administration in Washington, perhaps he might enlighten us concerning Japan's reason for waging war without the use of soldiers. No satisfactory reason has yet been given by Japan or those who represent her in this country.

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WILL RUN AS A HILLQUITTER

James Oneal, the Socialist candidate for mayor of Boston, has made it clear that he accepts the platform on which Hillquit of New York will go to the polls tomorrow and that he is earnestly in favor of peace as soon as possible and of the abolition of the selective draft.

Mr. Oneal will obtain, of course, the vote of every citizen of Boston who believes that the war should end as soon as possible, without victory for the allies, and who has been opposed to the draft legislation. How many of them there are in this city remains to be seen. Mr. Oneal will, undoubtedly, poll a larger number of votes than were ever given to any Socialist candidate in this city, but concerning the size of his support much depends on the total given to Hillquit in New York tomorrow.

The latter's designation will be printed on the ballots. Mr. Oneal's cannot be, but that should not detract from his total, for every voter who will go to the polls will know what Mr. Oneal represents. There is a general impression that the bulk of his support will come from those who ordinarily would support Mayor Curley.

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"NOW YOU CAN GET OUT"

Mayor Curley has discharged his corporation counsel. He has done so in a dramatic manner and under conditions that were not such as the mayor would have chosen could he have had his way.

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No sympathy need be expressed for the corporation counsel because he has lost his job. He knew what it was, or would be, when he took it. He was not unacquainted with City Hall and its inmates, for he had been first a member and afterwards the chairman of the finance commission. He knew who the professional grafters were and how they had operated under more than one administration. He knew that a corporation counsel in this city is expected to be, and usually is, the mouthpiece of the administration. He must have no views on law that are not those of the appointing power.

As a private citizen John A. Sullivan may be able to do something for the cause of efficient municipal government. But his work as a municipal office-holder is ended, for to him have been spoken the fateful words:

"Now you can get out."

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CONG. TAGUE CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

NOV 6 1917
Charlestown Man to Take Out
Nomination Papers
Tomorrow.

BRINGS TOTAL NUMBER
IN THE RACE UP TO FIVE



Peter Tague

Another candidate for mayor has entered the field.

He is Peter F. Tague, representative in Congress, a resident of Charlestown for year, and probably the most successful vote-getting Democrat in that district. He will take out his nomination papers tomorrow and will be the second candidate for mayor from a Boston congressional district.

Mr. Tague began his political career years ago under the leadership of the late James E. Hayes as a resident of old ward 3 in Charlestown. As a member of the Massachusetts General Court, he made many friends among the members of both parties, and in Congress he has added to his prestige on both sides.

The number of formal entries at this time is five. They are Mayor Curley, James A. Gailligan, Andrew J. Peters, Mr. Tague and James Oneal, who will run as a Socialist anti-war candidate.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

This Column Appears on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday
of Each Week.

MAJOR CURLEY'S real reason for his break with ex-Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan will be revealed Wednesday, when Mr. Sullivan takes the stand, and seats in the school committee room in the Mason street building will be at a premium. Mr. Sullivan's testimony cannot, in fairness, be anticipated, but it can be stated that it will be brought out that he went just as far, in duty and friendship for the mayor, as a regard for ethics permitted. Mr. Curley has given his answer to the question: "Where did he get it?"—at least \$12,500 of it. Elsmann made it, in stocks, for Mr. Curley and, except for the receipt for the \$7500 originally invested, no papers were passed. Mr. Elsmann handed over \$2000 at one time, \$4000 at another and \$2000, but got no receipts.

Mr. Elsmann is dead.

Curious coincidences abound in the narratives of Francis L. Daly, Edwin P. Fitzgerald and James M. Curley as to the cause of prosperity, also some curious differences. Mr. Daly got his money from a dead man, just as Mr. Curley got his from one who cannot now take the stand, but Mr. Daly got the \$8000 from an uncle who died in a stable loft and had never been known to have any money to spare.

Mr. Fitzgerald got his money—at least \$10,000 or so—by stock dealings, just as Mr. Curley got his, but the operator to whom Mr. Fitzgerald was indebted was one "John J. Cassidy." There is no proof that Mr. Cassidy is dead, but neither is there that he ever existed.

There was a lofty disregard on the part of all concerned for the passing of any paper. Cash was handed over freely without any compromising scraps of paper.

Although Mayor Curley insists that he has no financial interest in the business of Marks Angell, the "junk king," and never had, the mayor showed considerable intimacy with it under Atty. Hurlburt's keen questioning, and thus described it: "Today his business is worth \$150,000 or \$200,000, and nobody is more pleased with his success than I am." When Mr. Curley denied telling George U. Crocker of holding a half-interest in Marks Angell's business you could have heard a pin drop, so tense was general attention.

James M. Curley has a fine sense of the dramatic, and would make a fine figure on the stage. Whether the spectators looked upon him yesterday as the heavy villain or as the persecuted hero, they agree that he portrayed power, ruthless if used for evil, Mephistophelian, perhaps, but, even so, commanding a measure of admiration, and the applause, quickly suppressed as it was, broke out more than once spontaneously, at his broadsword play, against the finance commission.

His height, breadth of shoulder, depth of chest, healthy complexion and large, clear eyes, the vigor of his whole personality, constitute endowments which would insure him the centre of the stage.

If "cleanliness is next to godliness," it might be argued that the mayor's part is that of the persecuted hero, for nobody outside his family ever saw him when he needed a shave, or a bath. His hair never gets tousled. His linen is always immaculate. Neatness is his fetish. But close observers outdoors might discern a single trace of rakishness. That splendid shining silk tie of his is never exactly on straight—not cocked boldly, like the hat of ex-Mayor John Hurley of Salem, for that extreme, would give the effect of a swagger, in the case of Curley, but with just the least bit of a dip over toward one ear.

His favorite costume includes a black braided worsted cutaway coat, with snowy demi-vest, and dark cravat fastened with a handsome aquamarine scarfpin. He sticks to the "boiled shirt" pretty constantly, even when he changes to the dark blue sack suit which some of his friends tell him is more becoming than the funeral-braided cutaway.

As to what the finance commission wants to know from Standish Willcox, there is great curiosity to learn, especially since Mr. Willcox refused to testify without the protecting presence of Daniel H. Coakley, the mayor's own counsel. Mr. Willcox is under very great obligations to the mayor, and probably there is no more striking instance of how the latter has "stood by his friends" in these days when the contrary is claimed by cohorts of former Curley supporters than in the case of his social secretary and editor of the City Record.

Whether James M. Curley has "given the double cross" to these others who are now vocal to a strenuous degree, he certainly stood by Standish when the latter's job was demanded by people with pull. In one of Curley's congressional campaigns all sorts of innuendo were indulged in because Curley's secretary was a "descendant of the Puritan Miles Standish."

MAY MAKE NEW TRAFFIC RULES

NOV 6-1917
Street Commissioners Considering Many Radical Changes for Holiday Season.

BOSTON POLICE FOR AYER

Frank J. Goodwin, acting chairman of the street commission, made a tentative promise yesterday of new rules, reducing automobile and other vehicular privileges, in the shopping district during the holiday season, as the result of a conference yesterday with the city council and Police Capts. James P. Sullivan of division 2 and James P. Canney of division 4.

The city council has received complaints that the congestion in Washington street and cross-streets has not

been completely remedied by the removal of the cars from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The approach of Christmas is likely to intensify present conditions.

May Give Parking Space.

Chairman Goodwin, after further consultation with his colleagues and the police, is likely to abolish the two-minute rule on Washington street, between Avery and Winter streets, under which vehicles are now permitted to stop for that length of time. He may also alter the 20-minute rule affecting Winter and West streets, Temple place, and perhaps Bedford street; prohibit unloading freight after 10 A. M. in certain streets of the shopping district, and establish a zone system in Washington street from Essex to Milk streets, by which, during the hours when there are no cars, vehicles shall keep to the car tracks, leaving the rest of the street to pedestrians.

The possibility of establishing parking space in Charles street for automobiles, as a further relief and partial substitute for reduction of the privileges under the present 20-minute rule, is also under consideration.

Edward Dana, superintendent of traffic for the Elevated, doubted whether the Dorchester tunnel to Broadway station can be opened before Dec. 15. In reply to questions he said that, if passengers on street cars have to leave them at Essex or Franklin streets, vehicular traffic generally ought to submit also to some curtailment of privileges for the good of the pedestrians.

He spoke pessimistically of the possibility of any tracks in Pleasant street. The Elevated has no money, he explained, and there is difficulty in obtaining conductors and motormen under war conditions.

Favor Reduced Fare.

The city council unanimously passed a resolution offered by Councilman John J. Attridge, appealing for a "reasonable reduction in the rate of fare on the Boston & Maine for the round trip between Boston and Ayer on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, and also a resolution offered by Councilman Henry E. Hagan, favoring the assignment of 100 Boston policemen, every Sunday, to assist in managing traffic near Camp Devens, in Ayer.

Loan orders providing for a \$16,000 courthouse at Forest Hills; \$25,000 for the completion of the west department of the City Hospital, and \$31,500 for the Roslindale park, were given their final readings, with order conveying strips of land on Hawkins street to George E. Lothrop and on Orchid street to Eugene N. Foss. The order for the sale to the Elks for \$4,000 of the Parker Hill property for a hospital was given its final reading.

Probation Officer Albert J. Sawyer had his salary raised from \$3500 to \$4000. An order was adopted on motion of Councilman Francis J. W. Ford calling on the street commissioners to provide passageways through Fifth and Sixth streets, South Boston, where the New Haven operations are threatening to close the streets.

NOV 7-1917. LONG ISLAND MAY BECOME FEDERAL HOSPITAL BASE

Long Island will probably be taken by the federal government for hospital purposes, and Mayor Curley will use the \$1,200,000 realized by the sale to build 600 cottages for the poor and sick now on the island.

RECORD - NOV 3 - 1917

SULLIVAN GIVES RESIGNATION IN SPITE OF MAYOR

NOV 3 1917

City Counsel Claims Cur- ley's Notice to Clerk Was Illegal

Despite the fact that Mayor Curley yesterday sent to City Clerk Donovan a letter stating that he has removed from office Corporation Counsel Sullivan "for the good of the service," the deposed counsel today visited the office of the city clerk, and, after reading the document, announced that he would send to the Mayor his resignation, to take effect today, because of the illegality of the Mayor's notice to the city clerk.

It is contended by Sullivan that the new city charter provided that when the Mayor removes any official from public office, the Mayor shall file with the city clerk a statement giving in detail the reasons for removal, and that the Mayor failed to obey the law in his case.

Sullivan, therefore, contends that he has not been legally ousted from office, but to save the Mayor the trouble of making such a detailed statement, he sent his resignation to the Mayor today, although it is believed that his former resignation, to take effect "Jan. 1, 1918, or sooner," constitutes a legal resignation, and that he could not technically be removed after resigning.

NOV 5 - 1917

HENNESSEY MAY BE REAPPOINTED

NOV 5 - 1917

Sullivan, With Own Interpre-
tation of City Charter, Re-
iterates He "Resigns"

DENIES BEING ALLY OF PETERS' FORCES

Mayor Curley is now faced by the necessity of reappointing Schoolhouse Commr. Hennessey as acting corporation counsel, if John A. Sullivan's interpretation of the city charter is correct.

Acting on section 14 of the charter which requires that when the Mayor removes the head of a department, he shall file a written statement, "setting forth in detail the specific reasons for

such removal"—Mr. Sullivan, who was declared summarily "fired" by Mayor Curley in the course of the city bonding hearing on Friday, refused to stay "fired."

On Saturday he sent in to the Mayor, for the second time, his written resignation, "to take effect immediately." He did this, as he stated, "in order that the office might be legally vacated," the Mayor having failed to meet the requirements of the charter.

When Mr. Sullivan goes on the witness stand Wednesday in the Finance Commission investigation into the city's bonding business, it is expected that he will give important facts.

Mr. Sullivan has no intention of getting into the mayoralty campaign, despite his break with the Mayor. He ridicules the charge made by Mayor Curley at the Finance Commission hearing that he had allied himself with the forces of Andrew J. Peters.

NOV 6 - 1917

DISCUSS TRAFFIC ON WASHINGTON ST.

Schemes to Improve Conditions
Talked Over by City and
Police Officials

NOV 6 - 1917

SUGGESTIONS WILL BE REPORTED TO COUNCIL

Several more schemes to improve traffic conditions on Washington st., between Avery and Franklin sts., were discussed in the executive meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon between members of the Council, Street Commsrs. Goodwin and Brennan, and Capts. Canney of Station 4 and Sullivan of Station 2; but no definite plans were decided upon.

At the suggestion of the Council, the street commissioners and the two police captains will confer again soon, and make a definite report, if possible, as to their recommendations, the report to be submitted by two weeks from next Monday, date of the next meeting of the Council.

Among the many schemes discussed yesterday were the abolition of the two-minute stop permit for vehicles on Washington sts., the prohibition of the delivery or acceptance of freight after 11 a.m., the operation of vehicles only along the car tracks and not beside them, the cutting off of a portion of the sidewalks, the establishment of an auto parking place on one side of Charles st., and the establishing of "efficient policemen" or signal signs directing the course of travel through the busiest portion of Boston's busiest street.

Traffic Supt. Dana of the Boston "L" also was present, and surprised the members by announcing that he did not believe that portion of the new Dorchester tunnel between the South Station and Broadway station would be opened until about Jan. 1. It had been felt that it surely would be opened to traffic by Dec. 15.

NOV 6 - 1917

CURLEY DEFIES FIN. COM. SUMMONS

NOV 6 - 1917

Tell's Constable to "Get Out"—
Neither Will Sullivan
Appear at Hearing

Neither Mayor Curley nor Corporation Counsel Sullivan will appear before the Finance Commission today when the Commission resumes its probe into the city's bonding business.

Mayor Curley yesterday informed Constable Robert Reid, who served the summons on him, that he would not appear, and Corporation Counsel Sullivan left for New York Tuesday night to be gone three or four weeks on a vacation.

After waiting three or four hours outside the office of the Mayor, Constable Reid was admitted and served the summons on him.

"You can tell the Finance Commission for me," the Mayor, "that my time is not my own. I have an engagement to take dinner in New York with the consul general of Japan.

"I shall not attend this summons.

"Now you can get out."

Mayor Curley held open the door of his office when he made this last remark and the constable departed.

Reid served summonses at the home of Corporation Counsel Sullivan Tuesday night and at his office yesterday morning, but at both places he was informed Mr. Sullivan had gone to New York for a stay of three or four weeks.

WARNS AGAINST WAR TAX ON MORTGAGES

At a hearing held before the special joint recess committee on taxation matters at the State House yesterday, Pres. George F. Washburn of the Real Estate Exchange entered a protest against taxation of mortgages held by trust companies.

"Under the war conditions existing today," he said, "we insist that the proposed legislation is needless and unwarranted. If enacted into law, it would create estate panic throughout the Commonwealth.

"Serious as is the food and coal situation, they would sink into insignificance in comparison with the taxation of mortgages. It is not only double taxation for the mortgagor to pay, but enters the realm of legal extortion which in turn would result in legal confiscation.

"It would reach thousands of soldiers who have gone to war only to learn later that they had been attacked at home by the State they were fighting for, and that the very shelter of their families was threatened.

"It would discourage the purchase of homes by people of limited means, and others, and would substitute tenants for home owners."

RECORD - NOV - 3 - 1917

NOV - 3 - 1917

NOV - 3 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Messenger Leary is beginning to receive the 25 new flags which the city ordered several weeks ago, to take the places of those which were flung to the breeze last summer from the 25 public flagpoles in the public squares. An idea of the force of the wind may be gotten after gazing at the pile of shreds into which the flags have been reduced, in no one case more than half of the original size and weight remaining. Ned Leary says it is the color that weakens the goods, and that green is the only color that can stand such vigorous treatment.

City Hall Custodian Dan Sheehan is rapidly recovering from his operation to the right leg in the City Hospital, but he is not the only city employee still on the sick list, as Miss Cenila O'Brien of the Mayor's office is still confined to her home as a result of tripping on an awning rope on Washington st. several weeks ago. Both are expected back before Thanksgiving, however, according to reports in City Hall.

Just how former Mayor Fitzgerald stands on the Curley question is beginning to develop into a mystery recently, according to the former Mayor's friends. Fitz has refrained from attacking Curley in print or speech recently, and only last Friday night the former Mayor created a mild sensation in Ward 21 when he arose in the hall after Curley spoke in favor of assisting the boys at Ayer from that district, and moved that the audience give Curley a rising vote of thanks for his interest in the district.

Boston's deposed corporation counsel, John A. Sullivan, will be the headliner on the Fin. Com.'s program at the School Committee's headquarters tomorrow, and there is no doubt that there will be a grand rush for seats at the last minute, but the Fin. Com. will not reserve any seats in advance. If Sully tells all he knows he will start something worth starting, but his friends say he is going to be as good as he can; but even then he never will get the job back again.

NOV - 6 - 1917 GALLIVAN ASKS CIGAR ORDERS BE PLACED HERE

Boston cigarmakers have appealed to Congressman Gallivan for his assistance in securing for manufacturers in and around this city a reasonable percentage of the large orders for cigars about to be placed by the War Department for use among the men of the Army. The Congressman has learned that 1,000,000 cigars a month will be ordered from now on by the War Department, and he has asked Quartermaster-Gen. Sharpe to give recognition to Boston manufacturers in all future contracts.

"I do not desire to boom any particular manufacturer or any particular brand of cigars," the Congressman told Gen. Sharpe, "because all Massachusetts brands in this line are equally of the best. I simply desire to urge upon you that Boston and Massachusetts be given some recognition because, up to date, our manufacturers have been overlooked."

NOV - 3 - 1917 WILL PROTECT WATER FRONT FROM FIRES

NOV - 3 - 1917 Mayor Names Committee to Make Survey as Precaution

After a short conference in the old Aldermanic Chamber in City Hall to day with public officials, real estate representatives and other prominent men of the city, Mayor Curley appointed Chairman Health of the Boston Safety Committee, Deputy Chief John O. Taber, George F. Washburn, president of the Mass. Real Estate Exchange, Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Prescott Bigelow, secretary of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, as a committee to make a survey of the Boston waterfront with a view to increasing the protection of property against fires.

The conference was called as a result of the big increase in fires along Boston's waterfront districts, including South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown, during the last few weeks, 54 fires having occurred in 54 days recently.

Deputy Chief Taber told of a recent survey he made of the water districts and of finding conditions to be excellent in most cases, so far as watch service is concerned, but said there is a sad neglect of this watch service on the part of trustees of big properties, the names of which he said he did not care to make public.

"I am not convinced that there is an increasing number of suspicious fires in Boston," said Police Commr. O'Meara. "I want to co-operate with the fire department in every way, but until it is discovered that suspicious fires are occurring in large plants being operated for war purposes, I see no reason to be alarmed."

"I feel that the owners of large private properties should furnish private watchmen or increase the number of these men as a public duty."

NOV - 3 - 1917 TWO MORE SEEK ELECTION TO SCHOOL BOARD

NOV - 3 - 1917 Michael Corcoran, Former Member, and R. J. Lane Candidates

Two more candidates for election to the School Committee filed their names at City Hall today. They are Michael H. Corcoran of 4 Ainsworth st., a former member of the School Board, and Richard J. Lane, a lawyer of 30 Copeland st., Roxbury. Lane is an ex-president of the Charitable Irish Society.

Work on the examination of names filed by Mayor Curley was started this morning. The Mayor filed 200 names, and was the only candidate that did file names.

NOV - 3 - 1917

"FIRED" AND INSULTED

Our Mayor has one advantage over most of his political adversaries; he is equally ready to chew, claw or kick. Mr. Sullivan was useful to him as camouflage in that brief period following his first election when he chose to pose as a goo goo. Now that he is fighting with his back to the wall and under no illusions as to his chances of capturing Good Government support, Mr. Sullivan becomes politically useless to him and is discarded not only cold-bloodedly but with insult.

It ends an incongruous alliance. The late legal adviser to the Mayor must be glad once more to be free. As a subordinate he was loyal--at times it seemed too loyal, confusing the interest of Curley with the interest of Boston. And the confidences which came to him during this period of subordination he will, of course, respect, for he is both a lawyer and a gentleman.

But he, too, comes of a fighting race and we may be sure that he will not sit still under the gross affront that the Mayor has thrust upon him. Without breach of faith there must be much that he can tell which the public needs to know about Curleyism, and which, ere the municipal election, it will be in a mood to learn.

The question "why Gallivan will stick," answered so ringingly by Congressman Gallivan himself, is also answered by politicians in a slightly different way. Gallivan will stick, say they, because he wants to go back to Congress. But whether he expects Mayor Curley or Andrew J. Peters to give him that permission after they have tired of seeing him in the mayoralty contest, is not known. In the meantime William H. O'Brien, who is the telephone expert of the Public Service Commission, when he is not speaking on the Common, has his eye on that seat, and is seen frequently consulting a card index of everything that Gallivan has or has not done in Congress.

POST - NOV 4 - 1917

SULLIVAN REFUSES TO BE "FIRED"

But Turns In Quick
Acting Resignation
to Mayor

NOV 4 1917
Although Mayor Curley emphatically stated before the Finance Commission on Friday that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan was then and there fired, Mr. Sullivan tripped into City Hall yesterday and tarried long enough to remark that the Mayor was slightly in error. He explained that the procedure followed by the Mayor was illegal under the terms of the city charter.

INSISTS ON RESIGNING

And after stating this Mr. Sullivan put over his final word by announcing that he did then and there resign from the municipal service.

But Mayor Curley paused in his official duties yesterday to remark that he had "discharged Mr. Sullivan for the good of the service" and that the formal record of Mr. Sullivan's going would be so inscribed.

In claiming that the Mayor's course was illegal under the charter, Mr. Sullivan said that the statement "for the good of the service" was insufficient. The charter stipulates, he said, that the Mayor must send to the city clerk a definite, detailed statement of the reasons for the removal of a department head. He said the Mayor had failed to comply with this provision.

Then, as his last word to the controversy, Mr. Sullivan took his pen in hand and in a communication to the Mayor, said: "In order to save your Honor any further trouble in the matter I have resigned as corporation counsel, the resignation to take effect immediately."

NOV 5 - 1917

CITY HALL'S BIG SERVICE FLAG IS UP

Mayor Unfurls Ban-
ner With 327
Stars

In the presence of more than 1000 men and women employees of the city of Boston, Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon unfurled from City Hall the largest service flag yet thrown to the breeze. On its surface was 327 stars, signifying that from the ranks of the employees of the city that number had gone out to give up their lives, if necessary, that liberty and democracy might live.

ever taken a stand for co-operation between employer and employee for the good of all concerned. He pointed out that had the city employees been organized long ago they would have received more consideration and betterments long before this time. He spoke of the numerous increases that had been made in the wages during his administration, and laid stress on the fact that the scrub women, who on the first of June had seen their pay raised to \$10 per week, would have received \$15 if they had a union.

In discussing the contract system he declared that it was an injury to the city, to the householder and to the general health, and that it is tolerated only because labor is not united.

NOV 7 - 1917

MAY MOVE INFIRMARY TO ROXBURY

Government Wants to
Buy Long Island
From City

NOV 7 - 1917 B1
Negotiations have been opened by the federal government for the acquisition of Long Island as the site of a base hospital, and in the event of the deal going through, Mayor Curley will establish a model community in West Roxbury for the 1100 inmates of the island infirmary and almshouse.

500 TWO-ROOM COTTAGES

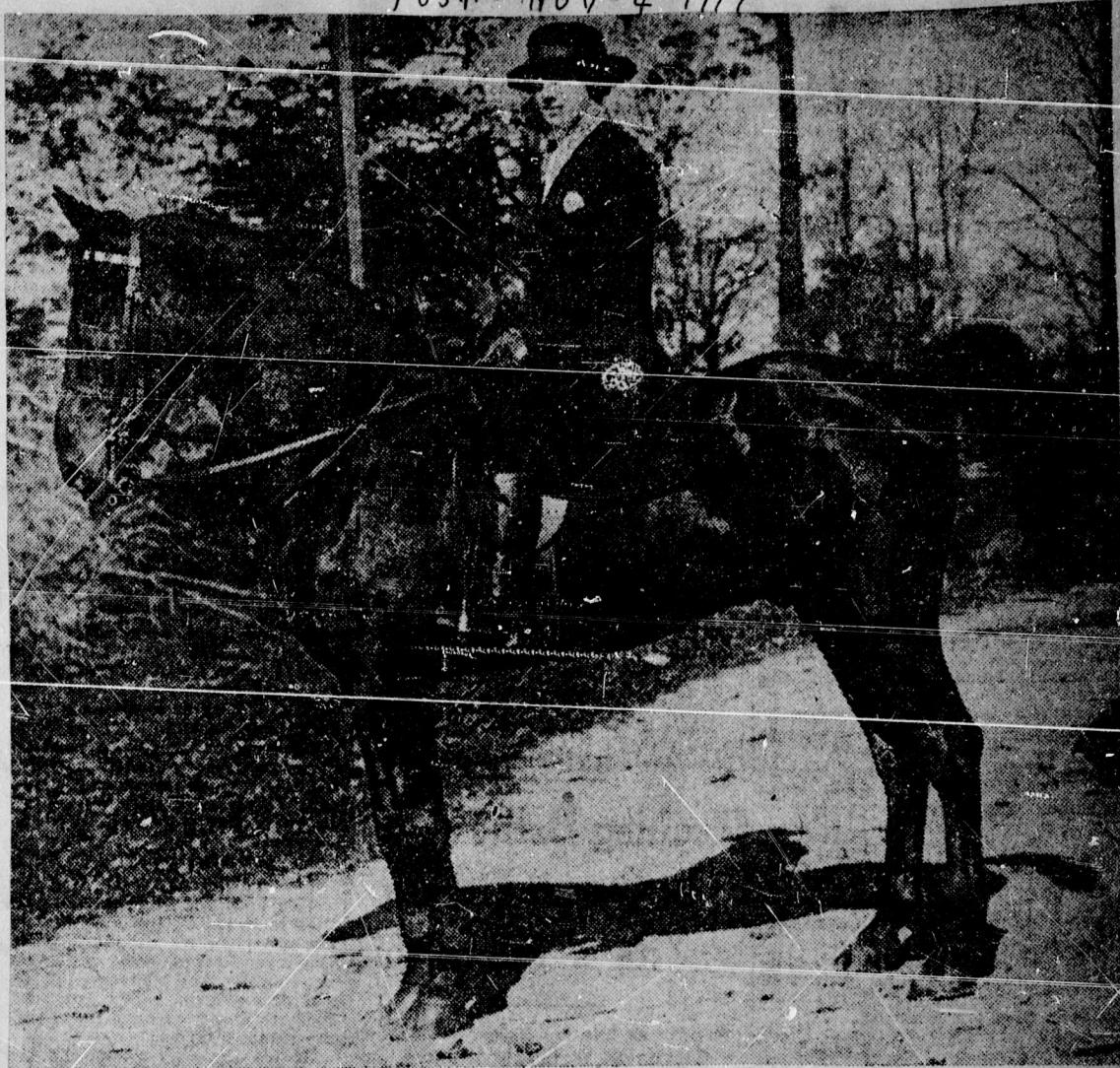
In outlining his plan for improved housing of the unfortunates now in the care of the city the Mayor said that if the island were sold he would at once take steps for the building of 500 two-room cottages on the grounds of the abandoned parental school in West Roxbury. At present the property is being used as the west department of the City Hospital.

"Nothing is more heartrending than to separate old couples when poverty forces them to become public charges," said the Mayor. "Not only are they separated under the system of restriction, but after being placed on the island three miles down the harbor they are cut off from friends and are soon forgotten."

"At present only 400 persons could be accommodated in the present structures on the parental school grounds. But it would not take long to construct the 500 cottages, and in the meantime the old folks would be housed in one of several buildings that can be leased by the city. I have in mind either the structure formerly occupied by the Little Wanderers' Home in West Newton street or the building in Ruggles street formerly used as the House of the Angel Guardian."

"In the model cottages, couples hit by poverty could end their days in happiness, instead of being forever kept apart. And they would be near enough for old time friends to drop in and see them."

POST - NOV - 4 - 1917



Mrs. James M. Curley and spirited mount snapped on Jamaica way by J. C. Wade, Post photographer.

New York, as an exhilarant is the frequent mecca of Boston women who, visiting the horse show this season, will bring twofold pleasure as admirers of the exhibition and as subscribers to the cause. Mrs. James M. Curley, whose smart mount is a familiar figure, as she enjoys daily this healthful diversion along the bridle paths of the parkways, will renew pleasant acquaintance among a large circle of friends at the metropolitan show.

Bostonians have set a merry pace for other important centres in aiding the Red Cross. Under prominent patronage receipts will swell for the joint cause of the Red Cross and the sailors' and soldiers' library fund from the proceeds of a lecture to be given Thursday afternoon, Nov. 8, at the Colonial Theatre, Boylston street.

The programme will include a lecture to be given by Mary Boyle O'Reilly, to whom Boston and other cities have paid due homage as the only American woman rimming the war zone as well as actually participating in the gripping incidents, and an address "After the War" will be given by Jessie Eldridge Southwick, a notable reader, with Jessie More Berenson as soloist.

Mr. John Drew, who is appearing in this city in the "Gay Lord Quex," will forget for the time his difficulties with Muriel and the duchess to talk in the interests of the cause; Hap Ward has volunteered as stage manager, and his vivacious wife, Lucy Daly, has interested a large circle of professionals; the auditorium arrangements will be in charge of Mrs. E. B. Cass.

The patrons, many of whom will occupy the boxes, include: His Excellency, Samuel W. McCall, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; his Honor James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Major-General C. J. Edwards, U. S. A.; the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Lieutenant T. Harrison Cummings, Edward H. Hamlin, Nathan Haskell Dole, Mrs. Margaret A. Morgan, Miss Dorothy Forbes, Cleveland Bigelow, chairman of entertainment committee Boston Metropolitan Chapter Red Cross; Brigadier-General Edward C. Johnston, Captain Edward R. Rush, commandant of the first naval district, and the military and navy bands will give a programme of patriotic airs.

SULLIVAN PARRIES MAYOR'S THRUST

Former Corporation Counsel
Asserts Curley Failed to
Remove Him Legally.

R1 WHEREUPON HE RESIGNS

Will Be Called Before Finance
Commission This Week to
Give Testimony.

NOV 4 1911

John A. Sullivan was not "removed" as corporation counsel, after all, if he knows anything about the law and the charter of the city.

Yesterday he visited City Hall, and when he found that the "removal" notice filed by Mayor Curley in the city clerk's office contained no other reasons than "for the good of the service," he proceeded to "put one over on the mayor."

Wishes to "Assist" Him.

Section 14 of the charter requires that when the mayor removes the head of a department he shall file a written statement "setting forth in detail the specific reasons for such removal."

"Evidently," said Mr. Sullivan, "the mayor has not complied with the law, but I still wish to be of assistance to him, and I will resign, to take effect at once."

So he wrote the following letter to the mayor:

"I find on examination of the order of removal, filed at the office of the city clerk, that the reasons for the removal are not set forth in detail, as the statute requires, and that consequently the removal has not been legally accomplished. Therefore, up to the present writing, I hold the office of corporation counsel. In order that the office may be legally vacated I hereby resign as corporation counsel, the resignation to take effect immediately."

Mayor Curley must now reappoint Schoolhouse Commissioner Hennessey acting corporation counsel, if Mr. Sullivan's interpretation of the law is correct.

Mr. Sullivan will go on the witness stand Wednesday, in the finance commission investigation, to give important facts concerning the mayor.

He saved the mayor from going on the witness stand two years ago, when the finance commission had begun an investigation to determine whether the mayor was interested in city contracts, an offence which under the law is punishable by fine of \$1000 or a year's imprisonment, or both.

Profits by such contracts, "split" or otherwise, used to be common before the present charter was adopted. In recent years former members of Bos-

ton's city government have served time for the division of such gains.

Mr. Sullivan went before the commission two years ago to assure them that Mayor Curley had sold his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and on that assurance the commission dropped the investigation. Mr. Sullivan based his statement, he says, on statements made by the mayor.

It is expected that on Wednesday Mr.

Sullivan will be asked if the mayor did not authorize the publication of a statement, which he now repudiates under oath, as to the sale of his interest in the Daly Company.

It may be recalled that Francis J. Daly, under oath, testified that he never paid the mayor a cent for any interest in the business, and the mayor, when summoned, backed up Daly.

When confronted with the contradictory statement as published, the mayor explained that, although appearing over his signature, it was not true, and he had never thought it worth while to deny it, because it was issued in the heat of a political campaign. He testified, under oath, that he had never paid or received a cent for an interest in the Daly business.

Twice, the week before last, Mr. Sullivan tried to get in touch with the mayor—he says, in regard to the latest developments, but the relations between them have not been quite so cordial as in former times, and even on his second visit Sullivan was obliged to wait quite a while.

When he did obtain an audience he related what had happened at the private hearing before the commission and expressed his regret that he had been placed in a position to contradict a statement that the mayor had made, under oath, before the commission, the mayor having denied that he received money from the Daly concern.

The mayor replied that it did not matter and, according to Mr. Sullivan, did not seem displeased.

"I gave the mayor my letter of resignation at that time," says Mr. Sullivan, thus contradicting the recent testimony of the mayor that the letter was left on the desk, "and he requested me not to make it public because he felt that the public might misconstrue it and conclude that I had something against him."

Mayor Curley's testimony was that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan for six weeks.

Despite the break, Mr. Sullivan has no intention of taking part in the mayoralty campaign, and ridicules the charge that he has made an alliance with the Andrew J. Peters forces.

NOV 6 1911

GIVE \$80,467 TO WAR CAMP FUND

First Day's Total Largely Made
Up of Subscriptions of
\$1000 to \$5000.

PUBLIC IS SLOW TO RESPOND

NOV 6 1911

The War Camp Community Fund opened its campaign yesterday for \$200,000, and although whirlwind features usually found in first-day drives in similar campaigns were absent, the total announced last night in pledges and subscriptions received was \$80,

Of this, however, \$60,000 was in subscriptions of \$5000 each, and Chairman Hugh Bancroft said he did not feel that the general public is responding as generously as it should.

Public Slow to Respond.

Allan Forke, treasurer of the fund, announced early yesterday that \$63,937 had been received before the campaign actually opened. He said that while keen interest is being shown in certain quarters, the public must respond in greater numbers than it did on the first day to make the campaign a success.

Those who have subscribed \$5000 each are Joseph Lee, Mrs. J. W. Bartol, Walter C. Baylies, Robert Jordan, A. F. Bemis, H. B. Cabot, John E. Thayer, Ernest E. Dane, Hornblower & Weeks, Galen L. Stone and Elliott C. Lee. Mrs. Henrietta G. Fitz has given \$2500, and J. F. McElwain, L. K. Liggett, Lawrence Minot, William Lawrence, Charles Jackson, Marion C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph B. Williams and Nathaniel H. Stone have turned in \$1000 subscriptions.

Plea for Clean Amusements.

A rally held yesterday at the Liberty bridge on Boston Common was addressed by Mayor Curley, W. F. Kennedy, chairman of the trustees of the Boston Public Library; Hugh Bancroft, Arthur W. Stone, chaplain of the navy yard, and Harry Maniff, Louis Schwarm and William Burns, sailors.

"We must provide clean amusements for the soldiers and sailors when they leave camp," said Mayor Curley, "or weak human nature will provide amusement that will injure their bodies. We want our men to go across with complete health and in such physical and mental condition that they can give the German soldiers the licking that they deserve. They cannot do it unless they have sound bodies."

Bishop Lawrence said last night that there are thousands of residents of Boston who should contribute \$100 to the fund, which will provide recreation for 33 soldiers at Camp Devens for a year. "It is up to the citizens of this city," said the bishop, "to follow the men outside the gate of their camp and with their money provide them clubs and other recreational features and thereby keep them away from demoralizing and vicious environments."

To Canvass the City.

A "Community Convoy," made up of 75 business men, is canvassing the city under direction of Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the campaign committee. The four and grain committee of the Chamber of Commerce will canvass this branch of business with Charles M. Cox as chairman.

Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor; Guy A. Ham, James J. Henderson and Bertram G. Waters will speak at a rally at the Liberty Bridge on the Common at 1 o'clock this afternoon. A band from Camp Hingham and speakers and singers from Commonwealth Pier will also be on hand.

NOV 3 1911

MAYOR IS GUEST OF THE STREET CLEANING FOREMEN

Mayor Curley was the guest of honor last evening at the annual banquet of the foremen of the street cleaning and sanitary departments at the Quincy House. The mayor outlined plans to have the body organized and paid in a manner satisfactory to the employees and city. Addresses were also made by Peter Minion of the park and recreation department and Joseph J. Norton, supervisor of the public works department. President James A. Crozier was toastmaster.

SULLIVAN ONCE MORE RESIGNS

Dismissal by Mayor "Illegal,"
Says Corporation Counsel; to
Testify Wednesday.

NOV 4

Early attendance and "Standing Room Only" are scheduled for the resumption of the city bonding investigation before the Finance Commission next Wednesday morning.

John A. Sullivan, the city's \$9,000-a-year corporation counsel, who has twice resigned but whom Mayor Curley vehemently declared "fired," is to be one witness.

Standish Willcox, one of the Mayor's secretaries, is to be another witness.

The main question in chatter on city politics last night was whether the Wednesday hearing would develop any new testimony concerning the money Curley paid for the land upon which his house stands on Jamaica-way.

While the Finance Commission is probing the city bonding, the Mayor's financial affairs have blazed up time and again at the hearings.

The last blaze—the hottest of all so far—came Friday when the Mayor sprung a letter before the commission from Mr. Sullivan in which the corporation counsel tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1.

SULLIVAN AGAIN RESIGNS.

The Mayor then declared Mr. Sullivan "removed right now." Mr. Sullivan, returning from New York late Friday night, went to City Hall yesterday morning and sent in his resignation to the Mayor, to take effect immediately. Mr. Sullivan maintained that his removal by the Mayor Friday was illegal but that he had put in a new resignation, effective without delay, to save the Mayor further trouble.

Mr. Sullivan made the point that the reason the Mayor assigned for removing him, "for the good of the service," was insufficient, under the new city charter, which requires a detailed, definite statement for removal of a department head.

The former Corporation Counsel repeated yesterday his statement of the night before that he believed that Mayor Curley's actions would "injure only himself."

When he arrived from New York he was asked, in case he was called before the Commission, if he knew anything he might have to tell that would be harmful to the Mayor.

Mr. Sullivan said he did not care to say anything about that, except that he should tell the truth, and the truth ought not to hurt any one.

DENIED BY MAYOR.

It developed at Friday's hearing that Mr. Sullivan had testified privately before the commission.

It was rumored last night that Standish Willcox had also given private testimony before the commission.

It is possible that the commission, through its counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt, will delve on Wednesday into the matter of the statement printed some months ago and purporting to have been made by Mayor Curley, that he paid for his house land out of money received from selling his share of the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

The Mayor has vigorously denied on the witness stand that he ever had an interest in that concern since he became Mayor or that he ever made the statement purporting to have been authorized by him.

Mr. Willcox, who was summoned to a recent hearing but was not called to the stand, was accompanied by Attorney Coakley, who has also been personal counsel for the Mayor when the latter testified.

Mr. Mullowney reported the discovery at the office of Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott. It is understood that Mr. Endicott or his assistants will investigate at once.

Mr. Durnham made the following statement: "Page & Shaw applied in October to the food administrator in Washington for blanks upon which to make statements to the government and for license. In reply, they were informed that confectioners were not covered by the law and that a statement and license were not necessary.

"We have some sugar in storage at the Boston Storage Warehouse Company, which is a part of what we received from the South. What we have on hand is less than a month's supply. None of it came from Boston refiners.

STOCKED FOR CHRISTMAS.

"Page & Shaw's candies do a business of \$1,500,000 a year. The two months previous to Christmas is the busiest time for confectioners and it is customary to purchase ahead enough stock to go through the Christmas season. During the Fall we found our local supply of sugar reduced and were obliged to operate our Cambridge factory on short time. To shut down the factory meant throwing out a large number of men and girls from the Boston district.

"We then went into the Western and Southern sugar markets and purchased enough sugar to carry us through the season."

NOV - 14 - 1917

FIND SUGAR HOARDED IN BOSTON

NOV 14 1917

Deputy Commissioner Mullowney of the food inspection division has reported to Mayor Curley that 40,000 pounds of sugar, under lock and key, has been located at the Boston Storage Warehouse Company on Massachusetts avenue, a warehouse exclusively used heretofore, it is alleged, for the storage of furniture and furs.

The report declares that Inspector John F. Linehan found the sugar. Mr. Mullowney asserts that when Linehan went to the warehouse, employees denied that anything in the food line was kept there. He made a search, however, and located the sugar in the cellars.

Mr. Mullowney announced in his report that the supply had been transferred from Page & Shaw, candies, and now stands in the name of Otis Emerson Durnham, an attorney at No. 185 Devonshire street, who is counsel for and a director of the Page & Shaw Co.

NOV 14 1917
ARRIVED SEVEN DAYS AGO.

"As far as we have been able to find out," the report says, "none of this sugar has been declared to the food administrator. It arrived seven days ago and comprises a shipment of 60,000 pounds to Page & Shaw's candies. Twenty thousand pounds of the original shipment has been withdrawn from the warehouse."

NOV - 8 - 1917

Word for Girl Shiners

MAX H. NEWMAN sends the following letter to the AMERICAN:

I wish to say a word in behalf of the bootblack girls. My first occupation, my first pecuniary work, was as a bootblack and flower boy in the South End.

In those days we got down on our knees to shine shoes. The up-to-date improvements were not yet in vogue.

To me it was interesting work, with good money in the earning. Why all this hullabaloo about girls shining shoes? Is it worse than girls working in laundries, sorting over dirty and filthy wash, or women scrubbing floors on their knees?

How about sweatshops and factories, where girls eke out a livelihood, and that hardly enough to keep them well fed and well clothed, and yet we are inclined (that is, Mayor Curley is) to condemn women bootblacks. It brings an honest living and good money.

If the city of Boston intends passing an ordinance against girls earning an honest living as bootblacks, then some day it will pass an ordinance against girls working as cash and bundle girls in some of our big department stores, or against some other work the girls do amid influences none too good.

I never found the art of shining shoes immoral. The men who patronized me and patronize such places are gentlemen, and if Mayor Curley gets his shoes shined, then he should know.

MAX HENRY NEWMAN

DEMOCRATS CONCEDE M'CALL'S RE-ELECTION

Politicians Concern Themselves
with Size of Republican
Margin Tomorrow.

NOV 5 1917 W1
BACON URGES ALL TO VOTE

Democrats to Tour City Tonight
—Fitzgerald and Curley
Both on Stump.

By JAMES C. WHITE.

The size of the vote with which Gov. McCall will terminate the political existence of Mr. Mansfield was the only real topic of political debate to be heard in the various downtown centers yesterday. Democratic as well as Republican leaders had an equal part in it. Indeed, it must be confessed the Democrats showed an enthusiasm in figuring the size of the total which fairly put the Republicans to shame.

The spirit of all-round confidence became so nearly unanimous early in the afternoon that Chairman George Bacon of the Republican state committee, who is a cautious soul even under the most glowing conditions, began to pin mental crepe bows on the lapels of the most enthusiastic, lest they encourage the stay-at-homes to a course of non-assistance, on the ground that their votes are not required. Late last night he sent out a statement which, while modestly predicting the triumphant re-election of Mr. McCall and Mr. Coolidge, yet advised that everybody should have a care and vote.

Reply to Speeches.

The Mansfield camp workers religiously abstained from any prediction or prophecy. The only Democratic statement issued was in the form of a reply to the Republican rally speeches made at Tremont Temple on Saturday night. Even the necessity of pneumatically boosting the courage of the Democrats for the Tuesday election was not sufficient apparently to lure any of the practical ones into the veiled or unveiled prophet classes.

It was announced with considerable positiveness that the ticket tonight would be carried into every ward in Boston, but nothing was said as to how many wards the candidates would carry. The announcement that former Mayor Fitzgerald, as well as Mayor Curley, would both be found tonight on the stump for Mr. Mansfield has added a sporting flavor to the coming proceedings. The possibility of the two meeting

on the same platform at some of the many wardrooms in Boston may serve materially to boost the general attendance.

From now till the close of the polls the better and the larger elements of the Democratic party will work in unison for the whole ticket. There has been some complaint that, in the busyness of spellbinding, the speakers have been displaying an inclination to take sides and to make invidious distinctions in the naming of the candidates. The Mansfield men, it is said, have had trouble trying to remember Mr. Hale's name, and the supporters of Mr. Hale have been stumbling when trying to make clear their allegiance to Mr. Mansfield.

There has also been a third faction in the ring which has refrained from mentioning either candidate, to the confusion of all parties and distress of both groups. The other night it is reported the Hon. Josiah Quincy of Boston, billed to discuss the brawn, brains and beauty of the Democratic ticket, entertained his audience for his entire allotted time with a technical, but interesting discussion of the scope and purposes of the present constitutional convention.

All that is over and done for, according to the whispered reports which issued from the headquarters yesterday, and any speaker who fails to extol both Mansfield and Hale will be caught by a derailing switch after leaving the hall and ditched before he has a chance to make his next station. A united front has been ordered, with the understanding that, with the closing of the polls, the relations between the Democratic well-to-do and the Democratic well-done, as typified on the present ticket, will return to normal.

Lodge in Deadly Earnest.

One thing which was made clear yesterday amid all the chance, casual and irresponsible conversation of the day, was that people as a whole have but little appetite at this time for mere political dissertations. One of the fragments of the speech-making at Tremont Temple on Saturday night which apparently struck home was the declaration of Senator Lodge that the acid test for candidates which he was now applying was their ability to assist in the conduct of the war.

The senator was in deadly earnest when he leaned over the platform to make this declaration.

"I am a Republican," he said, "and I always expect to be one, but, in this case, party lines have been obliterated. I am judging conditions wholly by the ability of the candidates to aid in the successful prosecution of the war."

The words helped to drive home to the people how intimate a part Gov. McCall has had in the present war activities of the country and in support of the President.

The opinion was also current yesterday that Mr. Mansfield's debate with Mr. Endicott, the federal food administrator in this state, had not helped his chances.

Early in the campaign, the whisper went abroad that in the event of any election surprise, a change would take place in the public safety committee. This rumor was set afloat at a time when it is to be doubted if there was any real grounds for the declaration.

Yet the turn which the campaign has taken has developed a situation which would mean that changes would be brought about in the event of an election surprise taking place. Mr. Mans-

field gave substantial grounds for that belief in a statement which he issued yesterday, when he set forth that, as he saw it, Mr. Endicott had tried to combine policies with politics.

Gov. McCall last night telegraphed the secretary of war, asking him to issue such orders as are necessary to enable the young men stationed at the various military camps in Massachusetts to go home to vote tomorrow.

His telegram follows:

"Tuesday Massachusetts will hold an important state-wide election. About 40,000 Massachusetts men have been called to the colors. Many of them are still in camp within the state. On primary day, in September, leave was given the soldiers at noon, so that many near their homes were enabled to vote. It is rumored your department forbids a similar leave next Tuesday. I sincerely hope that rumor is untrue, and I respectfully request that your department give the orders necessary to permit the soldiers to vote. They must be deprived of much, but should be allowed to exercise the most cherished right of citizenship in all cases where it is possible. Polls close at an hour so that soldiers could return to camp Tuesday evening."

Bacon's Statement.

Chairman Bacon of the Republican state committee last night issued the following statement:

"My belief that Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge and their associates on the Republican ticket will be triumphantly re-elected on Tuesday is based primarily on my firm faith in the sound common sense of the voters of Massachusetts.

"The Republican party has not made the usual canvass for votes. This was not the time to conduct the ordinary campaign. Our candidates have been too busy with the important duties the war has placed upon them to go about the state asking for votes. The people neither expected it nor desired it. They are not interested in the ambition of any man to get himself elected to public office. They want to keep Massachusetts foremost in support of the President of the United States in the business of winning the war.

"In an ordinary off-year I might fear that some voters, taking for granted the re-election of our splendid State administration, would think it unnecessary to vote. In a year when there has been a quickening of every patriotic impulse it is inconceivable that any large number of voters will be indifferent to that plain duty of citizenship. Political slacking will not be popular this year.

"I desire to add a word of appreciation for the unselfish and devoted work of the Republican organization throughout the state. Our whole aim in this campaign has been to bring out the vote on election day. There is not the slightest doubt as to the sentiment of the people of the state. The recording of that sentiment at the polls is a piece of practical patriotism in which the individual voter as well as the party organization can share."

The Mansfield Boston tour, which will take place tonight, was made known in the following statement:

"Every preparation has been made for the 'whirlwind' finish of the campaign of the Democrats tonight. In addition to Frederick W. Mansfield, the candidate for Governor, there will be others in the visits to the wards who will be interesting. On the Progressive side it is expected that Carl Vrooman, the assistant secretary of agriculture, will join with Matthew Hale in the tour of the city and Hon. Edwin F. Tuttle will also speak for the Progressives, urging their support of the Mansfield-Hale ticket."

POSTI - NOV - 5 - (917)

COUNTY CARLOW TO HOLD BIG REUNION

Mayor Curley to Be Chief Guest and Give Address on History of Ancient Ireland

The ninth annual reunion, reception and ball of the County Carlow Association will be held tomorrow evening in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street. Mayor Curley will be the principal guest of the evening and will address the gathering on "The History of Ancient Ireland."

The reception committee comprises Mrs. John C. Lawlor, chairman; James W. Connolly, James A. Connors, Thomas Lynam, James Fenlon, John Foley, Joseph W. Fanning, John C. Lawlor and James Skelton.

The officers of the ball are to be: Michael P. Nolan, floor marshal;

The ball committee is headed by John McEvoy, the president, and includes John McEvoy and Patrick O'Neill, secretary; Patrick T. Kinsella, treasurer; Miss Mollie Lynam, Miss Nellie Carpenter, Miss Minnie Nolan, James Lynam, T. P. Kinsella, William J. Eustace, James W. Connolly, James Fenlon, Thomas Lynam, Michael P. Nolan, Joseph Fanning, James A. Connors, W. P. Foley, James W. Kelton, Michael McConnell and Mrs. Thomas Byrnes.

Thomas J. Skelton, assistant floor marshal; Michael R. Kinsella, floor director; Miss Sadie Boyle, assistant floor director; Miss Mary Connors, chief of aids; Mrs. Mary McNamara and Mrs. John McEvoy, assistant chief of aids.

NOV - 3 - 1917

WILL RALLY IN FANEUIL HALL

Democrats to Hear Party Leaders

NOV 3 1917

There will be a Democratic rally tonight in Faneuil Hall. The speakers will include prominent Democrats and Progressives from Washington and other places as well as from various parts of this State. The affair is being arranged under the direction of the Boston Democratic committee and in addition to the meeting inside the hall there will be an outdoor meeting in the square, as well as 10 rallies in other parts of the city and suburbs.

Not for years have the leading Democrats of the State been so enthusiastic in their support of the ticket as is evidenced in the present campaign, says a Democratic statement issued last night, and such distinguished speakers will be heard tonight as Ex-Governor Walsh, Mayor Curley, Congressman Olney and Teague, Surveyor of the Port Maynard, Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald, James J. Irwin, Dr. John P. Good, Josiah Quincy, Matthew Hale, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Humphrey O'Sullivan of

Lowell, the candidate for State Treasurer, and a score of others.

In addition to the prominent Democrats who are to be heard, the meetings in Faneuil Hall and other places will also be marked by a strong Progressive atmosphere. Among the out-of-town speakers who are to be in the city for the next few days will be Victor Murdock of Kansas, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, formerly a leading Republican of the Middle West and later a Progressive of national fame. He will be accompanied by Carl Vrooman, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who, like Mr. Murdock, is a personal friend and admirer of Matthew Hale, and they will both bend their best efforts in endeavoring to show the people the interest and enthusiasm that is felt in Washington for the election of the Progressive-Democratic ticket in this State.

NOV - 5 - 1917

DORCHESTER TO ASK FOR NEW PLAYGROUND

A committee of Dorchester citizens, headed by John Trainor, principal of the Phillips Brooks School, will wait on Mayor Curley today and request that the city take over the land at the corner of Columbia road and Ceylon street for making it into a public playground for the children. Plans are being made for a mass meeting on the topic.

NOV - 6 - 1917.

REVISING TRAFFIC CONDUCT

Zone System for the Shopping District Considered

NOV - 8 - 1917

RESULT RAISES MAYOR'S HOPES

Now More Confident of His Own Re-election

NOV 8

In commenting on the result of the gubernatorial election yesterday, with particular regard to Mansfield's reduced vote in Boston, Mayor Curley said:

"The people were in the same state of mind when they re-elected Abraham Lincoln. And they will continue in this state of mind and re-elect me. They believe it is better not to swap horses when crossing a stream. Mr. Mansfield was no more unfortunate in Boston than in other cities, in fact, throughout the State."

Stricter regulations for automobile and vehicular traffic in the shopping district during the holiday season are to be put into force by the Street Commission.

Protests have been made to the City Council concerning the congestion in Washington street and cross streets, and at a conference with Frank Goodwin, acting chairman of the Street Commission, and Police Captains Sullivan and Canney of Divisions 2 and 4, the Council was assured by Mr. Goodwin that steps would be taken to remedy conditions.

ABOLISH 20-MINUTE RULE

Among the changes being considered by the street commissioners are the abolition of the rule allowing vehicles to stand two minutes in Washington street, between Avery and Winter street; revision of the regulation for 20-minute standing privilege for vehicles in Winter and West streets, Temple place, and perhaps Bedford street; prohibition of the unloading of freight after 10 a. m. in certain streets of the shopping section; and the establishment of a zone system in Washington street, from Essex street to Milk street. Under the proposed zone system vehicles must, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 5 p. m. when car traffic is prohibited in Washington street, keep to the car tracks, thus leaving the remainder of the street to foot travellers.

As further relief for the congested conditions it is proposed to establish a parking space for autos in Charles street. This would also, it was explained, partially stonewall for the elimination of the 20-minute standing rule.

The council suggested to Commissioner Goodwin the placing of "silent policemen" in Washington street, between Franklin and Essex streets, as a means of confining vehicular traffic to the car tracks.

The council was told that despite the removal of cars from Washington street, between Franklin and Essex streets, the congestion is still very great in the shopping section.

Officials of the Elevated railway attended the conference.

POST - NOV-5-1917

TAKE PAPERS WEDNESDAY

Gallivan and Peters Ready
for Mayor Fight

NOV 5 1917

Both Congressman Gallivan and Andrew J. Peters announce that they will take out papers for the mayoralty Wednesday morning. In order to get on the ballot 3000 signatures are required. Congressman Gallivan stated last night that he would open downtown headquarters some time this week. He will take the stump the latter part of the week in Dorchester and Roxbury.

Mr. Peters expects to have an organization in every ward in the city and will also open headquarters this week.

Respecting other foodstuffs, Director Lythgoe's letter said:

Supplies Not Excessive

"I find that the quantity of eggs in storage is not excessive, and in fact is less than the storage this time of the year two years ago. This supply represents only four dozen eggs per person during the winter period of non-production, or one egg per person every three days. Likewise the butter supply, which must carry through the winter period, is only enough to allow each inhabitant 2 1/2 ounces per day.

The figures show the supply of fish and poultry is likewise only a safe reserve for a community as populous as Massachusetts. One-third of the fish supply in Boston is held for foreign trade. Besides Massachusetts is a fish producing State and is engaged in shipping frozen fish to all parts of the United States. Three new fish freezing plants have been opened in the State this year. I found no poultry that was "unwholesome" or "unfit for food." If the health commissioner of the city of Boston found any such it was his duty to seize or cause such to be destroyed pursuant to Chapter 627 of the Acts of the year 1914.

Yesterday Lewis R. Sullivan, candidate for Governor's Council in the third district, filed a petition signed by himself and 75 others calling on the Governor to open the storehouses and force the owners of foodstuffs to place at least a reasonable portion of the food products now stored there on the public markets of the State."

NOV 4-1917

WOULD LAST CITY ONLY TWO DAYS

Meat in Storage Own-
ed by Allies
Anyway

NOV 4 1917

If all of the meat in the storehouses of this city which Frederick W. Mansfield, Mayor Curley and others have been commenting on, was ordered released for immediate consumption, it would last but two days if each person were allowed but one pound of meat, according to a report which Herman C. Lythgoe, director of the food and drugs division of the State health department, submitted to Governor McCall yesterday. Director Lythgoe pointed out, however, that the allies own much of this meat, so that each person here could not get even a pound for two days.

GOVERNOR ASKED REPORT

Mr. Lythgoe's report was made at the request of the Governor on a letter which Mayor Curley recently sent him. The Mayor previously ordered the Boston Health Commission to submit a report on the contents of storehouses.

Director Lythgoe says in his report that the figures submitted by the Boston health department are substantially correct. He says that the food was in good condition, but that if it were not it is up to Boston's health commissioner to seize it under the law and cause it to be destroyed.

NOV 5-1917

AS A MATTER OF RECORD

His Honor Mayor Curley, in his remarks the other day before the Finance Commission, touching the attitude of the Boston newspaper toward his administration, declared that "the Post would be fair, if the owners did not have so much money in the Massachusetts Bonding Company."

Just to keep the record straight, it may be stated that Mr. Edwin A. Grozier, who is the principal owner of the Boston Post, and who is wholly and solely responsible for the editorial and news policies of this newspaper, has not and never has had, directly or indirectly, any money or any interest whatever in the Massachusetts Bonding Company or any other bonding company. The Post management knows of no one, connected with the paper in any way, who has or ever had any interest in any bonding company.

NOV 8-1917

W. T. A. FITZGERALD STILL IS UNDECIDED

William T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds in Suffolk county, has not yet decided whether he will be a candidate for Mayor. "They keep following me around and asking me if I'm going to be a candidate," said Mr. Fitzgerald to a Post reporter yesterday. "I tell them I'm deliberating as yet. I haven't decided what I shall do."

NOV 4-1917
LOMASNEYS
BOTH ABSENT

NOV 4-1917

Close upon rumors of the resignation of Joseph P. Lomasney, chairman of the Schoolhouse Commission and brother of Martin M. Lomasney, it became known yesterday that the Lomasney element was conspicuous by its absence at the "barrel opening" presided over by Mayor Curley at the Parker House several days ago.

Commissioner Lomasney flatly denies that he has resigned or has the slightest intention of so doing. The report is called absurd at the Mayor's office.

But the failure of the Lomasneys to participate in the distribution of the campaign money is regarded as decidedly significant, if not ominous.

The so-called "dough day" is held each year to distribute the wherewithal by which the Democratic city committee is to do its bit in the State campaign.

Persons who declare the Lomasneys are disgruntled at the way things have broken say that the Mayor smashed all precedent in that he took the supreme power from the hands of President Edward F. McLaughlin of the city committee and decided to rule himself.

The Mayor, and not Senator McLaughlin, sent out the call for the gathering. The Mayor, according to a well-grounded report, handled the funds. The Mayor also made the distribution, it is said. Senator McLaughlin and the Mayor have no quarrel. Mr. McLaughlin bowed gracefully to the will of his superior and made no murmur.

Political witsaces say that the reported defection of the Lomasneys means at least that Martin Lomasney will remain on the fence until he can satisfy himself whether Mayor Curley is to be re-elected or whether Peters is to be voted into the chief executive's chair.

NOV 4-1917

GALWAY MEN PLAN BIG PATRIOTIC NIGHT

The County Galway Men's Benevolent Association will hold a monster patriotic night and reception for their members who are now in the service this evening in Historic Hall, Deacon building, Washington street.

All of the members who are stationed at Camp Devens have been invited and it is hoped will be present as guests of honor. A monster service flag, containing 53 stars, the gift of Mayor James M. Curley, will be unfurled. A roll of honor banner will also be dedicated. An entertainment, consisting of patriotic songs and instrumental music, will be given.

This association has now a membership of over 1000, and its financial standing is not surpassed by any other Irish club in Greater Boston. The association has been among the first to offer its loyalty to the flag and resolutions to that effect were passed at the beginning of the war. Its members were most active during the liberty bond campaign.

President Thomas F. Flaherty and his committees are working hard for the success of the coming meeting, and hope to enjoy another one of those notable events in the interesting history of this organization. Governor McCall, Mayor Curley, the Rev. Father Brock, S. J., of Boston College, Commandant Rush of the navy yard and Brigadier-General Johnston have been invited to take part in this tribute to the members of the County Galway Men's Association, now with the fighting forces of the United States.

Delegates from the other Irish societies have assured the committee that they will attend.

TRANSCRIPT - NOV 3 1917.

SO SOLDIERS MAY VOTE

Governor McCall Telegraphs War Department—Chairman Predicts Republican Victory

NOV 5 - 1917

Governor McCall has telegraphed the Secretary of War, asking him to issue such orders as are necessary to enable the young men stationed at the various military camps in Massachusetts to go home to vote tomorrow.

His telegram follows:

"Tuesday Massachusetts will hold an important State-wide election. About 40,000 Massachusetts men have been called to the colors. Many of them are still in camp within the State. On primary day in September leave was given the soldiers at noon, so that many near their homes were enabled to vote. It is rumored your department forbids a similar leave next Tuesday. I sincerely hope that rumor is untrue, and I respectfully request that your department give the orders necessary to permit the soldiers to vote. They must be deprived of much, but should be allowed to exercise the most cherished right of citizenship in all cases where it is possible. Polls close at an hour so that soldiers could return to camp Tuesday evening."

Republicans Predict Triumph

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"My belief that Governor McCall, Lieutenant Governor Coolidge and their associates on the Republican ticket will be triumphantly reelected on Tuesday is based primarily on my firm faith in the sound common sense of the voters of Massachusetts.

"The Republican party has not made the usual canvass for votes. This was not the time to conduct the ordinary campaign. Our candidates have been too busy with the important duties the war has placed upon them to go about the State asking for votes. The people neither expected it nor desired it. They are not interested in the ambition of any man to get himself elected to public office. They want to keep Massachusetts foremost in support of the President of the United States in the business of winning the war.

"In an ordinary off year I might fear that some voters, taking for granted the reelection of our splendid State administration, would think it unnecessary to vote. In a year when there has been a quickening of every patriotic impulse it is inconceivable that any large number of voters will be indifferent to that plain duty of citizenship. Political slacking will not be popular this year.

"I desire to add a word of appreciation for the unselfish and devoted work of the Republican organization throughout the State. Our whole aim in this campaign has been to bring out the vote on election day. There is not the slightest doubt as to the sentiment of the people of the State. The recording of that sentiment at the polls is a piece of practical patriotism in which the individual voter as well as the party organization can share."

Mansfield on "Whirlwind" Trip

The Mansfield Boston tour, which will take place tonight, is made known in the following statement:

"Every preparation has been made for the 'whirlwind' finish of the campaign of the Democrats tonight. In addition to Frederick W. Mansfield, the candidate for governor, there will be others in the visits to the wards who will be interesting. On the Progressive side it is expected that Carl Vrooman, the assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will join with Matthew Hale in the tour of the city, and Hon. Edwin E. Tuttle will also speak for the Progres-

sives, urging their support of the Mansfield-Hale ticket.

"The Democratic city committee, under the direction of Senator McLaughlin, its president, has made every arrangement to have the trip of the candidates and Mayor Curley go through on perfect time, and it is expected that Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, Hon. Daniel Cosgrove of Lowell and other prominent Democrats and Progressives will be on "the line."

NOV - 2 - 1917

HENNESSEY NAMED BY CURLEY

Member of Schoolhouse Commission to Be Acting Corporation Counsel in Place of John A. Sullivan

William J. Hennessey of 33 Geneva avenue, Dorchester, a member of the Schoolhouse Commission, was today appointed acting corporation counsel by Mayor Curley, following the removal from office of Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan.

Mr. Hennessey was practicing law before his appointment to the Schoolhouse Commission by the Mayor Oct. 29, 1914. Mr. Hennessey will receive in his new capacity the corporation counsel's salary of \$9000 per year, whereas his salary as Schoolhouse Commissioner was \$3500.

OCT - 29 - 1917

MEETING FOR FOOD-SAVING

Prominent Speakers Will Be Heard at Tremont Temple Tonight, Under the Auspices of a State and City Committee

A food-saving meeting under the auspices of the Massachusetts Unit, Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, and the Boston Women's Committee on Food Conservation, will be held at eight o'clock tonight in Tremont Temple.

Mayor Curley will preside, and the speakers will be the following-named: Henry B. Endicott, Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety and State and Federal food administrator; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Federal home economics director for Massachusetts; Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, chairman of Massachusetts Committee of Women on Food Conservation; Governor McCall, and Mark L. Requa of Washington, assistant to Mr. Hoover, who will speak for the Administration. An effort is being made also to have Sergeant Empey for one of the speakers. Mr. Requa is a Californian and has been one of Mr. Hoover's right-hand men from the start of the work in this country. Like Mr. Hoover, he is a mining engineer.

There will be music by the Marine Band, and the hymn, "Our Mother Land," will be sung by Everett D. Merrill.

OCT 29 1917

ELKS WOULD BUILD HOSPITAL

Structure to Cost \$250,000 on Parker Hill and for Government Use, the Plan

OCT 31 1917

Whether the city should sell the old reservoir site on Parker Hill to the Grand Lodge of Elks as a location for a hospital to be turned over to the Government for the care of soldiers and sailors invalidated home from Europe will be discussed by the City Council in special session today.

This plan was first considered by Elk leaders during the summer. Yesterday James R. Nicholson, past grand exalted ruler of the Elks, told Mayor Curley that if the city would sell the site for \$40,000 the Elks would build a \$250,000 hospital.

NOV - 3 - 1917

THE MAYOR AND MR. SULLIVAN

Mr. Curley, laying aside the foil and seizing a battle-axe, has made sensational matter as he possibly can of a situation which for his own good had best have left as quiet as might be. As the Finance Commission has drawn tighter and tighter its lines of inquiry, the one factor which could have disarmed public suspicion would have been Mr. Curley's ability to take the investigation serenely. Questions of fact do not disturb the confident conscience. Yesterday, however, Mr. Curley seemed to desire to draw all possible attention to the fact that he was, to say the least, much disconcerted. In an outburst of individual anger he distributed abuse in any direction which opened before him, dragged before an official board of inquiry matters wholly extraneous to the subject under discussion, and generally revealed in what a personal way he views the whole conduct of Boston's business.

NOV 3 1917

The resignation of Mr. John A. Sullivan from the corporation counsellorship of the city should in particular, for the mayor's better interest, have been allowed to pass in a dignified quiet. Mr. Curley made it the especial occasion for his brandishing of the battle-axe, and with a gesture typical of the personal autocracy of some foreign potentate, made a vain show of power and declared Mr. Sullivan ousted from office. He did so without waiting for the least shred of evidence that the corporation counsel had in any way violated the confidence of his office. The fact of the matter was that Mr. Sullivan had taken particular care not to express himself on many points of public importance, while his personal obligation remained upon him. A man of large ability he was treated by Mr. Curley yesterday to unsubstantiated abuse and a petty outburst of temper.

From the terms of Mr. Sullivan's letter of resignation, fixing Jan. 1 as the date for his retirement, it was sufficiently evident that he had not intended taking any part in the coming campaign. By the first of the year the city contest would have been long since concluded. It does not even now appear whether Mr. Sullivan will be free or able to take any very effective part in the campaign. At the same time it is true that by the mayor's own act he has been summarily discharged from all obligation to his former superior. What is more, he has been the recipient of abuse which could only the more effectively challenge him to reply in manner as positive. The obligation which appears before him, under these circumstances, is in no sense political. Mr. Sullivan has been given, however, an important opportunity to serve the general interests of the city of Boston by now throwing open to the proper public authorities the information which must lie in his possession. During several years his official place has brought him into natural cognizance of the whole course of the present administration. As a citizen, it is his duty to make available as full a statement as possible of the conditions observed by him. Apparently he sought to avoid this obligation by the date and manner of his resignation. That courtesy has been rejected, and rejected with abuse. It is time for a new showing of facts.

POST-NOV-6-1917

SORRY FOR MAYOR SAYS SULLIVAN

Says Curley Knew
All About His Test-
imony Long Ago

"I am at a loss to account for Mayor Curley's foolish demonstration before the Finance Commission today," said John A. Sullivan, deposed corporation counsel for the city, at his home last night. "When I handed the Mayor my resignation he asked me to keep the matter a secret as a personal favor to him; for, as he said, he feared that if I made the fact public it might injure his chances in the coming election."

SORRY FOR MAYOR

"And then, wanting to help the Mayor, as I have always tried to do, I consented and left for a vacation. But I was astounded today when I heard of his action, and I can only say that I am very sorry for the Mayor, for I feel certain that his action will injure his chances in the coming election to a great degree."

Mr. Sullivan was in New York at the Vanderbilt Hotel when he received word that the Mayor had "fired" him. And he at once decided to return to look out for his interests and, as he said, to see that his side of the question would be given to the public and press as it really was, without any angry embellishments on the part of anyone.

And so he hurried back to Boston on the 5 o'clock train. Seen at his home upon his arrival, he said that he was pleased to be relieved of his duties so soon.

When asked if he had testified before the Finance Commission regarding the Mayor's trouble, he said that he had.

"I testified privately," said Mr. Sullivan.

"Did the Mayor know that you had testified?" he was asked.

Told Mayor About It

"Yes, I told the Mayor all about it," he answered. "Every word I said to the commission I told the Mayor."

"Was he angry with you for what you said?" said the reporter.

"No, he was not. I only told the truth, and the Mayor was satisfied then. But I don't know why he became so mad today when he was told that I had been talking with the commission."

The reporter then asked him if he expected to be called before the commission again.

"I suppose I shall be called," he answered. "And if I am, I shall tell the truth about what I am asked. The truth ought not to hurt any one."

"Do you know anything that you may have to tell that might be harmful to the Mayor?" he was asked.

"I do not care to say anything about the matter," he replied. "The only

thing I have to say now is that I am very sorry for the Mayor. I think his action will hurt him. But I shall not attempt to harm him in any way. He is an excellent man, and has many good points and has done many good things for the city, and it is too bad that he should come out as he did today.

"I am glad to be relieved of my duties so soon, although I am a bit displeased about the way the Mayor announced it. But I was not fired. Aside from that, I had a very pleasant vacation."

be overlooking the waters of the Charles River basin.

One of the remonstrants told Chairman Allen of the art commission that a rumor was prevalent to the effect that in the event of the Leif Ericson memorial being shifted the statue of another was to be placed on the old site. Chairman Allen at once assured him that there was not the slightest ground for the rumor.

NOV-5-1917

Mansfield's Statement

Repeats Charges Against McCall
Concerning Six-Cent Fares, and
Claims Endicott Has Been
Campaigning for McCall

The Democratic campaign will wind up tonight with a whirlwind tour of Greater Boston. It is expected that both Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will take the stump with Frederick W. Mansfield, the candidate for Governor.

Mr. Mansfield issued a statement last night, which is in part as follows:

"The Republican rally in Tremont Temple, which had been presented as a 'patriotic meeting,' developed into just what I had anticipated—a great many words, little fact and much evasion. The remarks of Governor McCall can be valued for what they are worth. He makes no mention of the issues that have been brought up, save to talk all around them and present for consideration what remarkable adroitness was used in escaping the direct issues.

NOV-6-1917

SOUTH BOSTON TUBE OPENING

Trains May Run to Broad-
way Dec. 15, and May Not

NOV-6

Members of the City Council vainly endeavored to gain information yesterday concerning the probable date that the Dorchester tunnel, as far as the Broadway station, South Boston, would be put into operation.

Edward Dana, traffic superintendent of the Elevated railway, told the council that officials of his company were hopeful of having trains running to the Broadway station by Dec. 1.

"But personally I am of the opinion that the trains will not move until Dec. 15," remarked Dana.

"Well, that is splendid!" exclaimed one of the Councillors.

At this juncture Councillor Collins asked, "Then, we surely will have the cars in operation by Jan. 1?"

Superintendent Dana balked at making a flat statement.

"I really cannot make a definite announcement," he said. "The problem is wholly a matter of construction, and construction is slow work these days."

NOV-6-1917.

MAYOR TO DECIDE ON NEW SITE

Question of Moving
Lief Ericson Statue

Up to Him

Because the Municipal Art Commission and the Park and Recreation Commission are at loggerheads on the proposed re-location of the statue of Leif Ericson in Commonwealth avenue, Mayor Curley will be asked to smooth out the problem.

The Art Commission declares that the statue of the hardy Norseman should be transferred from its present site in Commonwealth avenue, at Massachusetts avenue, to a location in Commonwealth avenue near the Hotel Somerset.

WANTS NO CHANGE

The Park and Recreation Commission avers that nothing more should be done to the Ericson statue than turn it a bit so that the noted explorer will be looking straight down Commonwealth avenue toward the Fenway. The statue now points obliquely.

The Park Commission is championing the cause of Scandinavian citizens, who have expressed spirited opposition to the proposed transfer of the memorial to the site at the edge of the Fenway.

The proposal to shift the statue was announced some time ago in connection with the plans for the removal of the curve in Commonwealth avenue as a traffic improvement. The Park and Recreation Commission plans to make Commonwealth avenue a straight thoroughfare from Massachusetts avenue to Arlington street.

Among those who protested the shifting of the Leif Ericson memorial yesterday were John Andersen, L. M. Fossl, Arthur Johannsen, Attorney Oberl Slotten and John Sundlie, president of the Norwegian Old People's Home Society.

Architect Shurtleff explained that the site chosen 600 feet down Commonwealth avenue was far more appropriate and artistic than the present location. He pointed out that Leif Ericson, instead of gazing on apartment houses, would

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NOV 6 1917
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The reports which had been received at Republican state headquarters up to 1 p. m. indicated strong voting in the Republican wards of Boston and the Republican suburban sections.

One of Governor McCall's lieutenants said that he had learned of light voting in some of the precincts of Charlestown where Roman Catholics predominate, and he believed it indicated that some of the voters who represented Cardinal O'Connell's opposition to the antiaid amendment were expressing their disapproval of his course by staying away from the polls.

At the headquarters of the committee for ratification of the antiaid amendment, Joseph W. Downs, the clerk of the committee, stated that the reports to that office evidenced a heavy vote for an "off" year, a condition which he interpreted as a good augury of success for the antiaid amendment.

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Ballot Boxes Sent Out

Rapid Time Made in Distributing
Through Various Precincts

Rapid time was made this morning by the Board of Election Commissioners and their assistants, working under the direction of John J. Toomey, chairman. From the time the first ballot box was started on its way to a far distant polling place in the city until the last of the 223 precinct boxes was on its way, just 47 minutes elapsed. If that is not a record for the election board on getting out the ballot boxes, it comes close to being one, they admitted today.

The first ballot box, that for Precinct 9, Ward 23, left the City Hall Annex under police guard at exactly 4:15 this morning. The last ballot box to be taken away from the room of the election commissioners on the first floor of the annex was for Precinct 11, Ward 5.

The first ballot box expected at the City Hall Annex after the count has been made is that of Precinct 9, Ward 5, situated at Faneuil Hall. Geographically, this is a big precinct, numerically it is small, and the count is usually early. Permanent residents of the Hotel Touraine, Young's, the Parker House, the United States Hotel, the Adams House, the Quincy House, Clark's Hotel, and the Boston Tavern, all vote at the polling place in Faneuil Hall. It is the down-town retail and hotel district polling place.

The ballot boxes were taken away from City Hall Annex this morning under the guardianship of 223 policemen, one officer to each ballot box.

They will be returned tonight in the same fashion. There were 115 automobiles and hacks required to transport the ballot boxes today, the automobiles conveying the boxes to the far-distant polling places. Fourteen policemen under control of two sergeants were in charge in the City Hall Annex to preserve a perfect system, which is necessary to dispatch the boxes as rapidly and without friction as they were this morning.

The polls were opened in the 223 precincts of the city at exactly 6 o'clock this morning and they are to close at 4 this afternoon. The first ballot box may be returned to City Hall Annex at a time as early as 4:15 this afternoon. Usually there were five vehicles to a ward this morning used in transporting the ballot boxes and two precincts were served in most instances, an automobile easily transporting two ballot boxes and two policemen. The average number of precincts to a ward in the city is nine.

There are 112,451 voters registered to vote in Boston at the election being held today. The election commissioners sent out to the 223 election precincts this morning 125,000 ballots. Some extra ballots are sent to each precinct of the city because of the fact that some ballots are destroyed through mistakes being made by the electors and new ballots being asked in such emergencies.

HERALD - NOV - 6 - 1917

CITY HALL GOSSIP

NOV 6 1917
This Column Appears on Tuesday,
Thursday and Saturday
of Each Week.

CITY AUDITOR J. ALFRED MITCHELL, who has held his office through so many administrations, and City Treasurer Charles H. Slattery, naturally are pleased at the news that their positions were offered by James M. Curley to John A. Sullivan, and only the refusal of Mr. Sullivan to make any such selection, and his acceptance of the corporation counsel position, saved either the efficient city auditor or treasurer from being ousted. The many employees who admire these department heads are also affected by the news, and will remember it on the day of the city election. When James M. Curley won the mayoralty election there was one man whose acumen and resourcefulness the new mayor feared above all others. The chairman of the finance commission must be disarmed, for he could not be removed, and Mr. Curley cunningly devised the only possible disarmament. He would have offered anything that he had to give, for he regarded the chairman of the finance commission as a most dangerous foe.

"Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just," but there may be surprise at Mr. Sullivan's moderation, in his testimony at the finance commission tomorrow. He may prove even a backward witness.

The mayor never could understand that even the warmest friend may have limits beyond which he cannot go. James M. Curley went to jail "for his friends," and sees no reason why those for whom he has done things should not be willing to do likewise.

John Lee, John Gartland and Alvah Peters have been friends of the mayor, and John F. McDonald, his campaign manager present and past. When Corporation Counsel Sullivan put them in the pillory, in his castigation of the methods of the Edison, and the alleged subservience of the corporation to these politicians, and to legislative agents generally, the rage of Mayor Curley knew no bounds. It was not the first time that Mr. Sullivan had refused to take orders from the mayor, but it was the last time that he was to be given the opportunity, and a new corporation counsel, to be appointed after the election by Mr. Curley if re-elected was determined on, but no announcement was to be made until after Dec. 18.

Frederick E. Dowling, the former newspaper man and former member of the House, who is running against Martin Hays for another term in the House to represent Brighton, has set an example in patriotism which many another member of a drafting board who is salting away \$1 a day at the expense of Uncle Sam might well follow. Ex-Representative Dowling, with his colleague, Judge Connolly, on the drafting board of division 25, gave all the money due them from the government, amounting to several hundred dollars, to a fund for the purchase of comforts for the recruits sent to Camp Devens from Brighton.

Joseph J. Leonard will soon announce his candidacy for the city council, and

there is a good prospect of the Good Government Association indorsement; if the trend of sentiment appears to be any criterion. Leonard has been president of the United Improvement Association and a member of the House two years, but this is the first time he has been a

candidate for any city office. In this time of trouble over coal shortage and high prices, it may be remembered that he was one of the promoters of the statute to give the attorney-general more power to enforce the anti-monopoly laws; also that he led in the movement to obtain, by either federal or state requirement, or both, a uniform standard for coal, so that people might buy by the thermal unit system, as in England, instead of hit or miss, as now, when the amount of slate bought for coal is a matter of chance.

Mayor Curley caught 18 smelts and five pollock on the city government fishing trip, and also caught the first fish. Councilman D. J. McDonald hauled in more pollock than anybody else. Councilman John J. Attridge caught one smelt and one tomcod.

But the report that Councilman James J. Watson carried off all the fish caught is a vile slander. He gave his to a blind man. They say that Clerk of Committees John F. Dever had a pretty good mess that night.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

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FORMER CORPORATION COUNSEL JOHN A. SULLIVAN'S testimony before the finance commission yesterday made a strong impression, as to sincerity, and will have far-reaching consequences in its effect on sentiment. He, like Mayor Curley before him, took oath to tell the truth, and as their testimony is directly contradictory, the question of perjury forces itself to the front. Mr. Sullivan says the mayor not only told more than once of having received money from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, but even pointed out proceeds, either a check or cash, on one occasion, which lay on his desk, closely remarking how much harder it was to get money out of a business than to put it in. The mayor's testimony, backing up Francis L. Daly, was that not a cent was paid to Mr. Curley at any time for any interest in or profits in the plumbing business. The issue between the mayor and his former corporation counsel is sharp, and the public are called on for a verdict.

Mayor Curley denies that he offered Mr. Sullivan either the city treasurer-ship or the city auditorship, adding that the only man to whom he offered Auditor J. Alfred Mitchell's position was Louis D. Brandeis, and that he (the mayor) never found any fault with Treasurer Charles J. Slattery. A technical denial, however, does not militate against the warrant which Mr. Sullivan felt that he had in assuming that Mr. Curley's talking over those two positions in the way that he did conveyed a tentative proffer. In fact, Mr. Sullivan's recollection would travel considerably farther than reasonable inference.

The taking out of papers by a quintette of candidates for the mayoralty affords a considerable variety of choice to the voters. If papers for all five are filed it will mean that 15,000 voters have already gone on record, but if the complaints of coercion among city employees have any basis in fact it does not mean that as they signed so in all cases they will vote Dec. 18.

Congressman Tague's entry has occasioned some surprise, but Martin Lomasney's candidates owe much of their success to surprise attacks and to the

policy of silence until the last moment. If the Lomasney influence is thrown for Tague it will roll up a big vote for him in the West and North ends, and, of course, Tague is strong in Charlestown, his own bailiwick.

Peter F. Tague and James A. Gallivan are both personally popular, quite as likable as the mayor ever was in his palmy days as a congressman, and each with a large personal following ready to follow through thick and thin. Gallivan is the more breezy and frank, and the newspapermen in his confidence know that when he makes a statement as to contemporaneous history it can be relied

on. Tague was Democratic floor leader of the lower branch of the Legislature, where he made a reputation for generalship. He it was who gave the signal for the Democratic shift to George P. Webster, Progressive candidate for speaker, which so nearly turned over the control of the House, for the first time in the history of the Republican party, to the opposition. But for a trio of Democrats, afterward stigmatized by Lomasney as traitors, Tague's attack would have succeeded, but the trio refused to follow Tague, as did all the other Democrats, in changing their votes.

The mayor is undertaking a somewhat belated endeavor to obtain the transfer of about 20 colored prisoners, who are believed to be tubercular, from Deer Island to the prison hospital camp at Rutland conducted by the state. There is at present but a single colored man at Rutland, and the leaders of the race have complained that the city of Boston and the state are discriminating against them in allowing victims of the disease to waste away in a damp climate while the alleged superior race are provided at Rutland, with superior opportunities for recovery in a high, dry region, with special diet.

James Jackson Walsh, defeated for the Senate by Senator Herman Hormel, and now suing for libel, tells a good story on himself as to a case of mistaken identity. Candidate Walsh was transporting voters to the polls in his automobile election day, and among others was "Billy" Luppold, the hardware dealer, who had a Walsh piaceard in his store window. All the way back from the polls he sat as still as a mouse, save for a single remark: "This fellow Walsh is getting off a lot of hot air, isn't he?"

The candidate admitted the impeachment, somewhat mystified, and nothing more was said till the hardware man left the car. Then he said, "Good-by, Mr. Hormel!"

But Candidate Walsh insists that "Billy" voted the Walsh ticket.

The mayor, after a conference with Moorfield Storey yesterday, agreed to assist in an appeal for funds for Armenian women and children war refugees, and to make arrangements for the solicitation of contributions by Armenian women on the street Nov. 24 and Nov. 25.

The mayor will give a hearing to the Scandinavians on Nov. 12 at 3 P. M. on their protest against the removal of the statue of Leif Erickson to a new site on Commonwealth avenue. They have already appeared at two hearings, one before the park and recreation board, when they won over Chairman John H. Dillon, and one before the art commission, who refused to consider the Scandinavian vote when it was a question of art.

MONITOR - NOV. 6-1917

LEADERS FORECAST

"YES" ANTI-AID VOTE

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NOV. 7-1917

PAPERS TAKEN OUT

FOR CITY ELECTION

Mayor and Members of Council and School Committee Are to Be Elected Soon

Nomination papers were taken out today from the office of the election commissioners on the first floor of the City Hall Annex, Court Avenue, for the Mayoralty, the City Council and the School Committee. There are three members of the City Council to be elected, the terms of Councilmen Walter Ballantyne, Henry E. Hagan and Alfred Wellington expiring next February. There are two school committeemen to be elected, the terms of Joseph Lee and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan terminating in February.

Mayor James M. Curley, Andrew J. Peters, former Third Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and member of Congress; James A. Gallivan, member of the lower house of Congress from the South Boston district; James Oneal of the Socialist Party and Congressman Peter F. Tague of Charlestown took out nomination papers for Mayor in the order named, today. Charles L. Burris, reelected State Treasurer yesterday, admitted that his name had been mentioned as a possible entry in the mayoralty race.

Former Congressman Peters has been busy this week in preparations to open his city campaign headquarters; select his campaign managers and advisers, get his publicity organization into shape and map out a comprehensive program of meetings for the next six weeks. He is preparing to make a vigorous campaign on constructive lines. Municipal betterment in every activity will undoubtedly be his broad platform for appeal for suffrages.

Congressman Gallivan has opened his campaign in South Boston. He has declared time and again that he intends to remain in the contest until its close. Former Mayor Fitzgerald, it is known in Boston by his friends, would like to be a candidate and take the field against Mayor Curley but he wants to have the field to himself in his opposition to the Mayor.

MONITOR - NOV 5 1917

BOSTON STREET WORK CONTINUES

NOV 5 1917
Washington Street Repaving,
From Beach Street to Court
Avenue, Practically Done

Washington Street repaving with wood block from Beach Street to Court Avenue, which has been in operation for about 10 days, was "practically completed," Saturday night, as Edward E. Murphy, commissioner of public works phrased it. "Practically completed" meant that the wood block was all down and that all work remaining to be done was the removal of paving tools and the like here and there—the repaving was done, though, as promised by Mayor Curley one week before.

The Beacon Street repaving contract is being hurried to completion by Bernard E. Grant, the contractor of that undertaking, as well as the Washington Street repaving work. Mr. Grant is the contractor who has done three-quarters of the large grouted granite paving enterprises in Boston in the last two years. He is also the contractor who sprinkles the streets of Boston with the huge high-pressure water carts. He has done considerable of the wood-block paving in the city in the past two years.

Mayor Curley is being annoyed these days not a little by the complaints which are reaching him from various sections of the city where paving of streets is not being speeded up to the ideas of many of the citizens. The Mayor has an able system of political news gatherers in the field at all times, especially alert from now till Dec. 18. These public sentiment collectors and reflectors are daily reporting to the executive head of the city the passing and re-passing waves of public sentiment regarding everything municipal. In that way, the Mayor is kept acutely informed as to what is going on in politics in every part of Boston, and just how the different phases of the administration are regarded by the people who go to the polls.

It was through the Mayor's political information bureau that complaints reached him regarding the handling of the Washington Street repaving operation and the big contract of repaving Dorchester Avenue from Freeport Street to Peabody Square, and caused him to have Commissioner Murphy hold a "carpet" session with the street paving inspectors of the city on Wednesday and, on Saturday, the Mayor had a personal talk with the contractor.

This street was all but impassable last winter and the Mayor is said to have declared that the speedy completion of that undertaking will decide whether certain contractors will continue to get city work.

GOVERNOR ISSUES STORAGE REPORT

NOV 5 1917

Mr. Lythgoe's Statement Concerning Foods in Warehouses Declares "Only Safe Reserve for a Community as Populous"

Governor McCall made public today a report to himself from Herman C. Lythgoe, director of the State Health Department's division of food and drugs, who has charge of the State's supervision of cold storage warehouses. The report supports the denial by the Governor and Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, of the charges made by Frederick W. Mansfield, Democratic candidate for Governor, and Mayor Curley, that the cold storage warehouses are overloaded with food, held to keep up high prices, which should be put on the market. Says Mr. Lythgoe's report:

"Pursuant to your inquiry I have made an exhaustive examination of the contents of the cold storage plants in this Commonwealth.

"The quantities of food stored are satisfactory. There were, Oct. 31 last, substantially all the amounts in store which were reported by the Boston Health Commission in an article in the Boston Herald under date of Oct. 31, 1917. You should realize this quantity of meat would be exhausted in two days if each person were allowed one pound of meat, but a large proportion of that meat is already held under contract for the armies of our allies. The meat is all in good condition.

"I find that the quantity of eggs in storage is not excessive, and in fact is less than the storage this time of the year two years ago. This supply represents only four dozen eggs per person during the winter period of nonproduction, or one egg per person every three days.

"Likewise the butter supply, which must carry through the winter period, is only enough to allow each inhabitant $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per day.

"The figures show the supply of fish and poultry is likewise only a safe reserve for a community as populous as Massachusetts. One-third of the fish supply in Boston is held for foreign trade. Besides, Massachusetts is a fish-producing State and is engaged in shipping frozen fish to all parts of the United States. Three new fish freezing plants have been opened in the State this year. I found no poultry that was "unwholesome" or "unfit for food." If the Health Commissioner of the city of Boston found any such it was his duty to seize or cause to be destroyed, pursuant to Chapter 627 of the Acts of the year 1914."

The figures referred to by Mr. Lythgoe, as to amounts of food in cold storage, were compiled by Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, commissioner of the Department of Health of Boston, in a report made to Mayor Curley Oct. 29. They showed that in the cold storage warehouses of the city, on

Oct. 26, there were held 12,256,500 pounds of meats of all kinds, 4,998,700 pounds of poultry, 13,309,750 pounds of butter, 11,023,810 dozens of eggs, 5,500,000 pounds of fish, and 4,366,500 pounds of cheese.

NOV 1 1917

MAYOR DENIES \$10,000 REPORT

Mr. Curley, in Bonding Case Hearing, Says He Never Authorized Assertion Concerning Money for Jamaicaway Home

James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, told the Boston Finance Commission and Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel for the commission, at the final session of its long investigation into the bonding business done by the city with employees and city contractors, that he had never authorized, as

worded, the statement in December, 1915, wherein it was asserted that Mr. Curley had built his residence in the Jamaicaway with \$10,000 of money received from the sale of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

He said he got no money from Francis L. Daly for his interest in the plumbing business, that one of his secretaries, he did not know which, had written the statement, "In the heat of a city campaign." Mayor Curley said he had not thought it worth while denying the statement, even though it was over his name because the "Finance Commission, as conducted, is merely a political organization, and is conducting this inquiry for political effect." The Mayor declared that Chairman John R. Murphy of the Finance Commission had been on both sides of Boston's Democratic political factions, and that he "played both ends against the middle."

With the conclusion of the examination of Mayor Curley in the School Committee room in Mason Street at a few minutes before noon today, the bonding inquiry, Chairman Murphy announced, came to a close. It came after Mayor Curley agreed with Attorney Hurlburt that it would be better procedure for the city to advertise for its official bonding agency than the present practice which the Mayor did not defend but asserted "was a custom coming down from 1822."

"You have made a constructive criticism," said Mayor Curley when Attorney Hurlburt asked him if the city should not advertise for its bonding agencies. He said that he would consider it and act upon it. The insuring of city automobiles, elevators and boilers is ceasing with the expiration of the policies written, the Mayor admitted. This, at the behest of the finance commission.

Continued next page

NOV-1917

The Mayor said to Mr. Hurlburt that he should have answered the communication of the finance commission asking him to explain the statement of December 1915 concerning the \$10,000 fund he purported to say he had used to begin the erection of his Jamaicaway home, had he believed the commission's demand to be in good faith. "I would have answered it," said the Mayor to Mr. Hurlburt, "were the commission composed of such men as yourself; but I know them. I knew the time to answer the commission to be on the stump next December."

The Mayor admitted that he played practical politics against practical politics. Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Curley's personal counsel, insisted that Attorney Hurlburt was time and again reading into the record of the proceedings for the commission and the press, meanings that were unjust to the Mayor of Boston.

Mayor Curley admitted freely that he had favored the bonding business done by Peter J. Fitzgerald. He said that he had to say little or nothing to any city employee or city contractor for they knew Peter J. Fitzgerald to be the father-in-law of Francis L. Daly and that Francis L. Daly and Mayor Curley were personal and political friends for a lifetime.

"They are keen, that's all," said Mayor Curley when Mr. Hurlburt pressed him as to why the bonding business was turned away wholesale from the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company to the National Surety Company early in the present administration. "City employees are keen but the contractors are keener. They will scent a political victory six months ahead and know what to do.

"If a contractor is the lowest bidder he gets the contract. This administration has a record of 96 per cent of its contracts let to lowest bidder and that's a better record than any other. These people scent success six months ahead."

The Mayor intimated that he expected Andrew J. Peters to be his chief opponent this winter in the campaign for Mayor. He declared that the Finance Commission is paid \$30,000 a year and that it has been money wasted for Boston as the commission had spent one year and a half on this bonding inquiry. "The chairman said the other day," declared the Mayor, "that this bonding inquiry would result in the election of Andrew J. Peters. I don't think it will."

Attorney Coakley again objected to Attorney Hurlburt's method of questioning the Mayor which caused Mr. Curley to remark: "You can't get a page notice in the newspapers without this kind of attack, Mr. Coakley. The Finance Commission needs this to exist."

The Mayor stepped to the stand at a little after 10 o'clock. He said he had known Francis L. Daly all his life and that they were friends. Then Mr. Curley said: "It isn't necessary to

spat over preliminaries, Mr. Hurlburt, whatever Mr. Daly said to you I'll admit to be the truth. He is a personal and a political friend of mine." He said that Mr. Daly had offered him a one-third interest in his plumbing business a short time before he was elected Mayor. He admitted his long-time friendship for Peter J. Fitzgerald as well. The Mayor then defined a political friend, upon insistence of Mr. Hurlburt, as "one who lives in the same city with you and supports you politically."

He said he entered the Daly plumbing supply firm in November, 1913, and retired from it the middle or latter part of January, 1914. No papers were drawn up, and there is nothing to show that the Mayor was ever in the firm. No money passed at all, he declared, in the transaction. He said the only money he ever got from Mr. Daly was when the latter, as treasurer of the Democratic City Committee, would give him some money for campaign purposes alone.

Then the statement of December, 1915, was brought up and the fact that there had been a municipal campaign for city councilmen and recall of Mayor Curley. The Mayor said he did not write the statement which declared the \$10,000 with which he started his Jamaicaway residence came from the sale of his plumbing interest. He said he did not see the statement till after he read it in the papers.

The Mayor said the statement contained some "four or five" misstatements. "I was too busy to contradict them," he explained when pressed by Mr. Hurlburt. The Mayor said that some one of his secretaries at that time, Mr. Reardon, Mr. Wilcox or Mr. Dolan or some campaign worker, might have written the statement. He did not think Mr. Dolan could have done it, but it was possible.

The Mayor insisted, despite repeated questionings by Attorney Hurlburt, that he had not written the statement, nor signed it, nor even seen it until after it was in the morning papers. He said he could not give any idea as to which one of his secretaries wrote the statement. He admitted that while he knew the statement would mislead some people in Boston, he did not contradict it. He did not think it important to do so at the time. He said the man who wrote the statement must have gathered what he wrote from talk in Boston.

The Mayor said it was not his habit to contradict what is printed about him, for if he did so it would be taking up most of his time. He pointed out that the statement was false, as it contained an accusation to the effect that Mr. Storrow had concealed assets from the Income Tax Commissioner, which was later disproved. The Mayor pointed out that his Jamaicaway house cost \$22,000, instead of \$15,000 as the statement declared. He said there was a mortgage of \$15,000 on his residence and land. "He said interior fixtures from the H. H. Rogers place should be \$1800, instead of \$1100, as the article had stated.

Mr. Hurlburt asked Mr. Curley if the Mayor of a great city like Boston should allow the people to be misled.

The Mayor declared that he did not think many persons would be misled, that he had not regarded the matter of serious importance at best and that when the Finance Commission heard him to demand him to explain the differences between the statement and Mr. Daly's testimony he intended to do so in the proper time "which was on the stump and in December," he asserted.

"I don't admit I caused that article to be published," said the Mayor in answer to questions, "I knew an article was to be published." He denied that he ordered the article to be written as it was. He did not dictate its contents. Here he grew heated and accused Mr. Hurlburt of "trying to put it on" him.

He said when asked why he had not complied with the request of the Finance Commission and explained away the apparent differences between himself and Mr. Daly: "I knew what kind of cattle I was fighting. I knew how useless such a proceeding would be. I didn't think it my duty to correct that statement, knowing the papers of Boston, the Finance Commission and Boston political conditions."

Mr. Hurlburt dwelt upon the fact that the Mayor of Boston had allowed a statement bearing his own name and emanating from his office and containing several misstatements, which he now admitted, to remain as his statement for nearly two years undenied although its truth had been as-sailed by the mayor's own friend, Mr. Daly.

Here Attorney Coakley insisted that Mr. Hurlburt be more fair and question the Mayor of Boston as though in court. The Mayor retorted that it was for publicity and campaign effect that the whole inquiry was staged as it was. Of the statement the Mayor said: "I wasn't disturbed about the statement. The election was settled. I didn't care a continental what the public thought of it."

He then explained why he had paid no attention to the Finance Commission's demand for an explanation saying that it was an effort to embarrass the administration, and he charged the chairman with saying that the inquiry would be in Mr. Peters' interests in the approaching mayoralty contest.

"This inquiry deceives no one except the members of the Finance Commission who are conducting it," said Mr. Curley.

Harking back again to the December statement, Mr. Hurlburt asked of the Mayor: "Do you think the public believes you lied when that statement was made?"

Mr. Coakley objected strenuously and the question was withdrawn and put in such a way that the Mayor admitted again that the statement contained matter untrue. Again he denied responsibility for it and its contents. He admitted that up until today he had never denied it or its contents. He refused to stand by the statement or admit that he ever had done so.

HERALD - NOV - 7 - 1917

Curley Fails to Deliver Mansfield Boston Vote

Democratic Candidate for Governor Has
Smallest Majority in City in
17 Years.

NOV 7 1917

Mayor Curley's failure to deliver the Boston vote to Mansfield was one feature of the election in the city. Mansfield's plurality was a biggerly 3797, and Hale's was 2551. Mansfield demanded 56,000 votes. He got 35,693.

Mansfield lost 19,721 votes in Boston from his 1916 vote of 55,414. It is necessary to go back 17 years to find so small a plurality for a Democratic gubernatorial candidate in Boston, the year 1900 when Paine's plurality over Crane was only 3099.

Was 18,665 Last Year.

Mansfield's plurality in Boston last year was 18,665. The plurality of 33,078 scored by Douglas over Bates in 1904 is high water mark for the Democrats.

The Republican team ran much closer together than the Democratic, despite the fact that Coolidge is a western Massachusetts man, while Hale is a Bostonian. The Lieutenant-Governor actually ran ahead of the Governor in three wards, 9, 15 and 25, and tied the score in ward 4.

Martin Lomasney's delivery of his ward for the anti-aid amendment by a nearly five to one vote was another signal feature of the election. The ratio of the vote in his ward for the amendment was the biggest anywhere in the city.

No less than 13 of the 26 wards went against the amendment, wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18 and 26, so that the power of Lomasney's stroke can hardly be overestimated. It is only fair to say that he carried the city for the amendment.

Every ward in the city went for the absentee voting amendment by heavy majorities, but of course the most popular of the three amendments was that to authorize cities and towns to deal in the necessities of life in time of stress. More men voted Yes on this and fewer voted No, than on either of the other propositions, although it was last on the ballot.

On the anti-aid amendment, 65,633 voted; on the public trading 60,992 and on the absentee voting 58,696.

The senatorial contests came out just as was expected. The only one concerning which there was any possible doubt was that in the 8th, in which Senator Herman Hormel, Republican, and John Jackson Walsh, Democrat, waged a duel in which personalities of the bitterest rapped up. Senator Hormel's re-election by 1200 majority was decisive.

The contest for sheriff was only interesting in that it demonstrated that there are still 24,334 Republicans in the county willing to vote the ticket even when the Republican candidate makes practically no fight and the Democrat is as popular as ex-Congressman Kelliher.

The contests for the lower branch of the Legislature resulted in accordance with foregone conclusions, the expected sure Republican wards going Republican, and the sure Democratic, Democratic. There will be no change in the ratio of party representatives.

NOV - 7 - 1917

MAYORALTY FIGHT NEXT ON PROGRAM

NOV 7 1917

Politicians Now Turn Attention
to Five-Cornered Con-
test in Boston.

NOMINATION PAPERS TAKEN OUT BY ALL

Away with the state campaign—with the city campaign; five candidates for mayor of Boston obtained nomination papers from the election commission today, the first day when papers are available. They are:

Mayor James M. Curley, former Congressman Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan, Congressman Peter F. Tague and James O'Neal. The latter will run on a Socialist, anti-war platform.

Curley, Peters, Gallivan and O'Neal have formerly announced their candidacies. A formal announcement from Tague is soon expected.

Next?

Three candidates have already taken out nomination papers for the two seats in the school committee left open by the expiration of the terms of Chairman Joseph Lee and Dr. Fred L. Bogan.

Dr. Bogan's papers were taken out by his brother, Church. Dr. Bogan is now in France engaged in war work, but is expected to return to Boston soon. Dr. George W. Galvin and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Socialist, also took out papers.

Mr. Lee was expected to take out nomination papers also, although no application has yet been made in his interests at the election commissioners. The commissioners report an unusual number of women inquiring about registration facilities, for the city election in January, and had arranged to have the office in the annex open from 3 A. M. to 10 P. M. for 10 days from Nov. 7 to prepare for the expected rush.

Six Out for Mayor of Lynn Under New Charter

When City Clerk Joseph W. Attwill arrived at City Hall, Lynn, this morning, he found six men waiting for him to furnish them with nomination papers for mayor of Lynn under the new charter that was ratified by the voters of Lynn in yesterday's election.

The candidates are Mayor George E. Newhall, George Cornet, commissioner of public property under the old charter; Henry P. Dunn, Walter Creamer, deputy state tax commissioner and a member of the Democratic state committee; Robert W. Thomson, former park commissioner of Lynn, and ex-Mayor William W. Connery of Lynn.

SULLIVAN GIVES LIE TO THE MAYOR

Says Curley Told Him of Receipt
in Money from Daly
Company.

NOV 7 1917
APPEARS WITH COUNSEL AT
FIN. COM. BOND INQUIRY

BB1

There was much in the testimony of Standish Willcox, Mayor Curley's secretary, and former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, to interest the large gathering of "polis" and others who assembled for the renewal of the finance commission's city bonding probe at the Mason street school building today.

The mayor's spectacular "firing" of Corporation Counsel Sullivan while his honor was testifying last week, following the receipt of Sullivan's written resignation, caused many to appear to hear the late official's testimony, anticipating a volley of return fire.

Perhaps the most interesting bit of testimony today was the admission by Secretary Willcox that he was the author of the much discussed statement given to the Boston newspapers over the mayor's name just previous to the last city election in which it was declared that Mayor Curley bought the land on which his house at Jamaica Plain stands with \$10,000 secured by disposing of his interest in the Daly Plumbing Company. Mayor Curley has testified that he received nothing.

Willcox Explains.

Willcox, sitting close to Atty. Henry F. Hurlburt, his interrogator, because of his defective hearing, declared that Mayor Curley "took him to task" for publishing the statement. He told the commission he drew his statement from "inferences" drawn from the mayor during various conversations on the subject.

He did not recall the details of any of the conversations, he said. Atty. Hurlburt's examination did not produce a great deal of definite information on the subject.

Former Corporation Counsel Sullivan took the stand and former Mayor Nathan Matthews filed an appearance as his counsel. He began by relating a conference with the finance commission regarding Mayor Curley's interest in the plumbing company in which Atty. Dowling of the commission referred to the mayor's alleged failure to file the required papers showing his interest in the concern.

Sullivan said he told Curley a little later that he need not file the papers. The mayor had since informed him, he said, that he had severed his connection with the company.

"The mayor told me he didn't intend to award contracts to the Daly company during his term of office, as it might lay him open to suspicion. I told him I thought this was a safe and wise course."

Mayor Changes Mind.

"About a month later, Mayor Curley said his policy had not worked out well, and that the failure of the Daly company to compete had resulted in other firms running up their prices, and that in order to protect the city it was better for the Daly company to get some of the business.

"I called his attention then to the fact that if the Daly company got business he would have to file the papers with the city clerk and the finance commission showing his interest in the business. Later he told me it would be an annoyance to file the papers and he had decided to get out of the company. A little after that he told me he had done so and that he had got his money."

Thus the former corporation counsel's statements fail to coincide with the mayor's on the matter of whether the latter received money when he retired from the plumbing company.

Q.—Do you recall whether the mayor said he got \$10,000?

A.—I do not remember the amount except that it was a matter of thousands.

Q.—Did he tell you what his interest was; did he say it was a half-interest?

A.—I think so.

Q.—And you told Mr. Dowling of the commission?

A.—Yes, and I told the mayor I had told Dowling.

Then came questions regarding the campaign "document" in the press over the mayor's signature in which was contained the statement that the mayor received the money for his interest in the business.

Avoids the Question.

Questioned regarding conversations with the mayor with reference to this document, Sullivan said the relations were confidential.

"I don't recognize any confidential relations between the corporation counsel and the mayor of Boston," said Atty. Hurlburt. "I ask you whether you had conversations with the mayor regarding this statement."

Sullivan's counsel, Atty. Matthews, rose to say that a few simple questions would clear up the difficulty. He questioned his client.

Q.—You had conversations with the mayor?

A.—I did.

Q.—Was he seeking legal advice from you as a lawyer and friend.

A.—I thought so.

Q.—What was the subject matter?

A.—An attack on him by Messrs. Storrow, Attridge, Collins and Kenney, candidates for the council, printed Sunday, Dec. 13, 1913. He asked me if the statements were libelous. I told him I had no doubt of it.

Atty. Hurlburt interrupted to renew his pressure for a direct answer to his question of whether the mayor told him he got \$10,000 through his retirement from the Daly company. Sullivan declined to answer.

Q.—Barring this meeting on this particular Sunday did he ever say he was paid money as his proceeds from the business?

A.—"He did," replied Sullivan. "And he had told me he had a good income from the Daly Supply Company and from other sources."

Q.—Did he tell you what he put into the Daly company?

A.—I think he did but I don't remember now.

Sullivan told the story of his resignation. He dated it Oct. 15, he said, and took it to the mayor's office to hand to him. He waited a while and when told the mayor would not return left it on the mayor's desk with a note saying he had called for the purpose of giving it to him directly. They met the next day, Sullivan said, and the mayor was pleasant and said he would not criticize his retiring to follow private practice if he preferred to.

"The mayor asked me as a favor to him not to make my resignation public.

explaining that it might be misconstrued and used as a campaign attack upon him.

"But he made it public—here," said Sullivan, and everybody smiled.

Sullivan said he believed he had seen on the mayor's desk the consideration he received in retiring from the Daly company. His recollection as to the form was not clear, but he thought it was a check.

Atty. Hurlburt announced that he had nothing further to offer at present, and Chairman Murphy announced the hearing adjourned, "for the time being."

NOV 7 1917.

Curley Forces 'Raid' Regiment for Signatures

NOV 7 1917

Special to the Traveler

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Nov. 7.—Mayor Curley's forces invaded Camp Devens today and captured the entire "Boston's Own," the 301st regiment, national army.

When the invaders departed, they carried with them nearly 2000 signatures to the mayor's nomination papers, and apparently the good will of the entire regiment.

The Curley army came in seven automobiles, laden with cigarettes and chocolate. They were led by ex-Representative Thomas A. Glynn and Senator Edward F. McLoughlin. They secured permission to solicit signatures from Col. Hopkins, commander of the regiment, who declared that he was ready to give the men every opportunity to act civic matters.

The men were accordingly lined up in the messrooms and marched through to sign if they wished. Outside the door were the waiting loads of "smokes" and candy. The campaigners believed they had signed up practically the entire outfit.

While Messrs. Tague, Peters and Glynn, who have announced they have hopes of being elected mayor of Boston, were waiting for their nomination papers today, Mayor Curley's name was being signed to sets which went into circulation at 9:30 A. M.

NOV 12 1917.

PETERS WARNS OF PERIL TO WORLD DEMOCRACY

Andrew J. Peters, a candidate for mayor, and former assistant secretary of the United States treasury, told a large audience at St. Mark's Congregational Church, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, that democracy is now facing a critical situation and that only by co-operation of the peoples can it be saved.

He spoke on the subject, "Our Country and the War," and the occasion was the weekly meeting of the St. Mark's Musical and Literary Union. Charles L. Raylor, president of the union, introduced him.

Mr. Peters advised that Americans be as economical as possible so that they might be prepared to lend the government a portion of their incomes to finance the war. He estimated that this nation probably has about 375,000 troops already in France.

TELLS OF THE DALY DEAL

NOV 7 1917

John A. Sullivan, deposed corporation counsel, flatly contradicted Mayor Curley today. Testifying before the Finance Commission, he declared that the Mayor told him that he (the Mayor) had sold out his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and had obtained the money.

Mayor Curley testified before the Finance Commission a few days ago that, while he had allowed the use of his name, he had never received one cent from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

The testimony by Mr. Sullivan, who was "fired" last Friday by the Mayor, electrified the big crowd at the hearing.

Another sensation came when Standish Wilcox, one of the Mayor's secretaries, admitted on the stand that he was the author of the famous \$10,000 statement, which was printed in a Boston newspaper and purported to come from the Mayor.

SAW MAYOR SEVERAL TIMES.

Mr. Sullivan again flatly contradicted the Mayor when he testified that he had seen Mr. Curley several times within the past month. The Mayor testified last week that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan during the past six weeks.

Mr. Sullivan stated that several witnesses, including a group of city hall reporters, were present at a meeting between him and the Mayor the day after he had tendered his resignation to the Mayor.

He stated that he talked with the Mayor about the Finance Commission's investigation into the transactions between the Daly Plumbing Supply Company and the city, and told the Mayor of the unwise course, from a viewpoint of charter violation.

He stated that he explained to the Mayor just what was necessary if the company was to do business with the city. He then told the commission that the Mayor thought the best way to avoid any trouble, and to avoid the bother of filing a lot of statements, that he would sell his interest and get the money.

Mr. Sullivan said: "This is a conversation shortly after he went into office. He later told me that he had

sold his interest and had obtained the money."

"Did he tell you the sum?" asked Attorney Hurlburt.

"No," the sum was not mentioned," replied Mr. Sullivan.

JUST A "PLAIN" SECRETARY.

Mr. Wilcox, whose counsel was the Mayor's counsel, Dan Coakley, was put through a rigid examination by the Finance Commission's counsel, Henry F. Hurlburt.

Mr. Hurlburt repeatedly referred to Mr. Wilcox as "Mayor Curley's confidential man," or "confidential secretary."

Mr. Wilcox objected. He insisted that he was just "plain" secretary. Mr. Wilcox created laughter at times when he stated that the transcription of his testimony taken before a private session at the "Fin. Com" was "in error."

He said that at least a dozen statements were wrong.

Spectators smiled when Mr. Wilcox told of the severe reprimand meted out to him by the Mayor, after His Honor had read the statement in the paper to the effect that the Mayor's \$10,000, with which he was alleged to have bought the land for his house, came from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company.

Wilcox said: "When the Mayor saw that statement in the paper the following morning he called me in and severely reprimanded me for so severely castigating Mr. Storrow, and told me that what I had said about the source of the money was all wrong. I realized I had made a great error."

"Yes, you made a great error," retorted Mr. Hurlburt.

A WRONG "INFERENCE."

Wilcox further testified that all that he put in the statement relative to the Mayor's land, and where the money was obtained, was merely "Inference" on his part, based on bits of conversation he had had with the Mayor at various times.

He testified that the Mayor had given him the "inference" that he had intended investing some money in the business as it was making great headway. "I inferred wrongly, I guess," smiled Wilcox.

Mr. Wilcox also testified that he had heard bits of conversation between Daly and the Mayor in connection with some land deal. He did not know the details and was sure it was nothing about the Oak Mount Land Company, that figures so prominently in previous hearings.

A conversation which took place between Curley and Sullivan on December 12, 1913, when an attack on Curley was made in a newspaper statement by four candidates for the City Council, James J. Storrow, Walter L. Collins, John J. Attridge and Thomas J. Kenny, was the subject of considerable argument between opposing counsel.

Sullivan and his counsel contended that Curley had consulted Sullivan as counsel and that the communication was therefore privileged.

THE DALY INVESTMENT.

The big crowd of spectators hung on Sullivan's reply when Attorney Hurlburt asked him if at any other time Curley had told him he had received any income from the Daly Plumbing Company.

"Yes, he did," answered Sullivan, after a long pause. "He told me he derived income from the Daly Company and from other sources. No, he did not say how much."

Replying to a question from Hurlburt, the witness said: "He told me how much he had put into the company, but I don't recall the amount."

Anyway, it was a substantial amount."

"Would it refresh your memory," pursued Hurlburt, "if I mentioned the sum of \$8,000?"

The witness replied that the sum mentioned was in the thousands, but he could not state positively that it was \$8,000, \$10,000 or some other figure.

Referring to testimony by the Mayor regarding a statement by George A. Flynn, acting corporation counsel in Sullivan's recent absence in the South, Mr. Hurlburt asked Mr. Sullivan if he desired to be "put right" on the matter.

"Well, I'll answer any question you wish to ask, Mr. Hurlburt," said Sullivan. "But I don't think I've been damaged at all by the Mayor's testimony."

"You can never be damaged by the truth, Mr. Sullivan," commented Mr. Hurlburt.

Hurlburt then took up the Mayor's statement that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan for six weeks.

Sullivan flatly denied this statement.

"Several persons, including a number of reporters, were present when I was talking with Mr. Curley on October 28, five days before the Mayor testified.

"On the previous day I called at the Mayor's office after making several unsuccessful attempts to reach him. I had been busy all week with the arguments in the Edison rate case. I told him that on the previous Monday I had appeared before the Finance Commission. I told him, among other things, that I considered it unfortunate that I had been obliged to make a statement about the Mayor and his connection with the Daly Company that was inconsistent with a statement he had previously made.

"If it was medicine, Mr. Curley took it manfully. He was very pleasant about it. In fact I was much the more distressed of the two over the embarrassing situation that had come about."

SAYS MAYOR URGED SILENCE.

Sullivan reiterated his statement, following his spectacular removal by Curley, that the Mayor had asked him to keep from the public the fact that he had tendered his resignation on October 15.

"He told me people might misconstrue it and use it as a campaign document against him," said Sullivan.

"The Mayor was very pleasant about the whole affair," he continued. "He told me the next day that he did not blame me for resigning if I thought that I could better myself by returning to private practice."

Mr. Sullivan also testified to having conferred with Curley on departmental matters within a few days of the day the Mayor testified that he had not seen the corporation counsel for six weeks. At this point the hearing was adjourned sine die.

NOV 15 1917

STATE AND CITY SQUARE ACCOUNTS

The city of Boston and the State of Massachusetts paid their annual bills to each other today.

The city sent to Beacon Hill a check for \$7,373,458.01, covering the city's State and national bank taxes, Charles River Loan fund and metropolitan park, water and sewer assessments.

Massachusetts promptly sent back a check for \$5,947,519.02 to the "Big Boy" of the State. In this was Boston's share of the national bank, franchise, and income taxes and State aid and pensions.

TRANSCRIPT - NOV 7 1917

LOMASNEY IS VINDICATED

Electorate Stands by Him and His Fellow Delegates Who Put the "Anti-Aid" Amendment Through the Convention

That the voters were inclined to trust the judgment of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention, who passed the anti-aid amendment overwhelming, was clearly shown in the result. The towns and cities which registered disapproval could almost be counted on the fingers of both hands.

The result in Boston is not so surprising when the influence exerted by Martin M. Lomasney and Edwin U. Curtis, leading members of the committee which framed the bill, is taken into account. The city's twenty-six wards split evenly on the issue, 13 for and 13 against.

East Boston, Charlestown and South Boston and Roxbury all voted solidly against the amendment, Jamaica Plain, one Dorchester and one Brighton ward making up the total. In addition to the city proper wards, including the Back Bay, most of Dorchester and West Roxbury, Hyde Park and the other Brighton ward lined up on the side of the amendment. Ward 12, the home of Mayor Curley's Tammany Club, voted against the amendment, 811 to 1514.

Fall River, Lowell, Lawrence, Taunton and Peabody were the only cities to register their disapproval of the amendment. In Fall River, where the influence of Mgr. Cassidy is very marked, the majority against was just short of 2000. Delegate John W. Cummings, who has strongly and consistently opposed the amendment, also had considerable influence in his home city. In striking contrast, the neighboring mill city of New Bedford gave the amendment a majority of 300. In the Merrimack Valley cities the majorities were 1700 in Lowell and 1200 in Lawrence. Peabody gave an adverse majority of 71 and Taunton one of 320.

But all the other cities in the Commonwealth gave majorities for the amendment ranging from 200 given by Cambridge and Chelsea to the 4000 which Worcester rolled up, even though the Worcester Polytechnic Institute is one of the institutions hardest hit by the new principle.

It was in the Democratic strongholds, such as Cambridge and Chelsea, that the majorities were smallest. Holyoke, for example, which sends to Beacon Hill the only Democratic senator outside of Boston, gave 500. Marlboro 200 and Leominster 600.

The few towns throughout the State which gave majorities against the amendment only served to accentuate the great bulk which went for it. Dracut, just outside Lowell, reflected the vote of the larger city by voting against, 167 to 189. On the other hand, Methuen, adjoining Lawrence, voted for the amendment, 1041 to 304.

The sister towns of Blackstone and Millville on the Rhode Island line, both voted against, as did Palmer, Monson and Southbridge, suburbs of Springfield, Gosnold, with the rather mysterious vote of one for to thirteen against, Newbury, Hopkinton and Seekonk were others to stand out against the great majority.

The men who have worked for the passage of this amendment expressed gratification at the result, all declaring that for once and all the religious issue is removed from politics.

Martin M. Lomasney conformed to his usual custom, and would make no statement. But his face was wreathed in a quiet smile, in reflection on the manner in which his own bailiwick responded to his appeal.

Francis P. Garland, secretary of the committee for the ratification of the amendment, and a former president of the Catholic Union of Somerville, said:

"By ratifying the anti-aid amendment the people of Massachusetts have adopted a sound public policy in the expenditure of public money, and have wisely removed religious issues from the field of politics."

The comment of Edwin U. Curtis, chairman of the bill of rights committee of the Constitutional Convention, whose name the amendment bore, was brief:

"We made the contest on principle and I am very much pleased with the result, especially in Boston."

Professor Frederick L. Anderson, originally a leader among supporters of the Batchelder amendment, but who was won over to the broader principles of the Curtis amendment, expressed gratification at the result, saying:

"The result shows that the people of Massachusetts thought the amendment perfectly fair to all and calculated to take religious questions out of politics. It means that henceforth no public money will be appropriated to privately controlled institutions, whether sectarian or non-sectarian. The vote justifies the hope that the good will and mutual understanding developed in the convention by the passage of this great treaty of peace, now happily ratified by the people, will spread throughout the whole State. Now that it is settled right, let us all forget past differences and work together like brothers to win the war against Prussianism."

OCT 30 - 1917

CLAIMS \$8000 TRACED

Henry F. Hurlburt Finds Curley Responsible

OCT 30 1917

Says He Furnished Money for Daly's Business

Mayor and John A. Sullivan Fail to Appear

Hearings Re-opened with New Features

New evidence that has come to the attention of the Finance Commission in its investigation of the municipal bonding business resulted in a reopening of the case for public hearing at school committee headquarters this afternoon.

Henry F. Hurlburt, special counsel of the commission, announced that he would seek to show that the \$8000 secured by Francis L. Daly to buy out his partner's share in the plumbing supply business in 1913 came from James M. Curley and not from an uncle of Mr. Daly, as the latter had testified several weeks ago.

Mr. Hurlburt asserted that he would offer evidence that Mr. Curley, on Aug. 26, 1913, borrowed \$4000 from the Mutual National Bank, and on Aug. 28 drew \$4100 from the Federal Trust Company and \$3900 from the Mutual National Bank.

"So we claim that we have traced this \$8000 given to Mr. Sullivan by Mr. Daly, and that it came from James M. Curley," Mr. Hurlburt said.

"We have other evidences of Mr. Curley's interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply business. So far as we can find out he is still a member of the firm."

Mr. Hurlburt then announced that, as the municipal bonding investigation proceeded it passed beyond its original scope and the commission had voted to broaden

it, so that now it is a question whether there has been any violation of section 8, chapter 486 of the acts of 1909 (the new charter). That section is intended to prevent a mayor or member of the City Government taking part in outside business.

The Finance Commission summoned Mayor Curley, John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel, and George U. Crocker as the leading witnesses of this afternoon. Mr. Crocker was the only one to present himself one hour after the hearing opened.

GEO. U. CROCKER RECOMMENDED LOAN

William H. Stickney, cashier of the Mutual National Bank, which closed two years ago, now vice president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, recalled an application made to him by James M. Curley for a loan of \$4000. Mr. Curley was accompanied by John R. McVey. The loan was made after consulting George U. Crocker, but witness did not think it was considered by the directors until after it was made.

"Did Mr. Crocker recommend this loan?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"He did."

"Do you recall Mr. Curley drawing \$3000 or more?"

"Yes."

George N. Crocker, former city treasurer, and one of the agents in liquidation of the Mutual National Bank, brought with him deposit slips of James M. Curley. Witness asked whether he could be assured by Mr. Hurlburt that he had a perfect right to make disclosures concerning Mr. Curley's private affairs before Mr. Curley became mayor. Mr. Hurlburt declared that he would ask questions which to his mind were proper, and witness proceeded to explain Mr. Curley's seeking the loan and drawing the money. He did not see Mr. Curley when he secured the unsecured and unsecured loan.

Witness told of talking with the mayor a few days ago, following a summons to the hearing, the mayor telling him that the money borrowed was used for campaign expenses and not for the plumbing business.

Walter S. Crane, director of the Mutual National Bank at the time, was asked if he heard, when Curley secured the loan, about what use the money was to be put. It was not entirely clear, but had the impression that he understood Mr. Curley was to use the money in the plumbing business.

Carl S. Thorne, who was bookkeeper of the Mutual National Bank, testified that the money Mr. Curley secured from the bank was paid by check.

MAYOR "GOT HIS MONEY"

John A. Sullivan Testifies as to
Conversation

Nov 7 1981
Declares Curley Told Him of \$10,000
Obtained

On Retirement from the Daly Supply
Company

Left Company Rather Than Be Legally
Bothered

Did Not Want at First to Take City
Contracts

Witness Refused to Disclose One Talk
with Curley

Mr. Willcox Admits Writing Campaign
Report

Testifying most cautiously before the Finance Commission today and refusing to disclose a conversation with the mayor, which appeared to him "confidential," former Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan admitted that Mayor Curley told him, more than two years ago, that he had received \$10,000 from the Daly Plumbing Supply Company on retiring from the business.

Mr. Sullivan was the star witness of what is likely to be the final hearing in the Finance Commission's investigation of the municipal bonding business secured by the National Surety Company, during the present administration, to the practical exclusion of all other companies, an investigation that was recently broadened to include the mayor's alleged business relations during the first part of his term. The hearing room at School Committee headquarters was crowded, many of the spectators being the mayor's friends.

It cannot be denied that Mr. Sullivan's testimony was a disappointment to those citizens who had expected to be regaled with many interesting incidents connected with Mr. Sullivan's close association with the mayor, such expectation having been sharpened by the dramatic incident at last Friday's hearing when the mayor, at the close of his testimony, announced that Mr. Sullivan was removed from office. The mayor, it will be recalled, based that action on the suspicion that Mr. Sullivan had given certain derogatory testimony before the Finance Commission, and made his statement against Mr. Sullivan only after receiving the assurance that certain of Henry F. Hurlburt's questions had been based on such testimony in secret session.

Mr. Sullivan Unwilling Witness

But Mr. Sullivan, according to the day's development, had been as unwilling a witness in secret session as he proved to be this morning, when he steadfastly refused, by advice of counsel, Hon. Nathan Matthews, to disclose the conversation on a Sunday morning in December, 1915, when

charges made against the mayor by City Council candidates were discussed at the mayor's office. There was considerable sparring between Mr. Hurlburt and Mr. Matthews as to the admissibility of this testimony. Mr. Hurlburt did not press his contention that no such matters were "confidential." Though he failed to get witness to answer the question whether the mayor told him at that time of his interest in the Daly company, he did secure admission from the witness that the mayor had told him about such interest at prior meetings.

In one of the mayor's campaign speeches he was reported in the press to have stated that his income from the Daly business was sufficient to render him independent of political office, but Mr. Sullivan, who was the closest city official to the mayor, declared that he never heard the mayor make such a statement.

One of the most interesting statements in Mr. Sullivan's testimony was that, when the mayor took office he told Mr. Sullivan that, as he was interested in the plumbing supply business, he did not want the company to secure city contracts, because of the suspicion that would attach to him as mayor. Later, according to Mr. Sullivan, the mayor felt that the city, to secure the best possible competition, should not exclude the Daly Company. Mr. Sullivan, as the city's legal adviser, told the mayor that he must file statements setting forth his interest in the business, if the company secured contracts with the city. The mayor, according to Mr. Sullivan, thought that such filing would be too bothersome and, therefore, decided to retire from the company.

The only other witness today was Stanislas Willcox, one of the mayor's secretaries, who contradicted some of the testimony which appears on the stenographic records of the Finance Commission as having been given by him at a secret session. He admitted, however, that he wrote the noted H1 campaign document.

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that the mayor had received \$1
the Daly Company. He had b
to account for that statement
for so severely attacking Mr. Storrow a
his fellow candidates for office.

Willcox First Witness

Mr. Willcox was the first witness. As he is deaf, it was necessary for him to move his chair nearer Henry F. Hurlburt, the Finance Commission's special attorney.

He would not want to say that he is Mayor Curley's confidential man, but Mr. Hurlburt reminded him that he had so testified previously. Mr. Hurlburt handed him a statement published on Dec. 13, 1915, purporting to bear the signature of Mayor Curley, and witness admitted that he made it, after a conference with the mayor.

In that statement were the words "the land cost \$10,000, which was paid for from one-half interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company," but Mr. Willcox declared that the mayor had not told him that; it was an inference that he had drawn from previous experience in the mayor's office.

"He never made the direct statement to me," Mr. Willcox said, "but I had a conversation with him regarding a prospective investment in the Daly Company, in the spring of 1915." Mr. Curley was then mayor of Boston.

Witness could not say why he named \$10,000 and not \$20,000 as the mayor's alleged interest, if it was merely an "inference."

Daly Called Willcox

Mr. Willcox testified that Mr. Daly called him to his office at the time when he was starting in business with Mr. Sullivan to ask him to draw business notices.

"Upon what facts did you base the best of the mayor in the plumbing business?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

"From the success of the business," the reply.

"How many times did you talk with mayor about the Daly business?"

"Once, to the best of my recollection."

"Any talk with Mayor Curley on a deal?"

"No."

"Ever hear of Mayor Curley's interest in Marks Angell and the metal business?"

"No."

"Ever see him in conference with Mayor Curley?"

"Yes, but not recently."

Mr. Hurlburt called witness' attention to a transcript of testimony taken at a secret hearing, to the effect that Mayor Curley and Mr. Daly talked over business deal in his presence, and he denied the testimony as recorded.

"Did you understand Daly and Curley were interested in land?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Hurlburt called witness' attention to testimony given by him that he knew Daly and the mayor were interested in land.

Calls It Serious Mistake

Mr. Willcox was positive that the mayor, in their conference over the newspaper statement that he says he wrote, did not tell him of a \$10,000 interest in the Daly business, though he gave other headings.

"The \$10,000 statement was a serious mistake," said Mr. Willcox.

"Did you show him that article before you sent it to the press?"

"No, sir."

The following morning Mr. Curley called him into the office and told him he was all wrong in "so severely castigating Mr. Storrow and that I was wholly wrong in my reference about the land."

"Did the mayor ever tell you that he made a sufficient income from the Daly Company to render him independent of political office?"

"No."

Witness admitted that he prepared many of the mayor's speeches, but had never used anything about the mayor's alleged interest in the Daly business.

Mr. Willcox named several persons who were present in an outer room when he and the mayor were in conference over the newspaper statement that he later prepared, but he was alone when he wrote the article.

Mr. Sullivan Heard

John A. Sullivan was the next witness. He first told of taking the office of corporation counsel a few days after Mayor Curley was inducted into office in 1914.

"At some time did you have an interview with the Finance Commission or its agent as to the question of the mayor's interest in the Daly Company?" asked Mr. Hurlburt.

"I did," was the reply. "It was in 1914."

Mr. Sullivan explained that he talked with Mr. Dowling, counsel for the commission, the Finance Commission having started an investigation of the contracts made by the Daly Company with the city. Mr. Sullivan said he had had several conversations with the mayor, the mayor saying to him that he had sold out his interest in the Daly Company and "had got his money." As the mayor had given up his interest it was not necessary for him to file a statement, according to the charter.

Mr. Sullivan told of talking with the mayor soon after he took office, the mayor telling him that he had an interest in the Daly business, but he didn't want the company to take business from the city, as he would be open to criticism. Later the mayor told him that the Daly Company should get some of the business, as competition would be of benefit to the city. Mr. Sullivan then reminded the mayor that he would have to file statements, as the city charter required it of all city

(1) 1
gained in business with the city.

The mayor later told Mr. Sullivan that the filing of statements would be bothersome and that he intended to give up his interest in the company.

"Did the mayor say what money he received?"

"He did not."

"Did he say what his interest was?"

"I can't say, but think it was a half interest."

"Did you have any conversation with the mayor on the Dec. 15, 1916, statement to the press?"

"Yes."

"What talk?"

"I don't care to answer any questions on that subject. I believe my relations with the mayor on that subject were confidential and that I have no right to discuss it."

"I am calling your attention to certain language purporting to come from the mayor, not to the whole article," Mr. Hurlburt said.

Mr. Matthews then asked Mr. Hurlburt if he was seeking to have witness disclose confidential matters with the mayor, and Mr. Hurlburt said he dignized no such confidential relations.

"I don't recognize relations between the corporation and the mayor. The corporation prohibit the corporation's assistants from doing business."

"That is a mistake, Mr. Hurlburt," was Mr. Sullivan's interruption.

Mr. Matthews also declared that Mr. Hurlburt had not interpreted the city charter correctly.

Mr. Matthews was inclined to think that Mr. Sullivan is disinclined to disclose the subject matter and, in his opinion, Mr. Sullivan was right.

Mr. Murphy said the real question was whether witness had a conversation with the mayor before the article was published, and Mr. Matthews had no objection.

Mr. Hurlburt said he supposed he had a right to ask witness if he had seen Mr. Curley at any time or on any subject. Such matters could not be considered confidential.

"I had supposed I had a right to ask Mr. Sullivan whether the mayor wore a pair of yellow breeches or a pair of white breeches," Mr. Hurlburt said. "That is not a confidential communication. I suppose I have a right to ask whether Mr. Sullivan saw Mr. Curley with reference to a particular subject. That is a fact, not confidential, I am asking whether he had a communication with Mr. Curley with reference to specific language in the newspaper article."

Mr. Matthews then addressed witness, asking him if he had a conversation with the mayor before the newspaper articles were printed. It was answered in the affirmative. Asked if he was seeking advice as a lawyer, witness answered in the affirmative, the advice being as to attacks of City Council candidates, Messrs. Storrow, Kenny, Attridge and Collins.

"The mayor asked me if I considered the charge libelous, and I stated that I did," Mr. Sullivan said.

Mayor Told Him About the \$10,000

Mr. Hurlburt repeated his question whether the mayor had told him at any time that the land for his house cost \$10,000, which was paid for from his interest in the Daly Company.

Mr. Sullivan replied that if Mr. Hurlburt failed to eliminate the occasion in question (if Sunday conference) he would never.

Mr. Hurlburt reminded witness that his question was not confined to any particular occasion.

Mr. Matthews asked to have the question separated, so Mr. Sullivan would be willing to testify on matters not affected by confidential relations.

"Did the mayor at any time, other than on that Sunday morning, say to you that the land cost \$10,000 which was paid from

his interest in the Daly Company?" Mr. Hurlburt asked.

"He did say, at some time prior to that Sunday, that he had got \$10,000 from that business," was Mr. Sullivan's reply.

"Did he ever tell you at any time, except on that Sunday, that he netted a sufficient income from the Daly business to render him independent of politics?"

"He did not."

Witness then stated that the mayor had told him that he had a good income from the Daly business and from other sources. That was during the first of the mayor's administration.

Witness had no recollection of the amount of money that the mayor had invested in the plumbing business. The amount of \$8000, suggested by Mr. Hurlburt, did not serve to refresh Mr. Sullivan's memory.

"Did he ever tell you he had purchased the interest of anybody in that company?"

"I don't know that he told me that he purchased anybody's interest, but he did say that he had put some money into it. Whether it was \$8000 or \$10,000 I do not know."

Mr. Hurlburt addressed the commission, saying that he did not purpose to press what took place between the mayor and witness on the particular Sunday morning, as he had obtained sufficient information without doing so.

Did Not Write Document

Mr. Hurlburt then repeated Mr. Coakley's final question to Mayor Curley at a previous hearing which he called immaterial, but it sufficed to bring up the question of the campaign document of 1915.

Mr. Sullivan denied that he had told George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel, that he had written a part of the statement.

"Did you ever tell the Finance Commission that you had written a part of that statement?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Hurlburt read the mayor's testimony that he hadn't seen Mr. Sullivan for about six weeks, and that until the previous evening of his testimony he had no knowledge that Mr. Sullivan had appeared before the Finance Commission.

Mr. Sullivan said he appeared before the Finance Commission on Oct. 22. For several days he was busy on the Edison rate case and didn't get a chance to see the mayor until Saturday of that week. There were a number of persons in the room. He told the mayor what statements he had made on the previous Monday to the Finance Commission, and that he had declined to testify about the campaign document.

When he told the mayor this, it was unfortunate that he was obliged to make a statement inconsistent with a statement the mayor had made before the Finance Commission, the mayor did not appear concerned. Mr. Sullivan testified that he saw the mayor also on the following Monday.

Mr. Sullivan referred to his resignation dated Oct. 15, which he took to the mayor's office that day. He saw the mayor the next day. There was a discussion about it, the mayor being very pleasant and asking him not to publish it as somebody might misconstrue it and use it as an argument in the campaign against him.

"But the mayor saw fit to publish it here," Mr. Sullivan declared.

Easier to Deposit Than Draw

Mr. Sullivan was again questioned about the mayor's relations with the Daly Company and recalled that one day he saw something on the mayor's desk which represented money, and the mayor said to him, "I got this from the Daly Company and I feel that it is a great deal easier to put your money in than to take it out."

Mr. Matthews desired to make a statement as to the question that had been discussed as to confidential matters.

Mr. Hurlburt then closed the hearing by saying that it was of no importance to him whether Mr. Sullivan's action was privileged on that Sunday morning. He might have been wrong in his interpretation of the law, but he had succeeded in getting from witness the essential testimony of the mayor's relations with the Daly Company.

On Mr. Hurlburt's announcement that he had no other witness for public hearing Chairman Murphy announced that the hearings were "closed for the time being."

He then said, "I want you to tell the Finance Commission—I interrupted him and said, 'Mr. Mayor'—and he thereupon said, 'You let me finish, I am speaking to you. You tell the Finance Commission that my time is not my own. I have an appointment in New York to dine this evening with the consul general of Japan, and I am going to New York to keep that appointment. I shall not attend on this witness summons. Now get out. He rose from his chair, crossed the room and opened the door, and I retired."

Dignity of State Abused

Mr. Hurlburt then said that Mr. Curley apparently forgot that, though the summons is issued by the Finance Commission it is a command on the part of the Commonwealth. Assuming that he had an engagement in New York he could have communicated directly with the Finance Commission or through his counsel and without doubt, the commission would have gladly accommodated him. "It seems to me that this commission has been ignored by Mr. Curley and the dignity of the Commonwealth has been insulted, and abused," Mr. Hurlburt said, "and it also seems to me that I should be authorized to appear before the Supreme Court to secure an order for contempt."

Mr. Coakley replied, with vigor, that there was no intention on the mayor's part to ignore the commission. The mayor had had no opportunity to confer with counsel after yesterday's summons, "and I have no doubt that the Supreme Court, if the matter were called to its attention, would appreciate the circumstances. There has been no contempt on the mayor's part and no desire to escape summons. It looks like the case of the hundred thousand men marching up the hill and then marching down again."

Mr. Hurlburt reminded the commission a week ago today he waited until he could see him the room being well filled with visitors. He told the mayor what had happened several days previously at the Finance Commission's office. He told him that it was unfortunate that he was placed in a position to contradict a statement that the mayor had made in evidence before the Finance Commission, the mayor having denied that he received money from the Daly concern, but that there was nothing to do but tell the truth. The mayor, according to Mr. Sullivan, replied that it didn't matter anyway and didn't seem at all displeased.

"I gave the mayor my letter of resignation at that time and he requested me not to make it public, because he felt that the public might misconstrue it and conclude that I had something against him."

Mayor Curley testified at yesterday's hearing that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan for six weeks. Mr. Sullivan declared that Mr. Curley's statement at yesterday's hearing that Mr. Sullivan had joined hands with Chairman Murphy of the Finance Commission for the election of Andrew J. Peters as mayor was absurd.

"I have not seen Mr. Peters nor any of his agents or workers, neither have I heard from Mr. Peters or his agents," he said. "I have never had the slightest intention to enter the political fight, nor do I intend to take any part in the coming campaign. Such a statement is absurd on the face of it."

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When Mr. Curley dramatically announced Mr. Sullivan's removal at the hearing yesterday, it was not legally accomplished. The new charter requires the mayor, on removing any official from office, to make a detailed statement of his reasons with the city clerk. Today Mr. Sullivan wrote Mayor Curley as follows:

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor, City Hall, Boston:

Dear Sir—I find on examination of the order of removal filed at the office of the city clerk that the reasons for the removal are not set forth in detail, as the statute requires, and that consequently the removal has not been legally accomplished. Therefore, up to the present writing I hold the office may be legally vacated. I hereby resign as corporation counsel, the resignation to take effect immediately.

Yours truly,

John A. Sullivan.

NOV 7-1917.

MAYOR COMMANDS CITY HALL HELP

Starts His Campaign with Most
Sensational Step for
Signatures

7 1917

TRUSTY MAN IN EACH
DEPARTMENT SOLICITS

Gets Order to Report for Papers at
9.30 Today and Get Sixty
Names

EACH PAPER WAS TO BE
RETURNED BY NOON

Haste Required, It Was Said, to
Enable Mayor to Make New
Record

DESIRE WAS TO FILE 3000
NAMES THIS AFTERNOON

Rumor Heard That Mayor Got His
Papers Long Before Rival
Candidates

NOV 7 1917

Boston's municipal campaign officially begins today, and with a sensation unequalled in the boldest days of pernicious political activity at City Hall. Mayor James M. Curley, candidate for reelection, is the chief actor in this shameful drama. Into nearly every department of the city's activities, under the mayor's control, went a demand last night for the signing of the mayor's nomination papers, and today these solicitors, all trusty lieutenants of the mayor, but normally the taxpayers' servants, went through the departments on their surprising errand. Furthermore, the rumor spread throughout political circles that the mayor was able to get his papers long before any of the other candidates, and would be able to make an unexampled record in the filings.

The cards sent out last night, one to each city department, were unsigned. They announced that the recipient was to report at the Curley campaign headquarters on Court street by 9.30 o'clock where he would receive the mayor's nomination papers. The recipients were to take them to their respective departments and secure sixty signatures each, returning the papers to the Curley headquarters by noon if possible. Rumor has it that the papers were supplied to the Curley headquarters by the time announced and that none of the mayor's trusty agents receiving the summons failed to appear on schedule time.

Not until nearly twelve o'clock did the full significance of this bold political action reach the politicians on the street, whether they were men who will work for Curley or men who are enlisted in the cause of the rival candidates. City Hall workers who had the papers thrust in their faces had no alternative but to sign them.

To File 3000 Names by 3 P. M.

It is not recorded that any questions were asked by the City Hall employees of the agents as to the haste or as to the propriety of such action. But the story spread that the mayor had taken heroic measures to make a new record with nomination papers; that he desired to file the full number required, 3000 names before closing time in the election department at three o'clock this afternoon, and that, furthermore, his workers would strive to place twice that number of names at the office.

The mayor appeared at the election department before nine o'clock to make application for his papers. He was the first of the five candidates to appear. Each candidate for mayor is supposed to receive 300 papers. As there is space on each paper for 108 names, the 300 would meet every requirement. The charge is heard on the street that the mayor must have received more than 300 papers, judging by the way they had been distributed to scores of political workers. In fact, it would not be surprising if the four other candidates make a protest along these lines.

Good Things Sent to Camp Devens

No sooner had the confidential City Hall agents received their papers than two limousines appeared in City Hall avenue well filled with good things for the soldiers at Camp Devens. Of course the destination of the vehicles was not disclosed at that time, but later the mayor announced himself that he had sent papers to the camp for signatures among the Boston soldiers, and with them had gone bits of food, cigarettes and cigars as his gifts. The mayor also prided himself on the fact that he was the first man to make application for nomination papers, thus outdistancing his competitors.

But Andrew J. Peters, James A. Gallivan, James Oneal and Peter F. Tague were not far behind the mayor in their applications. They did not receive papers at that time, however. Each candidate was told to appear at the office about noon when the papers would be received from the printing plant. It is declared by the politicians that Mayor Curley received his papers in time for the distribution, which started at 9.30 o'clock, while the other candidates did not receive their papers until noon.

Where Will It All End?

The mayor and his campaign managers must have been perfectly satisfied with the response at City Hall, for it is not understood that a single solicitor failed to secure the commanded number. Though many of these solicitors are young men and holding inferior positions, several of them were men who could not hitherto be suspected of voluntarily or involuntarily aiding the mayor in his political movements. To say that certain of these responsible city officials were astounded when they

received the unsigned cards directing them to do ordinary political "leg work" is put it extremely mildly. Some of them admitted their discomfiture, and to their friends humbly and discouragingly asked the question: "Where will it all end?"

See Curley Move in Tague's Papers

Only one of the applications for mayor papers came as a surprise. Peter F. Tague, decided yesterday afternoon to become a candidate. Not a hint of such action was his part for foreshadowed. Politicians do not know what to think of it, yet they suspect that it is one of the Curley moves that will develop in a few days.

It is known to the politicians, however, that Congressman Tague, whose term expires next year, will not receive the support of Martin N. Lomasney again. Without such support a candidate in that district is at a tremendous disadvantage.

There were twelve candidates for the City Council and three for the school committee who filed their applications for papers.

The City Council candidates are: George T. Daly, 468 Massachusetts avenue; John J. Cassidy, 25 Common terrace; Alfred E. Wellington, 390 Meridian street; James T. Moriarty, 280 Dorchester street; John E. Nolan, 141 Winthrop street; Joseph Leonard, 9 Carolina avenue; John M. McDonald, 211 M street; Jones E. Henderson, 206 Heath street; Phillip L. McMahon, Wayne street; Patrick B. Carr, 116 Russell street; Thomas F. Francis, 298 East Eighth street.

Frederick L. Bogan was the only candidate who did not personally appear. He is in France, with the old Ninth Regiment. His brother made application for the papers, having power of attorney.

President of Boston Board of Fire Underwriters Discusses System at Annual Meeting

NOV 13 1917

Delay in the completion of the high pressure fire system was deplored by President Frank A. Dewick at the annual meeting of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters this noon. President Dewick, in his annual report, gave a brief review of what had been accomplished during the year, noting at the outset the decided increase in the premium income of the city, due in part to the increased value of insurable property. He expressed the hope that the increases in rates, which are fully justified, will produce better underwriting results, and a loss ratio which will not be prohibitive. He also mentioned the insurance proposals, which the Constitutional Convention has under consideration. The added protection to the city by the completion of automatic sprinkler systems in 141 buildings, and the safety of buildings in the neighborhood of fires, if equipped with the sprinkler system, was noted by the president.

The following-named officers were elected: President, James M. Carmey; vice president, Charles H. J. Kimball; secretary and treasurer, F. Elliot Cabot; executive committee, George S. Rosencrantz, H. H. Whitney, John J. Cornish, Alfred Davenport and Edmund Winchester.

NOV 14 1917
Appeal to Fuel Administrator Storrow Results in Best Prices for a Year

Coal prices the cheapest for a year have just been secured by the city's supply department, through an appeal to James J. Storrow, fuel administrator for New England. The city buys bituminous coal as follows: 500 tons of Kanawha at \$7.80 for Deer Island; 1700 tons of Pocahontas at \$8.15 and 900 tons of New River at \$8.87 for use at the pumping station, and 600 tons of Pocahontas at \$8.15 for the fire department.

~~LONG WANTED TO RESIGN~~

Mr. Sullivan Ready Two Years Ago to Withdraw

Saw Clouds Gather at the Mayor's Office

His Advice Not Then Being Sought

Change Came Over Curley—"Gang" Active

Says He Talked to Mayor Week Ago Today

Curley Says He Hasn't Seen Him for 6 Weeks

Sullivan's Removal Done in Illegal Way

Persons who have had an intimate knowledge of city affairs during the administration of Mayor James M. Curley are expressing their surprise today that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan waited so long to tender his resignation. It will be recalled that in the last two years frequent reports had been heard that Mr. Sullivan's resignation was in the hands of the mayor. Such a step had not been taken by Mr. Sullivan, however, until Oct. 15, of the present year, and later Mr. Sullivan took the resignation to the mayor's office, explained his desire to return to the private practice of the law and was enjoined by the mayor to keep the matter secret until the time arrived for his retirement, Jan. 1, 1918.

Mayor Curley's spectacular removal of Mr. Sullivan from office during the Finance Commission's hearing yesterday afternoon is naturally the talk of the town. Many persons believe that he based that action on the assumption that Mr. Sullivan had been before the Finance Commission and had made many statements derogatory to the administration. As a matter of fact, Mr. Sullivan has proved one of the staunchest friends that the mayor ever had, during his entire term of office, and what he said to the Finance Commission, in private session, as reported by Mr. Sullivan to the mayor shortly afterward, received the mayor's hearty approval.

Decided Two Years Ago

"I made up my mind some two years ago to resign at the first favorable opportunity," Mr. Sullivan said today. "I intended to leave as soon as the rate case between the Edison Company and the city of Boston was finished. That was a very important case arising under the contract which requires the city to pay \$300,000 a year for ten years for its street lighting. I had hoped to secure a reduction of \$50,000 in the ten-year payments. I regarded that case as very important. I could not resign while it was pending and leave it to be

handled by a person unacquainted with the tasks."

How He Was Appointed

Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel a short time after Mayor Curley took office three and a half years ago. He was then chairman of the Finance Commission, his term expiring in July, 1914, a few months later. Friends of Mr. Sullivan had been impressed by Mr. Curley's utterances on the stump, regarding his intentions, if elected, to give the city a reform administration, and their confidence in Mr. Curley as a changed man was reinforced by his inauguration day speech in Tremont Temple, when he proclaimed, with his customary vigor, the dawning of a new day in city affairs. Mr. Sullivan, as was well known at the time, remarked to certain of his friends that, though he had never been friendly with Mr. Curley, he wished him luck. Mr. Curley was told of that remark, was interested in it and asked certain friends of Mr. Sullivan if it would be possible for him to see the chairman of the Finance Commission for a heart-to-heart talk.

An interview was arranged, Mr. Sullivan going to City Hall and discussing with the mayor, in a most friendly way, the defects of the past and the great chance that Mr. Curley had under the new charter to make Boston notable from an administration standpoint. The mayor expressed his pleasure at Mr. Sullivan's apparent confidence in his declarations, and intimated that he would like to have Mr. Sullivan help in the administration. Several high positions were talked over, Mr. Curley declaring it to be his intention to make changes in those positions. There was talk of the city auditorship and the city treasurer, Mr. Sullivan expressing his confidence in the incumbents and advising Mr. Curley to make no change. Joseph J. Corbett was then corporation counsel and the mayor declared that he would not reappoint him because of his friendliness to John F. Fitzgerald for many years. Mr. Sullivan, it is reported, urged the mayor to appoint Mr. Corbett, as one of the few lawyers in Boston who understood thoroughly municipal law. When he emphasized his refusal to do so and offered Mr. Sullivan the position, Mr. Sullivan accepted.

Mr. Sullivan Was Confident

Shortly afterward Mr. Sullivan's service began, only to be terminated today. Mr. Sullivan did not seek the position. He accepted only after the most emphatic assurance by the mayor that he needed him for the city's interest. Mr. Sullivan's position as chairman of the Finance Commission for five years having made him peculiarly available for the important position.

Mr. Sullivan was severely criticised for accepting the position, many persons asserting that he had stultified himself. To such criticism he replied that he had implicit faith in Mr. Curley's intentions, as many of the best people in Boston enjoyed and was anxious to help him retrieve himself. For a year and a half no person was closer to the mayor in a business sense than Mr. Sullivan. Hardly an important question was considered by the mayor without seeking his advice. The corporation counsel, had he moved his office to room next door to the mayor, could not have given closer oversight to the city's business. The mayor needed advice, perhaps as few previous mayors had needed it, and Mr. Sullivan supplied it freely and continuously.

At that time the "gang" element in Boston politics had been brushed aside by the mayor. He was a different man. Tammany Club members were not welcomed at City Hall with any fervor, though that had been an important element in the campaign. The so-called reform element was catered to industriously. People began writing the mayor letters of commendation

and trust. In all this welcome congratulations Mr. Sullivan took pride for his vision of a better day for Boston seemed a reality. But the atmosphere thickened and gradually darker. Mr. Sullivan was not consulted so freely and so anxiously as in the past. James M. Curley had been mayor for more than a year, and other influences were at work. The "gang" appeared at City Hall. The reform advocates had been supplanted. The corporation counsel went at his work day by day and there were but few calls to the mayor's office.

Sullivan Saw Clouds Gather

Mr. Sullivan's eyes were not hoodwinked. He did not realize what had happened all at once, but gradually it dawned upon him that advice such as the mayor wanted was being received from other circles. It was at this time that the stories began to be circulated that there had been a break between the mayor and Mr. Sullivan. Such was not the truth, however. The mayor treated Mr. Sullivan with utmost courtesy and equally kind feeling was returned. It will be recalled that the mayor, appearing before the City Council in executive session at about this period, announced that it was rather tiresome work posing as a reformer with public sentiment against him. He had started with the best of intentions, but had been given no support from public opinion. Mr. Sullivan knew at that time, as his statement today indicates, that the day of his influence had passed. He could attend strictly to his technical duties in the law office at the Tremont Building, but could not act as the friendly intermediary or the wise counsellor of the mayor on the thousand and one important matters engaging the mayor's attention every week, which perhaps required no legal action on the part of the city.

Before Finance Commission

The corporation counsel was summoned before the Finance Commission a week ago last Monday to answer questions in the light of the investigation into the municipal bonding business. One question was whether he had told John C. L. Dowling in 1914 that Mayor Curley had sold out his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The other question related to the circumstances under which the campaign document of 1915, used by Mr. Hurlburt in the Finance Commission's hearings, as to the mayor's securing money from Mr. Daly to buy the land upon which his house on the Jamaica way was built, was published.

Mr. Sullivan told the Finance Commission that he had told Mr. Dowling in 1914 that the mayor had told him that he had sold out his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. It was to set the mayor right with the Finance Commission that Mr. Sullivan told the commission that the mayor had sold his interest in the company and therefore there was no necessity of his filing any statement with the City Council or the Finance Commission.

"It was to prevent criticism of the mayor that I made that statement," Mr. Sullivan said today. "It was merely repeating a statement that the mayor had told me."

As was well known at the time, the Finance Commission had heard that the Daly company was securing contracts with the city and an investigation was started. Mr. Sullivan was summoned to explain whether the mayor was actually a member of the company, and on his assurance that he was not, the investigation was given up.

Concerning the newspaper statement purporting to have been signed and given out by the mayor during the City Council campaign of 1915, which Mr. Sullivan was asked about last week, he declined to answer questions. He frankly told the commission that it was a political matter, not a legal question, and that, owing to his confidential relations with the mayor, he

Continued next page

TRANSCRIPT - NOV - 7 - 1902.

did not feel justified in discussing it. The commission later took the opposite view and summoned Mr. Sullivan into public hearing.

Mayor Appeared Satisfied

During last week Mr. Sullivan tried twice to get into touch with the mayor. A week ago today he waited until he could see him, the room being well filled with visitors. He told the mayor what had happened several days previously at the Finance Commission's office. He told him that it was unfortunate that he was placed in a position to contradict a statement that the mayor had made in testimony before the Finance Commission, the mayor having denied that he received money from the Daly concern, but that there was nothing to do but tell the truth. The mayor, according to Mr. Sullivan, replied that it didn't matter anyway and didn't seem at all displeased.

"I gave the mayor my letter of resignation at that time and he requested me not to make it public, because he felt that the public might misconstrue it and conclude that I had something against him."

Mayor Curley testified at yesterday's hearing that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan for six weeks. Mr. Sullivan declared that Mr. Curley's statement at yesterday's hearing that Mr. Sullivan had joined hands with Chairman Murphy of the Finance Commission for the election of Andrew J. Peters as mayor was absurd.

"I have not seen Mr. Peters nor any of his agents or workers, neither have I heard from Mr. Peters or his agents," he said. "I have never had the slightest intention to enter the political fight, nor do I intend to take any part in the coming campaign. Such a statement is absurd on the face of it."

When Mr. Curley dramatically announced Mr. Sullivan's removal at the hearing yesterday, it was not legally accomplished. The new charter requires the mayor, on removing any official from office, to make a detailed statement of his reasons with the city clerk. Today Mr. Sullivan wrote Mayor Curley as follows:

Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor, City Hall, Boston:

Dear Sir—I find on examination of the order of removal filed at the office of the city clerk that the reasons for the removal are not set forth in detail, as the statute requires, and that consequently the removal has not been legally accomplished. Therefore, up to the present writing I hold the office of corporation counsel. In order that the office may be legally vacated I hereby resign as corporation counsel, the resignation to take effect immediately.

Yours truly,

John A. Sullivan.

Nov - 10 - 1912
FINDS CITIZENS DISGUSTED

Andrew J. Peters Charges Coercion by the Mayor at City Hall and Predicts Resentment of Citizens

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor, has issued this statement:

"My candidacy for mayor of Boston is progressing rapidly and I am confident that I shall be elected.

"If I am elected there will be no automatic government at City Hall. The present arbitrary and ruthless administration has disgusted the citizens of the community. They will show their resentment on election day.

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston, city employees will not receive 'touch' letters from me or from any agent of mine, nor will they be required to do political work in my behalf.

"My election will mean freedom for city employees and victory for true democracy, and that is why I shall win."

NOV - 22 - 1912

THE PETERS PLATFORM

The mayoral platform announced today by Mr. Andrew J. Peters wins prompt support from all those who would see Boston made indeed "a city for all the people." It has the two requisites to a valid programme of action—intelligent, selective judgment of the concrete measures most needed by Boston, and the spirit which will carry such measures availing forward from the stage of promise to the stage of performance. Considering first the individual items, the voters of Boston will find in the Peters platform a careful summary of precisely those improvements and policies which have been the most apparent needs of the city during all recent years. Better and cleaner streets take a leading place in the list. The maintenance of them, "to the full value of the money contributed by the people" for the purposes mentioned, will mean the most scrupulous adherence to that carefully laid programme of street development, chartered to cover a long period of years, which saw its genesis not long ago in the City Council and which prevailed despite the present administration's predisposition to continue with the old haphazard policy of street work, looking ahead neither to the future paving needs of the city nor to the cash resources which would be at hand to supply them.

Other material improvements are listed, ranging from the development of parks and playgrounds to the establishment of a system of ashes and garbage collection that will relieve householders of annoyance and expense and more effectively protect the public health. With their promise of further outlay for these purposes, and for "municipal buildings, gymnasiums and civic centres," the provisions of the Peters platform may seem a visionary collection, with all the "vision" concentrated on outlay. Let fears be allayed on this score. Mr. Peters' view of municipal finance is not so limited. The platform proceeds to a firm declaration in favor of "an intelligent application of the segregated budget"—that check on extravagance which was also carried by the last City Council against Mayor Curley's original opposition. And it was the work of the Council on the segregated budget which saved a large part of the money devoted of late to the improvement of Boston's streets. The careful supervision of budget items will continue to effect such saving. A cash supply for the outlay which Mr. Peters desires will begin to present itself. Hand in hand with the extension of budget reform will go "rigid adherence to the pay-as-you-go policy" in municipal finance. Linked with the two will be such measures of economy as the establishment of a central purchasing agency for all city departments and the establishment of a municipal garage—proposals long recommended by the Finance Commission as real money-savers.

It is true that the sound wisdom of such a platform as this is itself a proof of the spirit which actuated its making. Yet one knows that the guaranty of political pledges resides not in their clauses, nor in the paper on which they are written. They depend, for their performance, upon the good faith of the candidate and on the spirit in which he undertakes the public service. Such guaranty the public has in the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters. The things which he promises are the things

which can be performed by a man honestly ready to govern a city in its people's interest. They are the things which cannot be performed, however urgently promised, by men who govern a city in the interest of their "political friends." To the latter class it is indispensable that all the employees of the city shall be built up and rigidly maintained as a political machine, levied upon for support in campaigns, subject to payment of financial tribute. Mr. Peters declares for

an absolutely square deal for all city employees, which means that they shall have the same political freedom enjoyed by all other citizens, and be in no danger of losing their jobs because of the exercise or expression of their political convictions.

Of such is the spirit which will make Boston a better "city for all the people."

NOV - 22 - 1912

"A CITY FOR THE PEOPLE"

Andrew J. Peters Promises Sound, Businesslike Administration or a Municipal Democracy

Andrew J. Peters's platform on which he seeks to be elected mayor, just issued, has as its central idea, a municipal democracy, in which all the people may participate for the good of the city. The platform is as follows:

- 1—A city for the people.
- 2—A municipal democracy in place of the present City Hall autocracy.
- 3—Better and cleaner streets—to the full value of the money contributed by the people for those needs.
- 4—More playgrounds, municipal buildings, gymnasiums and civic centres, located and conducted for the convenience and enjoyment of the greatest possible number of people.
- 5—Improvement of public parks and a liberal extension of our playground system.
- 6—New streets and sewers wherever the building of new homes makes them necessary or desirable.
- 7—A system of ashes and garbage collection that will relieve householders of annoyance and expense and more effectively protect the public health.
- 8—A central purchasing agency for all city departments in the interests of economy and efficiency.
- 9—Prompt motorization of the fire department and establishment of a municipal garage, projects which would give the people better service for the same expenditure.
- 10—Rigid adherence to the pay-as-you-go policy, which means that the public welfare can be spent for the public welfare.
- 11—Swift action, whenever necessary under the new constitutional amendment permitting cities to sell food, coal and gas.
- 12—An intelligent application of the segregated budget, so that the people may know what they are getting for their money.
- 13—An absolutely square deal for all city employees, which means that they shall have the same political freedom enjoyed by all other citizens, and be in no danger of losing their jobs because of the exercise or expression of their political convictions.
- 14—An observance of the spirit of the charter that one four-year term is long enough for any man to exercise the great powers granted the mayor of Boston.
- 15—Cordial co-operation with the State and Federal authorities in all war activities and in the effort to give Boston the commanding place it deserves among the leading ports of the world.
- 16—A sound, wideawake, businesslike administration of four years, guaranteed by a record built upon honor, good faith and efficiency—an administration in which all citizens will be invited to participate and take the benefits for themselves.

RECORD - NOV. 8-1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Alfred E. Wellington is a candidate for a three-year term in the City Council, was the first one to sign nomination papers. Mr. Wellington appeared at the Election Commissioner's office before 9 a.m., and immediately got into action. "Al" has the reputation of being one of the most popular men that ever entered City Hall. He's popular even with the reporters.

NOV. 8 1917

Some of the boys at Camp Devens are glad that Mayor Curley is running again. A messenger left City Hall yesterday for the camp with nomination papers to be signed by those there that cared to go on record in this connection. As the messenger took with him a supply of chocolates and cigarettes, it is safe to presume his arrival was welcome.

Fresh from the woods of Maine, where he had been working as a lumberjack, a draftee who didn't appear when it was time he should appeared at City Hall yesterday, profuse in his apologies to Peter Porter, chairman of the District 4 Exemption Board. He had a lobster under his arm, which he beseeched somebody to accept as a gift. Nobody would, however. When asked by Peter why he didn't respond when a communication was sent to his home, he disclaimed having a permanent abode, and throwing his cap on the floor announced, "wherever that is taken off, there's my home."

NOV. 6-1917

DEMOCRATS HOLD MANY RALLIES

NOV. 6

The Democrats closed their campaign last night with a "whirlwind tour" of Greater Boston and rallies in out-of-town places. Mayor Curley rode with Mr. Mansfield, said a few words at each rally, and wound up by speaking in the Roxbury Municipal Building. Former Mayor Fitzgerald, Cong. Gallivan, Andrew J. Peters and other prominent men of the party took part in the rallies.

Mr. Mansfield covered no new ground in his speeches, reverting to the food storage situation, Gov. McCall's attitude with regard to six-cent fares and other issues which he has made familiar during his campaign. Matthew Hale preceded Mr. Mansfield at the different rallies.

After having finished his tour of the city last night Mr. Mansfield issued the following statement:

"If the votes of the citizens are worth getting, they are worth asking for. Gov. McCall will learn tomorrow that the people of Massachusetts resent very much his top-lofty attitude in not descending from on high to talk to them about the issues of the campaign. They realize that the war governor talk has been used merely as an excuse for not discussing his administration.

"The charges on food, the 'midnight' raid on the Legislature for six-cent fares, and the playing politics of Mr. Endicott will all act to swell the Democratic plurality. I am confident of election."

NOV. 8-1917

Now for the City

With five formally initiated candidates for the Mayoralty of this city the municipal campaign is opened. Thus far opposed to Mayor Curley are Messrs. Gallivan, Peters, Tague and Oneal. Mr. Oneal, Socialist, will of course "stick" and run on his party strength, with expectation of accessions, encouraged by the Socialist seat in New York.

Of the others, Mr. Peters has since his first announcement stood as the leading anti-Curley candidate. Mr. Gallivan made a spicy start some time ago by his speech at South Boston and insists that he will "go through." Mr. Tague has a strong claim for consideration, but how the G. G. A. forces will regard him is in doubt now. Mayor Curley's papers are briskly circulating and the Mayor smiles confidently. If he has misgivings since the showing of Boston's vote in the State election he conceals them well.

It is the logical development of this situation for the anti-Curley forces to unite upon one candidate, creating a situation with Mr. Curley, Mr. Oneal and one other finally contesting for the election, at the polls. It is too early to say that this will be the situation. It is not too early to emphasize the fact that Mayor Curley cannot well be defeated by a split opposition; nor is it likely that there will be a collection of candidates calculated to split the Curley vote, though this is a hope much expressed about town. We have sufficient regard for the practical political acumen of the Mayor to believe that he will neglect no effort to prevent any splitting up of the vote that should normally be his. The possibility of a persistent candidacy which might take votes from him and allow a third candidate, not counting Mr. Oneal, to reap a victory from the situation, is in mind, but we do not at the moment see the man eager to become the sacrifice. Agreement upon the strongest vote-getter as the anti-Curley candidate is the logic of political stratagem. It is going to be a problem to work it out.

NOV. 7-1917

State Treas. Charles L. Burrill, who is mentioned for Mayor, once served in the School Committee. He is a familiar figure in the gathering places of Boston, and is well known as one of the best hand-shakers within the confines of the city.

NOV. 7-1917

LOW BID ON CITY WORK AMAZES MAYOR

Mayor Curley yesterday awarded to Anthony Barrufaldi, the lowest bidder, the contract for the construction of a sea wall around the Mystic Playground, Charlestown, at \$10,845. The Mayor cannot understand how the contractor will come out "whole," as the next lowest bidder is \$15,165. The highest bid was \$22,400.

NOV. 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

City Messenger Edward "Biago" Leary was a greatly surprised man last night as the returns came in, and informed his auditors in the Aldermanic Chamber so, as he announced the returns. "Old Honesty" would gasp out that Mansfield's vote had dropped off a thousand in such and such a ward and then gaze in awe at the ceiling. Ned probably thought that it was going to collapse as the Republican vote rolled in.

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, will probably open up his desk again and start that Edwin U. Curtis-for-Mayor boom, after counting the Republican vote. The anti-aid amendment carried Boston, relieving Curtis of one shadow that hung over him. The 26th ward chairman, or stealing Mayor Curley's stuff, "empty eggshells," will get another lease of life.

Peter Tague as a candidate for Mayor brings a real clean fighter into the race. Tague has the respect and fear of Washington more than any Congressman that has gone there in years. His fight on the pneumatic tube question disclosed his courage and taught some Cabinet officials to treat Tague delicately and with care. His fight for Congress against John A. Keliher also showed his courage. He had little or no support. Keliher was the gang fellow and was supported by Mayor Curley, who was then at the crest of the wave. Tague won. Perhaps another tribute to him was the fact that Lomasney picked him for support.

But the boom for Martin Lomasney for Mayor ought not to be languish. The great victory yesterday shows the man in his best light. He would not take the job, probably, but at least he should be offered it. The banquets would suffer the loss of a Mayor at board nights, but the City would gain an efficient manager.

Can it be true that city employees are playing "off" the Mayor and are prepared to vote against him? Yesterday indicated some such thing. Evidently they are tired of working in a building tense with fear of a cold-blooded tyrant with an axe always suspended over them.

NOV. 7-1917

Tuesday's results pointed the finger of political possibility at several eminent gentlemen hereabouts. For instance, Mr. Endicott, whose administration of his duties was a mark for attack by Mr. Mansfield. The vote for Mr. McCall is an indirect but notable compliment to Mr. Endicott, whose service was plainly a source of strength to the Governor. The anti-aid amendment vote emphasizes the power of Martin Lomasney in a peculiar and striking fashion.

RECORD - NOV - 8 - 1917.

COOLIDGE TRIES GOVERNOR'S CHAIR

NOV 8 1917
Lowers Himself Calculatingly
Into Seat—Fits as if
Made to Order

M'CALL GAZES AT MIEN OF LATE F. W. MANSFIELD

Mayor Curley Slips Into City
Hall Through Side Door,
Ambition Fled

By ALBERT E. KERKIGAN

"You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time," softly hummed Gov. McCall yesterday as he opened his morning mail, while gazing thoughtfully at a picture of the late Frederick W. Mansfield.

Just before yesterday morning's incident Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge slipped quietly into the Governor's chamber and lowered himself calculatingly into the Governor's chair. It fitted exactly, and he, too, hummed a light song to the effect of "Hale, Hale, the gang's all gone," looking thoughtfully at the calendar the while.

But a short distance down the street was a different scene, as Mayor Curley slipped in a side door of City Hall and up the back stairs. For if there is a man in Boston outside of Frederick W. Mansfield more peeved and unpleasantly surprised than "Hizzoner," he has not been found yet.

Of course, the staggering defeat of Mansfield and the unprecedented defection of the Democracy is due, in part, to Mansfield, but in the main to Curley.

Two years ago a tremendous vote was cast for Curley's recall. Since then the Mayor has become steadily more unpopular until Tuesday marked his lowest ebb.

There was no concerted move by Republicans to catch the Democrats napping, no secret organization, but simply an anti-Curley vote. It is the most encouraging thing that has happened in the municipality from the standpoint of good government politicians.

Tague a Factor

However, it does not mean Curley's defeat for re-election until all the anti-Curley forces unite on a man. At present Andrew J. Peters is the choice, but the entrance of Congressman Peter Tague has complicated matters. Tague has one of the cleanest records amongst politicians, is of the "dominant race" and comes from the heavy voting district of Charlestown. His qualifications for making the race are superior in a way to those of Peters, but there does not seem to be much encouragement from G. G. A. circles for him. Give him the field alone and he would win.

To some of the Democratic politicians the failure of Mayor Curley to deliver was not a surprise. Tuesday night, as the vote came in, they told of incidents in different parts of the city that should have been straws to show the way the wind was blowing.

At a rally in South Boston, in a ward where the Mayor was generally received with five minutes of solid cheering, there was an absolute silence upon his introduction a night last week. Other rallies developed the same thing, and practically stunned the Mayor.

Result Amazing

The city employee vote came out, of course, but that was about the only vote that did. When a Republican from way up State by the name of Coolidge, can run within 3000 votes of a Boston Democratic candidate, the significance cannot be missed.

What if a Democrat from Boston itself, one with sympathy for the gang, were to run for Mayor?

The great Republican sweep through the State extended itself to the Legislature. Next year the House Democrats will consist of the Boston delegation, with a bare handful from outside. They will be absolutely lost on Beacon Hill, even more than last year, so that the war legislation will have to be continued by a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor.

In the Senate, it is true, the Democrats gained one vote, but that only gives them seven, less than the number necessary to secure a roll call. So that it merely means the addition of another voice crying in the wilderness.

The extraordinary vote pulled out by McCall, with his "war governor" appeal, was the downfall of Democrats in close Representative districts. They had won in past years by a small number of votes each year, always helped along by the head of the ticket. But this year the head of the ticket was a millstone about their necks.

The Mansfield campaign was horribly botched from start to finish, mainly because Mansfield did not have the shrewd advisors of the party around him.

They either sulked in their tents or pretended to go through. No shrewd Democrat would have permitted Mansfield to attack Henry B. Endicott, who has been signally honored by the great Democratic chieftain, Woodrow Wilson. No leader would have allowed him to say that "McCall was in his dotage."

But more important, perhaps, for the Democrats are intensely practical men, Mansfield might have had a campaign fund and a shrewd disburser.

Chairman Michael O'Leary and the State Committee were completely frozen out in the distribution of the coin and bluntly told the Democrats in a circular letter that there would be no money. The national democracy purposely slighted Mansfield in this regard to get rid of him. Some of the "big boys" did come across, but with merely enough to keep the party in existence.

To some of the suspicious minded it seemed a plot to get rid of Mansfield and Curley. But it would not be surprising if they found Mansfield on their hands again next year.

Republicans yesterday felt elated over the huge plurality of McCall and

Coolidge, but were wise enough to acknowledge that it was not so much a great Republican sweep as a great blundering on Mansfield's part and a victory for the European war.

If it were not for the war McCall could not, of course, have piled up anything like the plurality he did.

"The people were of the same mind that they were when they re-elected Abraham Lincoln and they will continue so by re-electing me. They think it better not to swap horses when crossing the stream."

When asked for a statement in connection with the vote in this city Tuesday, which showed a big slump for Mansfield, Mayor Curley made this statement:—

"Mr. Mansfield was no more unfortunate in Boston than in other cities, in fact, all over the State" continued the Mayor.

Through his secretary, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald yesterday gave out this statement in regard to the result of the election:—

"The Republican ticket received the votes of thousands of Democrats and independents, because they wished to endorse the war policies of Gov. McCall. Mr. Mansfield was without funds, and, up against this kind of an issue, his fight was an uphill one, but he stuck it through and went down with colors flying."

NOV - 9 - 1917
Corporation Counsel
McIsaac

NOV 9 1917

Daniel V. McIsaac, for several years assistant to Dist. Atty. Pelletier, has achieved an eminence in the community by his diligence and effectiveness in office which takes his nomination as the City's Corporation Counsel, to succeed John A. Sullivan, before the Civil Service Commission with an atmosphere of authority. We have no doubt that the Commission will approve the Mayor's appointment.

Mr. McIsaac, who has carried on the work of his office faithfully and intelligently, is chiefly known to the public by his effective prosecution of the so-called arson cases. His activity in this prosecution has attracted attention even beyond the limits of his official field, and has made this city concretely safer for its inhabitants. He found the so-called "arson trust" viciously entrenched and he dug it out and dispersed it.

The legal training of Mr. McIsaac is adequate. He came to his present office under Mr. Pelletier with a good equipment of legal knowledge which he has added to by the excellent processes of experience in a difficult field. Suffolk county will lose one of its most efficient officials by this promotion, but may congratulate the City on its gain through acquisition of the services of the Assistant District Attorney.

RECORD - NOV 8-1917

NOV 9-1917

SCANDINAVIANS TO VOICE PROTESTS

Curley Will Decide on Removal
Of Ericson Statue

A conference has been arranged by Mayor Curley, who is to act as arbiter on the question of moving the statue of Lief Ericson, for next Monday, which will be attended by Park Department officials, the Art Commission and representatives of the Scandinavian societies. The Mayor wishes to become better informed on the subject before he makes a decision.

The statue is now at Massachusetts and Commonwealth aves. The Art Commission favors moving it 440 yards up Commonwealth ave., toward the Charlestown. The Scandinavians do not wish this, as they claim the new location is not prominent enough. The Park Department officials are undecided, and the Mayor, who is going to make the final decision, has called the conference to get the matter straightened out.

NOV 8-1917

PETERS LIKELY TO MANAGE HIS OWN CAMPAIGN

NOV 8-1917
Headquarters to Be Lo-
cated on Second Floor
of Journal Bldg.

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor, may manage his own campaign for that office.

As yet he has selected nobody for campaign manager, as far as is known, although he has already chosen campaign headquarters. They will be on the second floor of the Journal building in Newspaper Row.

Mr. Peters is said to be well satisfied with the manner in which volunteer workers have been hustling for him. About 150 such workers have reported to him, and they secured nomination papers which they had circulated.

No arrangements for a speaking campaign have been made as yet.

NOV 8-1917

McISAAC NAMED CORP. COUNSEL

NOV 8-1917
Curley's Appointee Subject to
City Council's Favor

Daniel V. McIsaac, assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, has been appointed corporation counsel to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of John A. Sullivan. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the City Council. Mayor Curley announced the appointment last night.

Mr. McIsaac lives at 159 Dorchester st., South Boston. He is married and has two children. For years he has been a leading attorney in this city. He was born in Pembroke, Me.

MAYOR CURLEY NOT INDORSED BY REAL VOTE

NOV 9-1917
United Improvement Assn.

Officials Say City Em-
ployees Did It

City Hall employees stampeded the meeting of the United Improvement Assn. on Wednesday and against the purpose and intent of the meeting forced a vote endorsing Mayor Curley for renomination, according to a charge made today by Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the organization.

The whole proceedings of the meeting are repudiated by the officers of the association and, not being constitutional, will not be included in the records of the meeting.

Mr. Merrick in an interview with a Boston Evening Record reporter today stated that a political bunch, willing to sacrifice the Improvement Assn. for their own ends, voted the endorsement of Curley after the chairman announced the meeting had adjourned and a representative attendance at the meeting had gone home.

"The action taken by certain members of the United Improvement Assn.," he said, "is seriously regretted by the friends of the association."

"The vote was taken by certain city employees, who are members, after most of the others had left the meeting. The action is against the constitution and contrary to the purposes of the association.

"The work of the body is too important and too helpful to the community to be sacrificed to the personal aims and ambitions of any city employees or politicians."

According to Mr. Merrick the United Improvement Assn. (a body of some 5000 citizens of Greater Boston, whose sole reason for existence is to help improvement of conditions in the city without hope of any personal profit of any kind), is continually hampered in its work and made, as in Wednesday's case, to appear in a false light, by the presence among its members of certain city politicians who in the guise of reformers, are deliberately using the body to further the ends of the Curley administration.

NOV 9-1917
CURLEY CARES TO
SAY NOTHING

When asked for a statement in regard to Congressman Gallivan's statement at a rally held last night that the Mayor had coerced city employees into getting signatures on his nomination papers Mayor Curley today said:

"There is a war on and while there is a war on I have my hands full running this office. I have nothing I care to say on the matter."

NOV 9-1917
Congressman Gallivan's statement declares that most of the signatures secured by Mayor Curley for his

nomination papers were "coerced from City employees," and that he understands "all City employees have been threatened with dismissal if they sign any papers except Mayor Curley's."

"This is merely a forerunner," adds the Congressman, "of what the second term of 'eight years of Curley' will be like, at City Hall, unless the voters decide upon some one candidate to defeat him. I am going to lead the fight."

NOV 9-1917

HEADQUARTERS OF PETERS TO START ACTIVITY

NOV 9-1917
Rush of Work Is Promised
Shortly as Office Is
Opened

Andrew J. Peters opened his campaign headquarters in the Journal Building today, and while there were no particularly striking signs of activity there this forenoon, it was declared things would begin to happen with a rush within a short time.

Michael O'Day of Roslindale, for years connected with the office of the Election Commissioners, is temporarily in charge of the headquarters. O'Day said that work was progressing rapidly on the matter of securing nomination papers, although none had been filed as yet. It is expected that the full quota of signatures will be filed by Monday.

A constant string of workers called at the office and the Congressman's secretary, Joseph Kane, was a busy man. No new names were filed today for any of the city offices.

Cosimo D. Nicastro of 5 Melvinside ter., Dorchester applied for papers for the Council, but did not receive them. The Election Commissioners looked him up and discovered he got 75 votes out of 2000 cast in Ward 17 for the House at the State primaries. Nicastro was told it would cost the City money to print the papers and he was advised to give the matter consideration.

The applicant was in the mood to stick at the time, but a half-hour later sent word by phone that on the advice of friends he had decided to withdraw.

There have been no applications for recounts yet. The time for filing such an application expired at 5 p.m.

NOV 9-1917
Until Dec. 18 a Mayoralty election holds the stage, then the inauguration, and opening of the Legislature, and then Sen. John W. Weeks will get busy. Life is one election after another.

RECORD NOV - 8 - 1917

SULLIVAN TAKES ISSUE WITH MAYOR

Quotes Him as Saying He Sold Interest in Daly Co. for \$10,000

NOV 8 1917
DEPOSED CITY COUNSEL IS BEFORE FIN. COM.

Willcox Says He Wrote Famous Campaign Document on Mayor's "Headings"

John A. Sullivan, former Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, a witness before the Finance Commission yesterday in its hearing on the city's bonding business, directly contradicted testimony given under oath to that body some time before by Mayor Curley, relating to the Mayor's former connection with the Daly Plumbing Supply Co.

A few weeks ago Mayor Curley summoned to appear before the commission, was asked concerning his connection with the Daly Company, and testified that although he had at one time been a partner in that business, he never received any income from the firm, and that he shortly afterward severed his connection with it.

Today Sullivan, under oath, stated that the Mayor had told him that the

Yesterday Sullivan, under oath, stated the Mayor had told him that \$10,000 paid for the land where Curley's new house stands was a part of the proceeds of his sale of one-half interest in the Daly Company. The Mayor also stated to Sullivan, witness said, that he received a good income from the Daly Company.

Curley's Denial

Sullivan was called to the stand after Standish Willcox, the Mayor's confidential secretary, had been questioned at length concerning the "campaign document" which appeared in the Boston newspapers over Curley's signature on Dec. 15, 1915, and which Willcox admitted having written.

In this statement to the press it was stated that the money for the land at Jamaicaway (where the Mayor's house stands) to the amount of \$10,000, came out of the proceeds of the sale of a half interest in the Daly Plumbing Co. Curley recently denied under oath that this statement was true, and told the commission that he had received no such amount from Daly. Willcox testified that he wrote the article after consulting the Mayor.

Sullivan was asked yesterday by Atty. Hurlburt, for the commission, what Curley had told him about this matter. A long wrangle among Sullivan, his counsel, Nathan Matthews, and Hurlburt ensued over the question of Sullivan's right to testify as to his confidential discussions with Curley in his character as the Mayor's counsel.

By varying the form of the question, the former Corporation Counsel was finally induced to answer.

Talks With Curley

He stated that he had three conversations with Curley concerning the Daly Plumbing Co. In the first of these, witness said, the Mayor told him that he had an interest in the Daly Co., but that it was his intention that no city contracts were to be awarded to the Daly Co., because if Daly got any such contracts it would lay the Mayor open to the charge of having steered city business that way. Sullivan replied that he approved the Mayor's course in this matter.

At a second interview a month later Curley said to Sullivan that the foregoing plan had worked badly, it was stated. The abstention of the Daly Co. from city contracts, he said, had resulted in other plumbing companies, who were competitors, forcing up the prices of plumbing supplies, and that in the best interests of the city he thought it would be best to let the Daly Co. have some contracts.

"I pointed out to him," said Sullivan, "that in this case the law required that he file notice of this matter with the Finance Commission, and that as he couldn't sign the contracts himself they would have to be signed by the city clerk.

Payment for Land

"Later he told me that he thought it would be an annoyance to be compelled to file these statements, and that he had concluded to sell out his interest in the Daly Company," said the Mayor. "I find it easier to get money in than to get it out."

Mayor Curley has testified before the commission that he never put any money into the Daly company nor took any out.

Atty. Hurlburt cross-examined Mr. Willcox, who was seated inside the enclosure and quite near to the Fin. Com. counsel because of trouble with his hearing.

Mayor Curley has stated that the statement which appeared over his signature was not written by him, and that it might have been written by any one of his three secretaries.

In taking the responsibility for the statement Mr. Willcox said he had

written the statement on "headings" furnished by the Mayor and marginal notes made by himself two hours after a conference with Mayor Curley. He also testified that the Mayor, after the statement was printed, severely criticized him for it and said it was "all wrong." He said the Mayor took exception to the casting of Mr. Storrow and said he was wrong about the land.

Mr. Willcox testified that he had heard the Mayor and Francis L. Daly talk over business deals in which they were interested on the train between Washington and this city.

Where the testimony given yesterday differed with the transcript of the evidence previously given by Mr. Willcox the secretary said that he had not made the previous statements and that there must have been a mistake in the transcript of the evidence, he said. "Later still he told me that he had done so. I think he said that he had had a half interest in the company."

"Did he at any time state to you that the land on which his house stands cost \$10,000, and that it was

paid for out of the proceeds of the sale of a half interest in the Daly Plumbing Co.?" asked Hurlburt.

"Yes."

Sullivan was asked if he knew how great the Mayor's interest in the Daly Company was in exact figures, and said that while he could not state the exact amount, it was "a matter of thousands."

The former Corporation Counsel stated that he went to City Hall to see the Mayor about his testimony on Oct. 22 before the commission.

"Campaign Document"

"I told him," he said, "that I had been summoned before the commission on Oct. 22, and had been interrogated about the 'campaign document' and had declined to answer."

"I said that I thought it unfortunate that I had been placed in a position before the Finance Commission in testifying concerning the Daly Plumbing Co. in a way inconsistent with the Mayor's own statement about it. He didn't seem disturbed. If it was a medicine to him he took it manfully, and I was more concerned than he."

The famous resignation of Sullivan came in for a little more light, when Sullivan testified yesterday that he had tendered his resignation to the Mayor on Oct. 15 of this year. At that time, he said, Curley asked him not to make it public, as it might be used against him in the campaign.

"I didn't publish it," he added. "He published it here."

In conclusion, Sullivan testified that he had seen cash or a check on the Mayor's desk which the latter had got from the Daly company.

Get to Work

Six weeks remain in which to organize an opposition that can end the reign of James M. Curley in City Hall. If those six weeks are spent in pampering the personal ambitions of three, or four or a dozen men, Mr. Curley will have four more years in office and the city will get what it deserves. No city gets any better government than it deserves; and very few get any worse than they deserve. In the end these things work out about right on a basis of deserts.

If the majority of the voters of this city believe that the City's affairs can be better run by someone other than the present Mayor they can change mayors—if they go at the job in earnest and with common sense. If they think that fostering favorites is more important than changing the administration they will fail. An opposition divided against itself is about as inspiring as a jellyfish. Thus far we have had a jellyfish opposition to Mayor Curley. We hear a great deal of street-corner and parlor wailing about City affairs, but we see no immediate sign of getting to work on the job of making these affairs any better off.

Mr. Curley cannot be defeated by half a dozen men. He can be defeated by one man. Let the gentlemen who think they have a call to go in and defeat the Mayor get together. If they are more interested in advertising themselves than in redeeming the City government they can reflect on the thought that they are clinching the re-election of the present Mayor.

RECORD - NOV 8-1917

CITY HALL NOTES

Herman Hormel, president of the Republican City Committee, will probably open up his desk again and start that Edwin U. Curtis-for-Mayor boom, after counting the Republican vote. The anti-aid amendment carried Boston, relieving Curtis of one shadow that hung over him. The 26th ward chairman, or stealing Mayor Curley's stuff, "empty eggshells," will get another lease of life.

Peter Tague as a candidate for Mayor brings a real clean fighter into the race. Tague has the respect and fear of Washington more than any Congressman that has gone there in years. His fight on the pneumatic tube question disclosed his courage and taught some Cabinet officials to treat Tague delicately and with care. His fight for Congress against John A. Kelher also showed his courage. He had little or no support. Kelher was the gang fellow and was supported by Mayor Curley, who was then at the crest of the wave. Tague won. Perhaps another tribute to him was the fact that Lomasney picked him for support.

NOV 10 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan's withdrawal from the School Committee fight was not entirely unexpected. His name was entered by his brother, he not having any definite information about the Doctor's plans in this connection until he received a letter dated Oct. 21 and sent from "somewhere in France." Dr. Bogan is a Major in the 101st Regiment. None of Dr. Bogan's papers have been filed.

Mayor Curley has received a letter from Lieut. John J. Dolan of the 401st Telegraph Battalion at Camp Devens thanking him for the treatment they received through the Mayor's committee consisting of Senator McLaughlin and Messrs. Egan and Glynn. The Mayor in turn can thank the boys at the camp, for they came through properly in regard to signing his nomination papers, about 3000 signatures being secured.

NOV 10 1917

At a conference between Joseph Lee of the School Board, Franklin B. Dyer, Superintendent of Schools, Paul C. Cummings, director of the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Curley yesterday afternoon, it was decided to invite the superintendents of schools in the United States to hold their convention in this city in 1918. An invitation has been extended and it is believed that it will be accepted.

The filing of names by the candidates is coming in slowly. It would appear as though the list were already filled. One prospective candidate for the City Council gave up the ghost yesterday when it was pointed out to him that there was a certain expense to the City went with the preparation of papers for candidates. He had received but 75 votes out of 2000 cast in his ward. He gave as a reason for abandoning the idea a conference with his friends, who decided he shouldn't try this year.

City Hall has a little mystery. Every few minutes there is some sort of a bump which shakes the building.

It can't be traced. Perhaps it is one of the prospective draftees leaping into the air for a heart test. But on inquiry one cannot find the source of the shock which causes the shaking. The mystery will be penetrated yet. Such things can't, positively can't, exist at City Hall.

them. The Election Commissioners locked him up and discovered he got 75 votes out of 2000 cast in Ward 17 for the House at the State primaries. Nicastro was told it would cost the City money to print the papers and he was advised to give the matter consideration.

The applicant was in the mood to stick at the time, but a half-hour later sent word by phone that on the advice of friends he had decided to withdraw.

There have been no applications for recounts.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan will not be a candidate for the School Committee. In a letter received yesterday by his brother, Charles F. Bogan, he stated he would not be a candidate and his name has been withdrawn.

Dr. Bogan is a major in the 101st Regiment "somewhere in France," and his letter, dated Oct. 21, states his position requires his entire attention.

His brother gave out a statement in which he thanked those who had signed the nomination papers and asked them to disregard their action as none of the papers would be filed.

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The whole proceedings of the meeting are repudiated by the officers of the association and, not being constitutional, will not be included in the records of the meeting.

Mr. Merrick yesterday stated that a political bunch, willing to sacrifice the Improvement Association for their own ends, voted the endorsement of Curley after the chairman announced the meeting had adjourned and a representative attendance at the meeting had gone home.

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"The vote was taken by certain city employees, who are members, after most of the others had left the meeting. The action is against the constitution and contrary to the purposes of the association.

"The work of the body is too important and too helpful to the community to be sacrificed to the personal aims and ambitions of any city employees or politicians."

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NOV 10 1917

PETERS TORPEDO FOR SHIP CURLEY

"Ruthless Administration"

Charges Hurled at His Honor's 'Midships'

CANDIDATE PROMISES

"DEMOCRATIC" REIGN

Maj. Bogan Writes From France He Is Not Out for School Board

"The present arbitrary and ruthless administration has disgusted the citizens of the community," declares Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor, in a statement issued last evening. "They will show their resentment on election day.

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present Mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers."

Mr. Peters declares that if he is elected—and he professes confidence that he will be—"there will be no autocratic government at City Hall."

Mr. Peters opened his campaign headquarters in the Journal Building yesterday, and while there were no particular striking signs of activity there it was declared things would begin to happen with a rush within a short time.

Michael O'Day of Roslindale, for years connected with the office of the Election Commissioners, is temporarily in charge of the headquarters. O'Day said that work was progressing rapidly on the matter of securing nomination papers, although none had been filed as yet. It is expected that the full quota of signatures will be filed by Monday.

A constant string of workers came at the office and the Congressman's secretary, Joseph Kane, was a busy man.

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Cosimo D. Nicastro of 5 Melvinster, D. Chester, applied for papers for the Council, but did not receive

POST - NOV-8-1917

M'ISAAC TO SUCCEED SULLIVAN

Named as Corporation Counsel by the Mayor



DANIEL V. M'ISAAC,
Assistant district attorney of Suffolk
county, who was yesterday appointed
corporation counsel by Mayor Curley.

Assistant District Attorney Daniel V. McIsaac was yesterday appointed corporation counsel by Mayor Curley as the successor of John A. Sullivan, whose summary removal was announced by the Mayor while a witness before the Finance Commission last Friday.

Mr. McIsaac is well known in legal and fraternal circles. Before taking up, several years ago, the duties of assistant to District Attorney Pelleter, he conducted an extensive legal practice.

NATIVE OF MAINE

Among the organizations in which Mr. McIsaac holds membership are the Charitable Irish Society, of which he is president; the Catholic Union, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, St. Augustine's Lyceum, the Boston Athletic Association, and the State of Maine Club.

Mr. McIsaac is a native of Pembroke, Me., and resides with his wife and two children at 159 Dorchester street, South Boston.

His appointment is subject to confirmation by the Civil Service Commission. The salary of the office is \$8000 yearly.

Although Mayor Curley announced to the Finance Commission that he then and there fired John A. Sullivan, the latter contends that instead of being ousted he has resigned.

In the Mayor's possession at the time he appeared before the Finance Commission as a witness in the municipal bonding probe, was a letter of resignation from Mr. Sullivan. It was to take effect Jan. 1. The Mayor, after learning of testimony given by Mr. Sullivan at a private appearance before the commission, declared that instead of accepting the resignation he would at once discharge Sullivan. The latter subsequently claimed that the discharge process had not been legally carried out, under the city charter, and then penned another letter of resignation to go into effect immediately.

At the district attorney's office they had expected the appointment of Daniel V. McIsaac to the city's service, and were sorry to lose him, while glad of his broader chance.

District Attorney Joseph Pelleter said for all: "He has been very efficient here, and in his broadened sphere Mr. McIsaac will prove a credit to the city.

"He came to our office with much experience, and while with us handled momentous things, notably the arson campaign which many regard the greatest of its kind in history."

NOV-9-1917 REPUDIATES ENDORsing OF CURLEY

United Improvement
Officers Call It
a Trick

NOV 9 1917
A repudiation of the vote Wednesday night of some of the members of the United Improvement Association in endorsing Mayor Curley for re-election was made yesterday by officers of the association, who declare the vote illegal and unconstitutional and "a political trick to gain a point for Curley at the expense of the association and all the good it stands for."

POLITICAL TRICK

The vote was taken after the regular meeting had been adjourned. According to Benjamin C. Lane, acting chairman, those responsible for the second session were largely City Hall employees who had come to the meeting expressly for the purpose of getting an endorsement for the Mayor.

Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the association, who acted as chairman at the second meeting in the absence of Chairman Lane, said that he was forced to call the session because of the over-

whelming demand for it.

"I called the members to order," he said, "that they might see the folly of allowing the association to voice a biased political opinion. Despite my protest they put the motion and carried it 32 to 9."

"The whole proceedings are a disgrace to good government and a serious injury to the work we are endeavoring to accomplish for the good of the city. The whole proceedings are repudiated by our officers and most of our members and because of its unconstitutionality will not be included in our records."

"It was a political trick pure and simple, perpetrated by a political bunch who were willing to sacrifice the improvement association for their own ends."

NOV-9-1917

HAGAN TO RUN FOR COUNCIL

Takes Out Papers for Re-election

NOV 9 1917

City Councillor Henry E. Hagan signified his intention of seeking re-election yesterday by taking out nomination papers at the election department.

Although he intimated some months ago that he was through with politics, Mr. Hagan has of late shown a disposition to continue in the running. Thus his action of yesterday came as no surprise to persons closely in touch with the political situation.

Although it was reported around City Hall that Councillor Walter Ballantyne intended filing papers for another term, Mr. Ballantyne stoutly denied last night that he would enter the contest.

Councillor Hagan is a staunch Good Government Association man and there is no doubt that organization will endorse his candidacy.

Councillor Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston is the third member whose term expires, and there is some speculation as to the attitude of the Good Government Association because of his vote on the budget and his vote in favor of the one day off in three for the fire department.

In the event of the Good Government Association transferring its support to another candidate, rumor has it that Joseph Leonard of West Roxbury will get the endorsement. Leonard took out his papers Wednesday.

In addition to Mr. Hagan, two other candidates for the Council materialized yesterday. They are Alfred J. Williams of 65 Regent street, Roxbury, and William J. Miller of 11 Burr street, Jamaica Plain.

There are now 17 candidates for the three vacancies in the Council.

POST - NOV - 8 - 1917.

SULLIVAN SAYS MAYOR IS ALL WRONG IN TESTIMONY

Tells Finance Commission Curley Told Him \$10,000 Came From Daly Firm—Also Conferred With Mayor After First Testifying



TRANSCRIPT - NOV 8 1917.

PETERS HIS OWN MANAGER

Mayoral Candidate Planning Strong Campaign

Volunteer Workers Flocking to His Standards

What Lomasney Will Do a Leading Question

NOV 8 1917 *FI*
Much Speculation Regarding Tague's Action

Hundreds of solicitors are today passing through shop, factory and store, ringing doorbells and buttonholing pedestrians in the work of obtaining nomination signatures for the candidates for mayor, City Council and School Committee. This is the first material evidence that the municipal campaign, which will close with the election of Dec. 18, has formally opened. Already nomination paper signatures are being filed with the election department, Mayor Curley having more than 3000 signatures for certification.

To date there are five candidates for mayor, fourteen for the City Council and five for the School Committee. No more candidates for mayor are expected to be announced, but the other lists will grow, it is believed. How many candidates will remain in the fight long enough to cause apprehension among the bona fide candidates is a question.

Peters Has Own Manager

Andrew J. Peters has chosen as his campaign headquarters apartments on the second floor of the Journal Building, and will have them ready for visitors in a few days. He has chosen no campaign manager, as such, as he has the intention, at present, of being his own campaign manager. He will have the loyal assistance of numerous friends well versed in such matters, but if he follows his present bent, the campaign will be mapped out by him and carried along day by day according to the demands as he sees them.

Mr. Peters has from 150 to 175 volunteer workers who are circulating his nomination papers, and reports received from them today are to the effect that responses have been even more enthusiastic than was expected. People with whom Mr. Peters has not a speaking acquaintance have asked for papers and have volunteered to accept any service that he could offer them.

Congressman James A. Gallivan will open his headquarters in a few days. At present he is directing his campaign at the offices of Feeney, McKelget, Callaghan & LaVelle, 40 Court street. Congressman Tague has no headquarters open, but intends to make a hard campaign. James Oneal, the Socialist candidate, will soon announce his plans.

Admits Mayor Came First

The Board of Election Commissioners admitted today that Mayor Curley was the first of the mayoral candidates to receive nomination papers Wednesday, because he was the first to call for them. Chairman Toomey states, however, that the mayor did not get his papers till after ten o'clock, and that at the same time the papers of Andrew J. Peters were ready. Mr. Peters, however, did not receive his papers until 12:30 o'clock and feels chagrined that the mayor had so long a lap on him.

Mr. Peters was the first of the five candidates to make application for papers. He arrived at the election department

shortly before nine o'clock, waited more than twenty minutes and no other candidate appeared. When Mayor Curley's application had been filed there were also applications for five candidates for the City Council. The chief clerk telephoned the names to the city printing plant, in the order of the receipt of applications, directing the printer to prepare the papers. The body of the paper had been printed; it was necessary only to fill in the candidate's name and his address at the top of each paper.

The department asserts that the papers for Mr. Peters and the mayor appeared at the office at the same time, that the mayor immediately called for his and was given them, while the department telephoned to Mr. Peters that his papers were ready. The officials deny that any favoritism was shown the mayor, saying that if Mr. Peters had called for his papers at the time the mayor called, he would have received them. The story that Mayor Curley had his papers in circulation long before any other candidate, together with the information that city employees were circulating the papers in the departments, caused much of a sensation among the friends of rival candidates.

What of Tague's Candidacy?

Much talk is heard on the street as to the candidacy of Congressman Tague. There is a rumor that he took out papers in the interest of Martin M. Lomasney, and that if the signs are propitious Mr. Lomasney will be a candidate for mayor by substitution process later. There is also a story that Mr. Tague and the mayor have a deal on, and that what the congressman does will help the mayor. Another story connects Mr. Tague and Mr. Peters with an alliance. Against these rumors is the statement from Congressman Tague that he is in the fight for himself alone, and the fact he decided only Tuesday night to become a candidate should lead to no suspicion of his good faith. His friends say that, as he will start with strong support from his congressional district, he will have a nucleus that neither Mayor Curley, Mr. Gallivan nor Mr. Peters can duplicate.

Naturally there is much wonder what part Mr. Lomasney will take in the fight. The West End leader's success with the anti-aid amendment has given him a prestige, it is believed, which makes him the most powerful political leader in Boston. A word from Lomasney that he wanted to be mayor or that he would support either of the fire candidates, would have much to do with the present unsettled situation. To date, there is no record of Mr. Lomasney showing his hand or intimating to his friends which way he will turn.

The two additional candidates for the City Council from Wednesday's list of twelve are Frank B. Howland of 3 Fountain square and Timothy L. Connolly of 26 Mt. Pleasant avenue. The two additional candidates for the school board are Michael H. Corcoran of 4 Ainsworth street and Richard J. Lane of 30 Copeland street.

NOV 10 1917 GALLIVAN SAW THE CARDS

Congressman's Friends Were Under Coercion

Forced to Take Curley's Papers, He Declares

"Don't Lay It Up Against Me!" They Cried

No New Candidates Have Secured Papers

Apparently undismayed by the publication of hurried City Hall action in the circulation of Mayor Curley's nomination papers on the day that they were available from the election department, city employees are still at work. There is no known to be a department in either the municipal building or School or Court streets that has not been solicited. The result is that the mayor has more than 4000 signatures on file for certification.

Though many persons outside City Hall were aware of what was going on last Wednesday, in accordance with orders, the mayor's friends have denied that there has been anything extraordinary in that work. The mayor himself has declared that he knew of only six cards that were sent out, and those to members of the Tammany Club, asking the recipients to report at 40 Court street to receive nomination papers. Many Tammany Club members are on the city payroll and it was only natural that the mayor's campaign work should be given over to such trusty lieutenants, in the first instance, though his papers have been circulated through the municipal buildings by other city employees as well.

Closely following Andrew J. Peters's complaint that the mayor is using coercion, is a statement today from Congressman James A. Gallivan as follows:

"I myself saw three cards Tuesday night, which had been placed in the hands of city employees. The cards bore the order, 'Report at 40 Court street at 9:30 tomorrow morning. You are to get (here a blank filled out in writing with a number) signatures and turn them in by five o'clock to the election department.'

"On Wednesday morning at half-past nine I stood in the doorway of Court street, which is my headquarters as well as the mayor's, so it happens, and I met a number of the city employees as they came in.

"Some of them are friends of mine, and they said, 'You know what I'm here for. Don't lay it up against me. I'm here under orders.'

"My reply was that I certainly would not lay it up against them, but when I am mayor, as I shall be in 1918, nobody will be reduced to the slavery of taking such orders."

No new candidates have applied for nomination papers, for either the mayoral, the City Council or the school committee contest in the last forty-eight hours. One candidate for the school committee, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, has retired. The doctor sends word from France, where he is serving as major in the 101st United States Infantry, that under the circumstances he cannot stand for reelection.

No talk is being heard on the street that a Republican will enter the field for mayor. Though the situation is exceedingly complex, with five candidates, another aspirant known as a Republican, would in no way relieve the pressure, it is believed. The only other possible candidate is former Mayor John E. Fitzgerald, but there is hardly a politician to be found who thinks he former mayor will contest. The most interesting question is as to the candidate he will support. It is regarded as significant that, with the exception of two or three editorial paragraphs in his weekly publication, he has said nothing on the local political situation for two months. Previously he assailed Mayor Curley in early every issue. There is no belief that any of the present candidates would retire in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald, as certain persons have declared to be a possibility.

If Andrew J. Peters persists in his intention to run his own campaign without the appointment of a campaign manager, he will be the first candidate in many years to adopt that method. Numerous individuals would be delighted to serve Mr. Peters in a managerial capacity, and it is evident that the candidate has found it practically impossible to make a choice. That he will be surrounded by a corps of wise advisers is certain. It is his intention to secure the assistance of a big campaign committee, representing every section, and this committee is likely to be kept busy from

BOSTON ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS

Five Candidates for the Mayoralty Entered at Beginning of Contest, Which Will Close at the Polls on Dec. 18

NOV 8 1917

With five candidates in the field, the Boston mayoralty campaign opened today with more interest developing than at any time since the coming municipal election began to occupy the attention of the voters. Mayor Curley launched his campaign for re-election several months ago, in fact, he has been making his campaign for re-election as Mayor ever since he was installed almost four years ago. He insists that the accomplishments of his administration are his best reason for asking for votes to succeed himself. He told a committee of Roslindale men who conferred with him yesterday as to municipal improvements in their section of the city, that with the exception of ten miles of good street paving, the present administration had done the paving of every other mile of well-paved streets in Boston. He said the city needs nearly \$20,000,000 to be expended on its streets to put them all in modern and proper condition.

Mayor Curley's candidacy was endorsed by the United Improvement Association last night by a vote of 32 to 9. Today the election commissioners were certifying the 3000 signatures filed on nomination papers for the Mayor yesterday.

That the present administration has been far from efficient or economical in its conduct of city affairs, the opposition to the Mayor is already declaring.

Opposed to the reelection of Mr. Curley as Mayor are ranged Andrew J. Peters, former member of the lower house of Congress and former third assistant-secretary of the Treasury of the United States; James A. Gallivan, member of Congress from the South Boston and Roxbury district, and former chairman of the board of street commissioners where he made a good record; Peter F. Tague, member of Congress from the Charlestown, East Boston and old downtown Boston district, and James Oneal, who represents the Socialist party. The Socialists in Boston propose to make an active campaign somewhat along the lines of the recent New York mayoralty campaign.

It is believed that Andrew J. Peters will receive the indorsement of the Good Government Association in a very short time. That Mr. Peters will receive the indorsement of other civic improvement associations and organizations is expected. His friends say that he will make a clean-cut, vigorous campaign and seek his election on the high grounds of service and honest, intelligent, constructive effort in the conduct of the municipal government of Boston.

Mr. Peters today leased rooms on the second floor of the Journal Building to be used as his campaign headquarters. He said he had 150 volunteer workers out circulating his nomination papers.

Congressman Gallivan has made his entree into the field, and his campaign promises to be vigorous. A persistent impression prevails that neither Mr. Gallivan nor Congressman Tague will "go through" in this campaign although both are loud in their protests that they are in earnest and are anxious to be elected Mayor of Boston. There is no doubt of the truth of the latter statement, at least, and both men probably intend to continue the distance until Dec. 18, but lookers-on say that influences will be brought to bear which will probably cause a change in the mayoralty race line-up before that date.

From what he has said, at the bonding hearing by the finance commission and at other times and places, it is plain that Mayor Curley believes his real and formidable opponent in the race for the mayoralty this fall in Boston is Andrew J. Peters. The Mayor sought to make the impression at both times he appeared on the witness stand before the finance commission that the hearing was being conducted solely for political motives and as hostile to himself. On one occasion he mentioned the name of Mr. Peters as the probable beneficiary of any political good likely to result from these hearings.

That the Finance Commission may call the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the result of the disclosures brought out at the Mason Street hearings is entirely possible. The Mayor and his former corporation counsel, John A. Sullivan, are at direct variance as to the Mayor's connection at one time with the Daly Plumbing Supply Company. The Mayor denied having a monetary interest in this concern. Mr. Sullivan yesterday testified that the Mayor had told him he drew financial returns from his interest in that business. That was in the early part of 1914. The Mayor insists he withdrew from that concern early in that year, and that since then he has had nothing to do with it in any way.

Michael H. Corcoran, of 14 Ainsworth Street, former chairman of the school committee, and Richard J. Lane of 50 Copeland Street, took out nomination papers for school committee today.

Candidates for the school committee taking out nomination papers on Wednesday were: Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, a present member of the committee but now with the one hundred and first infantry in France; Dr. George W. Galvin and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, the latter a Socialist. Dr. Bogan's brother took out papers for the absent member of the board.

The 14 men who took out papers Wednesday for the three places in the City Council are:

John J. Cassidy of 25 Commonwealth Terrace, Allston; Thomas F. Coffey, of 34 Havre Street, East Boston; Alfred E. Wellington, of 390 Meridian Street, East Boston, at present a member of the Council with the Good Government indorsement; George

T. Daly, of 46 Massachusetts South End; James T. Moriarty, of Dorchester Street, South Boston, organized labor official; John T. Nolan of 141 Winthrop Street, Roxbury; Joseph J. Leonard, of 9 Carolina Avenue, Jamaica Plain, an attorney and one time president of the United Improvement Association, now of the Constitutional Convention; John M. McDonald, of 211 M Street, South Boston; Louis E. Henderson, of 206 Heath Street, Roxbury; Patrick B. Carr, of 116 Russell Street, Charlestown; Philip L. McMahon, of 5 Wayne Street, Roxbury; an attorney; Thomas J. Francis of 298 East Eighth street, South Boston; Frank E. Howland, of 3 Fountain Street, Roxbury, and Timothy L. Connelly of 26 Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Roxbury.

NOV 8 1917
Soldiers Sign Curley Papers

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—About 20 workers for the reelection of Mayor Curley of Boston obtained signatures to the Mayor's nomination papers here among the members of the three hundred and first regiment of infantry, Boston's Own, yesterday. The political workers, headed by former Representative Theodore A. Glynn, president of the Tammany Club of Boston, were received by Col. Frank Tompkins, in command of the regiment. The soldiers who desired, signed the papers at the officers' mess quarters, 15 minutes being allotted to each company in which to affix their signatures. This is the first time signatures have been obtained at Camp Devens for this purpose.

NOV 6 1917

LIEF ERICSON STATUE REMOVAL DISCUSSED

NOV 6 1917

Removal of the statue of Lief Ericson from its present position in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, down the avenue for a distance of about 500 or 600 feet to what Architect Arthur A. Shurtleff declares to be a better position, was considered yesterday afternoon in City Hall Annex in the rooms of the Boston Art Commission. The Park and Recreation Department had held a public hearing on the same proposition some six weeks ago. Scandinavian societies of Boston protested against changing the position of the statue, declaring that it would be in a more conspicuous position if placed where Architect Shurtleff has proposed. The Park Department took no action, hence the hearing of the art commission yesterday and the final decision to get Mayor Curley to act as arbiter and decide.

At the hearing yesterday afternoon Obert Sletten, John Anderson, L. M. Fossi, Arthur Johannsen and President John Sundlie of the Norwegian Old People's Home Society, reiterated statements that the proposed location is too far from general view.

MONITOR - NOV-6-1917

NOV-6-1917

Subscriptions of \$80,487 Are Registered in First Day of Campaign for City's Share of \$200,000 of Allotment

NOV 6 1917
Boston subscribed \$80,487 for the War Camp Community Fund yesterday, and today meetings will be held, and efforts made by the "community convoy" to secure the desired \$200,000 which is Boston's share of the allotted \$4,000,000 which is to be raised.

There were several large subscriptions received yesterday, but small donations were not as numerous as was expected. Chairman Hugh Bancroft said he did not feel that the general public is responding as generously as it should.

The executive committee includes the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts; Allan Forbes, James J. Phelan, A. C. Ratshesky, Paul D. Rust, Ralph G. Wells, Bertram C. Waters, Henry L. Harriman, Charles Jackson, John Forbes Perkins, James A. McKibben, P. A. O'Connell and Joseph Lee.

Hugh Bancroft is chairman of the Boston Council, and other members are: Henry Abrahams, Mrs. John Balch, Walter C. Baylies, Dr. E. H. Bradford, James M. Curley, Ludwig Elsemann, George H. Ellis, Allan Forbes, the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, the Rev. George A. Gordon, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, H. I. Harriman, Robert F. Herrick, Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, Charles Jackson, Mrs. William L. Jackson, Joseph Lee, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, Louis E. Kirstein, the Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Louis K. Liggett, Frank L. Lecce, Augustus P. Loring, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, the Hon. Samuel W. McCall, J. F. McElwain, James A. McKibben, James R. Nicholson, P. A. O'Connell, A. C. Ratshesky, Mrs. B. F. Pitman, James J. Phelan, John Forbes Perkins, Elwyn G. Preston, Mrs. George T. Rice, Commandant William R. Rush, Paul D. Rust, Mrs. T. Mott Shaw, F. R. Shepard, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Mrs. Paul Thorndike, Bertram G. Waters, Ralph G. Wells.

John R. Mott, International Representative of the Y. M. C. A., addressed a large gathering of business men yesterday at the Exchange Club in the interest of the fund. He was a member of President Wilson's diplomatic mission to Russia, and he told why it is necessary to secure a fund to carry on the work of the association among the soldiers in this country and in Europe.

Another rally will be held at 1 o'clock today at the Liberty Bridge on the Common. A band from Hingham and from Commonwealth Pier will furnish music, and the speakers will be Guy A. Ham, James J. Henderson, Bertram G. Waters, and Frederick W. Mansfield.

TWO-MINUTE STOP ELIMINATION URGED

Boston City Council Again Considers Question of Traffic Restriction on Washington Street, From Essex to Franklin

NOV 6 1917
Extension of the restrictions of traffic regulations in Washington Street between Essex and Franklin streets, with elimination of the two-minute stop now allowed passenger vehicles and the forbidding of freight deliveries during the shopping hours, are proposed by the Boston City Council and today are being considered by the Board of Street Commissioners.

The councilmen considered the question of traffic regulations in Washington Street at their meeting yesterday afternoon. The removal of the trolley cars from the restricted portion of the street from 11 in the morning until 5 in the evening is a regulation of the council which is in force until Jan. 15, 1918, at which time the same rules must be reaffirmed by the council or rescinded. The Boston Elevated Railway Company is quite conformable to the decision of the city council. The present regulations are indorsed quite heartily by its officials.

The vehicular traffic, under the laws, is under the direction of the Board of Street Commissioners, while the regulation of the street railway regulations at the disposal of the city council. Frank A. Goodwin, acting chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners, and Francis J. Brennan of the board; Capt. James P. Sullivan of Police Division 2, and Capt. James P. Canney of Police Division 4; and Edward Dana, superintendent of traffic of the Boston Elevated, were present with the members of city council yesterday afternoon when the council met in executive committee.

There seemed to be a unanimity of feeling that further restriction of vehicular traffic is preferable to any return to the old condition when trolley cars, trucks, automobiles, carriages, carts and what not struggled slowly along the tortuous thoroughfare in two crawling processions, one proceeding south, the other north.

From the sentiment expressed by all engaged in the discussion there is little doubt that the trolleys will remain off the restricted part of the street from 11 till 5 each day, and that vehicular traffic will move but in one direction, northerly, from Essex to Franklin, the slower moving vehicles taking the right track, the faster moving vehicles the left track.

It was proposed that the practice of allowing vehicles to stop for two minutes in front of the stores be stopped because of difficulty in regulating them to the time prescribed. The advisability of confining the vehicles to the street car tracks and giving over

the entire balance of the street to pedestrians was proposed and was considered by the street commissioners who are to report back to the council. "Silent policemen," to man off these zones in Washington Street are proposed, the council agreeing to find the money if the street board agrees to place them.

The practice of freight trucks and loading goods at the different stores in the street at any time during the day may be changed, and no deliveries after 10 a. m. permitted.

Commissioner Goodwin indicated that he believed that the entire district downtown would be relieved if tracks and automobiles were not allowed to stand in Winter, Temple Place, West and possibly Bedford streets for 20-minute periods. He favored abolishing the two-minute rule in Washington Street, widening the sidewalks to the tracks when that could be done practically, and controlling the truck and automobile stopping in narrow streets in the shopping district.

The possibility of establishing parking places in Charles Street for automobiles as a relief and partial substitute for reduction of the privileges under the present 20-minute stopping rule is also to be considered by the street board and the two police captains.

Superintendent Dana said he did not believe the Dorchester tunnel would be opened for public traffic to Broadway (South Boston) station until Dec. 15 at the soonest.

OC 17 - 9 - 1917 ROSLINDALE PARK DELAYED

Boston City Council Postpones Action on Appropriation of \$50,000 Pending Conference With the Planning Board

Conferences are to be held between the Boston City Council and the Boston Planning Board with regard to the proposed establishment of a city park at Washington, South, Poplar and Ashland streets, in Roslindale, for which more than 5000 citizens petitioned Mayor Curley and the city government on March 30, last. The matter of appropriating \$50,000 for making a recreation center at Roslindale Square, which both Mayor Curley and the City Planning Board have indorsed, was brought up before the council yesterday afternoon. Action was postponed for two weeks.

In the meantime the commissioners of the park and recreation and of the street laying-out departments, together with the members of the City Planning Board are to meet with the City Council finance committee and discuss the Roslindale park project thoroughly. The finance committee is to meet on Tuesday afternoon.

Councilman Francis J. W. P.

OCT 7 - 9 - 1915

that Ashland Street should be closed and that part lying in Roslindale Square taken for the proposed park. The City Planning Board in its report to the Mayor of July 17 last, declared that the library lot in Roslindale Square and the store lot be acquired for the proposed park and that the part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots be closed, the two lots and the street thus being made to form a small park of about 30,000 square feet. Taking the land for the park would cost about \$31,000, the land being assessed for that figure.

Council members visited the site of the park in Roslindale last week and saw the advantages to be reaped municipally by establishing such an open space. Roslindale within a little more than a decade has grown from a population of 1800 to more than 20,000 and the people demand that the city do something in the way of beautifying the center of that section of Boston.

The character of the estimates for building the proposed West Roxbury courthouse met with objection in the council yesterday afternoon. Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings, was before the council to tell how the \$115,000 he has estimated the new courthouse will cost is to be expended.

T. G. O'Connell, architect of the West Roxbury courthouse plans, was before the executive committee of the City Council to tell the councilman just how his plans developed will cost the city that amount of money.

Councilman Ballantyne and Storror questioned the architect and the superintendent about the cost of the structure. Mr. Ballantyne declared that few public buildings were put up for the amount of the original estimate. Neither he nor Mr. Storror were moved sufficiently by the protests of Superintendent Kneeland to prevent their voting to ejec the order without prejudice. Superintendent Kneeland and Architect O'Connell are to appear before the council's finance committee next Tuesday to give details in writing of the plans of the proposed courthouse.

A transfer of appropriations was voted to provide for the repair of the city steamer George A. Hibbard at an expense of \$4000.

The unused pumping station on Metropolitan Avenue and Washington Street, Roslindale, was ordered transferred to the police department, a. is to be remodeled for police station 17.

OCT 7 - 4 - 1917

SALE OF LIBERTY BONDS REPORTED

Returns From 426 Banks in New England States Give Subscriptions Amounting in Aggregate to \$12,536,000

Incomplete returns from the first three day's campaign in New England

for the second United States Liberty Loan of 1917 were made public in Boston this afternoon. 426 banks in the six states reporting the receipt of subscriptions aggregating \$12,536,000. While there are 647 banks yet to be heard from, the available returns convinced the campaigners of the necessity of redoubling their efforts if New England is to obtain its maximum apportionment of \$500,000,000.

Massachusetts leads the New England states during the first three days, subscriptions in this State totaling \$9,041,000. Connecticut comes second with \$1,117,000, while Rhode Island takes third position with \$1,039,000. The following table shows the comparative three-days' standing of the six states, and also the number of banks in each Commonwealth and the number which have thus far reported:

	Total banks	Total not reporting	Total subscriptions
Massachusetts	445	281	\$9,041,000
Connecticut	168	149	1,117,000
Rhode Island	57	28	1,039,000
Vermont	105	89	568,000
Maine	174	58	557,000
New Hampshire	124	42	214,000
Totals	1,073	647	\$12,536,000

These figures show the extreme necessity of every citizen in New England becoming a subscriber to the new war loan, according to the local campaigners. It is pointed out that the campaign ends on Oct. 27, which gives a total of 27 days, including Sundays, for the people to absorb the loan. This means that each day it will be necessary to sell, on the average, more than \$18,500,000 of the bonds.

The returns for the first three days, while not considered in the least as conclusive of what New England is going to do with the new bonds—for the local committee is convinced that the entire \$500,000,000 will be taken before the campaign closes—average only \$8,300,000, estimating that the returns from the banks yet to report will double the returns so far reported. This estimated average for the first three days also falls short of the daily average of \$11,111,000 required on the basis of New England's minimum requirement of \$300,000,000.

The work of organizing industrial committees and so forth is now progressing rapidly, and when the entire organization for New England has been completed, and the "drive" for war dollars gathers full momentum, there is held to be every reason for believing the maximum requirements will be met. But the committee emphasises the imperative need that every citizen should "Buy a Liberty Bond Today" and "do his bit toward making the world safe for democracy."

John K. Allen, publicity director of the Liberty Loan campaign, this afternoon announced that the firm of Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston had entered initial subscriptions aggregating \$10,000,000 for themselves, their clients and corporations for which they are bankers. Included in this subscription are the following mining companies: Utah Copper \$3,000,000 of bonds, Nevada Consolidated \$1,000,000, China \$1,000,000, Ray Consolidated \$1,000,000, and the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Com-

pany \$1,000,000.

The Travellers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., subscribed for bonds to the value of \$1,500,000, to be sold to their employees. The company is to sell them on a 20-payment basis, and will charge its employees no interest. Employees of this concern purchased bonds in the first campaign amounting to \$260,000.

Another subscription recorded today was from the United Shoe Machinery Company, which took \$500,000 worth of the bonds.

Mayor Curley announced today that the sinking fund commission of the city of Boston is to subscribe immediately to \$1,000,000 worth of the Liberty bonds. The Mayor claims Boston is the first city to take this step.

Several large subscriptions running up into six and seven figures were reported at the Federal Reserve bank on Thursday, but the most significant news of the day was the announcement of plans by the officers at the national army cantonment at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., to raise money among the camp officers and men to purchase \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commander of the camp, has given his hearty approval of this move, which is to be carried out by a committee headed by Lieut.-Col. E. K. Masse, the division judge advocate.

Colonel Masse called at headquarters of the campaign committee in Boston today for Liberty bond literature which will be spread about camp. He said it is planned to hold two Liberty Loan days at camp soon. Maj. John R. Coffin of the department of the northeast, U. S. A., also procured bond literature today.

So far as is known, the New England camp is the first of the national army cantonments to announce plans for raising a camp fund for purchasing Liberty bonds. A poll of some of the officers at Camp Devens is said to have assured an initial subscription of at least \$100,000 and each of the 40,000 will be given an opportunity to become financial partners of the United States government in carrying on the war which these "soldiers of freedom" will have so important a part in bringing to a successful conclusion.

Arrangements will be made to take a big block of the bonds and to allow the soldiers to purchase them on the installment plan. Bonds of the smallest denomination will be chiefly issued.

One team was formed on Wednesday among the officers in the division staff and other teams will be organized among the officers of each regiment and battalion. A big clock will be erected at division headquarters and the total of each day's subscriptions recorded.

The shipping trades committee of the New England Liberty Loan Committee reported yesterday that \$250,000 had been subscribed by the shipping trades interests in this city.

Twenty-five students of Burdett's Business College, known as the Young Patriots, will distribute store cards in the downtown district today.

POST - NOV - 8 - 1917

BEGIN NIGHT REGISTRATION

Election Board at Work for City Election

NOV 8 1917

More than 100 persons registered for the city election at the office of the election commission last night.

To avoid the rush of the last few days of the registration of voters in the various district stations throughout the city, the election board recently decided to hold night registration at its quarters in the City Hall Annex, and this work was entered on last night.

Until Nov. 17 the night registration

continued.

NOV - 7 - 1917.

Mansfield's Defeat Decisive

Mr. Mansfield's defeat was decisive. He only carried Boston by somewhat over 3000 votes despite the fact that the Curley organization fought hard to get out the vote for him. Last year he carried Boston by over 18,000 plurality. There can be no question but that thousands of Democrats cast their votes for Governor McCall. Mr. Mansfield was one of the worst defeated Democratic candidates for Governor in the history of the State. This was his second attempt to win the election.

Governor Made Only One Speech

The vote showed plainly that partisan issues did not count for much, and that Governor McCall's record as a war Governor was satisfactory to the great majority of the voters.

The Governor only made one speech in the campaign, while Mr. Mansfield made an active canvass of the State.

Mansfield lost seven cities which he carried in 1916. Cambridge, which gave him a plurality of 1352 last year, gave McCall a lead of 220 yesterday; Holyoke gave McCall a lead of 919, in place of the 851 plurality for Mansfield last year; Chicopee gave McCall a lead of 492, instead of a Mansfield plurality of 82.

NOV - 2 - 1917

BIG RUSH TO MAIL AT OLD PRICE

NOV 2 1917
\$60,000 of 2 Cent

Stamps Sold, 3 Cent

Rate on Today

The three-cent rate for letters, except those mailed for delivery in the Boston postal district, went into effect at midnight and as a result the post office was the busiest place in the

city yesterday.

Thousands of men and women rushed to mail first class matter at the old price, and more than \$60,000 worth of stamps were sold at the central office—the biggest day's business on record.

EXTRA CLERKS NEEDED

Lines of stamp buyers filled the room in front of the stamp windows, and they even stretched at times far out into the corridor, and an additional force of clerks was kept on the jump almost from early morning. And not until late, when business houses closed for the day and the extraordinary bulk of the mail had been deposited, did the overworked employees get a much-needed breathing spell.

That went to the postoffice for the purpose of buying stamps and nothing else, it was evident to the postal authorities that there was fear that mail deposited in mail boxes late in the day might be too late for the old 2-cent schedule. So no chances were taken.

Square Deal for All

As a matter of fact, Postmaster Murray had received word from Washington that all letter mail deposited up to midnight anywhere in the city should be marked "Nov. 1," and also such matter put in the boxes before midnight, but not ordinarily collected until after that hour, should not be rated as "short-paid."

This order came so late, however, that the rules were not generally known. And in order to make sure that everybody should get a square deal, the postmaster put on an extra collection at midnight, which solved the problem satisfactorily.

Post Cards All Two Cents

Today the 3-cent rate for letters is in full force, with this exception, that all letters intended for delivery in the same postal district in which they are mailed may still carry the 2-cent stamp, if any letters are mailed for outside districts with only the 2-cent stamp affixed they will be returned to the sender, if known. If not known, they will be forwarded to their destination with a "postage due" mark on. If less than 2 cents is paid on them, they will be held and the addressee notified that postage is due. All postcards must go at the 2-cent rate—an increase of 1 cent.

The Boston postal district comprises 84 branches or stations and a letter mailed at one of them for delivery at any of the others requires only the old familiar two-cent stamp.

NOV - 2 - 1917

CALL CURLEY

NEXT MAYOR

Colored Leaders Guests at

Luncheon

Prominent colored citizens of Boston proclaimed Mayor Curley as "our next Mayor" at a luncheon given at the Parker House yesterday in honor of the 15 Boston colored young men recently commissioned as officers in the United States army. The Mayor acted as the host.

Lucius S. Hicks, deputy election commissioner, acted as toastmaster, and in presenting the Mayor he likened him to John A. Andrew, governor of Massachusetts in the Civil war.

The special guests of the occasion were the following recently commissioned lieutenants: C. L. Alexis, H. O. Lewis, E. Dugger, W. T. Gibbs, E. Davidson, H. Porter, H. H. Guppy, S. Hutchinson, J. E. Gould, W. Oxley, W. B. Conrad, A. Nutt, W. Colson, E. R. Gould and W. A. Simons.

At the conclusion of the luncheon the new officers and the guests at the luncheon accompanied Mayor Curley to the Common, where they participated in the dedication of the Liberty Mall.

NOV - 1 - 1917

MAY ASK COURT

TO GET MAYOR

Fin. Com. to Decide at Its

NOV 1
Session Today

Mayor Curley and Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan will be conspicuous by their absence when the Finance Commission bonding hearing is resumed this morning.

Upon being personally served with a summons by Constable Reid yesterday, the Mayor announced that he would not be on hand when the session is called to order. He informed the constable that an engagement to dine with the consul-general of Japan in New York would be fulfilled, despite the summons.

"You can tell the Finance Commission that my time as the city's chief executive is not my own," said the Mayor to Reid. "I have an appointment to take dinner in New York tonight with the consul-general of Japan. I will not attend the hearing set for Thursday morning. Now you may go." The Mayor indicated the location of the door and the constable made his exit. All efforts of the constable to serve a summons on Corporation Counsel Sullivan have been futile. He is away on a vacation.

Chairman Murphy said last night that the session of the commission would be opened as announced, and that if the Mayor were not present an appeal to the courts would be made.

OCT - 31 - 1917

CITY INSPECTORS

NOW IN A. F. OF L.

Sanitary and Street Cleaning Inspectors of Boston are now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and will be known as City Inspectors' Union 18,533. The charter of the organization was brought to them by Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer for the A. F. of L., who installed the officers. Sixty-one members are named on the charter list. The officers chosen are: President, William H. McGillicuddy; vice-president, Jere Moynihan; financial secretary, Francis J. Dowd; recording secretary, Joseph H. Connell.

One Candidate

The voters of this city divide naturally into two groups: Those who want Mayor Curley and those who do not. It would be far better if instead of this there were some positive candidate in the field whom the voters demanded for his own sake, and not simply because he is not Mr. Curley. If that were the case there would be no necessity for weeding out the over-large crop of anti-Curley candidates.

The situation being as it is, and as it will remain unless there appears in the field some commanding personality willing to take up the job of being elected Mayor, there seems to be only one immediate issue—to choose whether Mayor Curley shall or shall not be re-elected. The division, as a fact, is Curley and anti-Curley. This being so, it is the logic of the situation to concentrate upon one candidate with whom to defeat the present Mayor, and rally behind him all those voters who prefer someone other than Mr. Curley in the Mayor's office.

Just now there are three candidates, besides the Socialist, in the field against the Mayor—Messrs. Peters, Gallivan and Tague. If all run, it is possible that Messrs. Gallivan and Tague will receive some votes that might, in the restricted choice between Messrs. Curley and Peters, go to the Mayor. But we believe these are not many. It is more likely that the anti-Curley votes will be scattered among Messrs. Peters, Gallivan and Tague.

We want a clear show-down between the Mayor and his opponents. This can be obtained in just one way—the Mayor and one man opposing him, to divide the total vote, not counting those votes which will go to Mr. Oneal, the Socialist candidate. If Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Lomasney and other influential political leaders wish to defeat the present Mayor they can work most effectively by narrowing the field against him. We would like to see them get together on this problem at once.

NOV. 8 - 1917

CURLEY GIVEN INDORSEMENT

United Improvement Association Approves Candidacy
—Vote 32 to 9

PARTISAN ATTITUDE TAKEN FOR FIRST TIME

Warm Wrangle Before Action
—Delegates Warn It Means
Disruption

Delegates to the United Improvement Assn. last night at their regular November meeting at the City Club indorsed Mayor Curley for re-election by a vote of 32 to nine. This action followed a strenuous wrangle and energetic protest, some delegates urging that the organization should remain non-partisan in character, as it has been heretofore.

The suggestion that a Mayoralty candidate should be indorsed was not made until 10:45 o'clock, when a delegate moved that Andrew J. Peters should be indorsed. Benjamin C. Lane, chairman of the committee on legal and legislative affairs, who was in the chair, refused to accept the motion, on the ground that the constitution forbade such action. A prompt appeal was taken from his ruling.

Another delegate moved as a substitute the name of Mayor Curley. Then came a delegate who raised the point of order that the president should adjourn the meeting at 10:15 unless, by a two-thirds vote, the meeting was extended. Mr. Lane immediately ruled that the time of adjournment having arrived without any action having been taken to extend the time, the meeting was over. He left the chair after making this announcement, though a number of delegates talked to him and at him as long as he remained in the room.

The delegates who were still in the room began to make a variety of motions and finally one was made that the meeting continue in session until 11:15 p.m. A very large proportion of the delegates voted for this motion and Treas. Frank W. Merrick, having been urged to take the chair, did so.

The motion for the indorsement of Mr. Peters was renewed. Mr. Merrick ruled it out of order, on the same ground as had been taken by Mr. Lane. Again there was an appeal from the decision of the chair, and the mover and Chairman Merrick argued the matter. Only seven voted to sustain the chair.

George Cherry said that he did not believe the organization ought to indorse any man for public office; that it had always existed for the purpose of attempting to secure improvements for the various localities in the city without regard as to who was in office. He moved to lay the motions on the table.

Folly, Says Ordway

Claude E. Ordway declared that it would be folly to indorse any candidate from any point of view. He urged those present to consider how serious the effect of such action would be on the future of the organization, declaring it was sure to cause disruption.

Moses H. Lourie took the position that the continued success of the association was more important than the political success of either of the candidates mentioned. He felt sure that the Harvard Improvement Association, which had joined the organization with the understanding that it had nothing whatever to do with politics, would refuse to continue its connection if the proposed action was taken. The entire future

of the association was at stake, he said.

Chairman Merrick, speaking in his capacity as treasurer, said that he was supposed to go out and beg for funds to run the organization and that he had secured them on the ground that the association was absolutely without any partisan bias and was interested solely in securing public improvements which should be of advantage to the people of the city. He plainly told those present that he would not continue his activities should any such action as was proposed be taken. Then the vote was taken and adjournment reached.

Edward J. Slattery, one of the Mayor's secretaries, who is a delegate, was present, but took no part in the debate over indorsement, though he was active regarding matters which arose earlier. Election Commissioner Seiberlich was among the delegates who voted in favor of indorsement.

Registrar of Deeds W. T. A. Fitzgerald, who is a delegate to the association, and who is likely himself to be a candidate for Mayor, was present earlier in the evening, but departed some time before the indorsement proposition came up. Neither Pres. John E. Macy nor Vice-Presidents PARKER D. MORRIS, Robert A. Woods and George W. Coleman was able to attend the meeting.

Want Food Released

The delegates voted to request the Governor "to force on the public market a reasonable portion of the excessive quantity of food in the storage warehouses of Boston and vicinity."

During his report on school questions, Chairman Claude E. Ordway of the committee on schools said that there is likely to be a change in the office of superintendent. This was one of the reasons given by Mr. Ordway for taking action on the proposition which has been before the association for a number of months, "that the superintendent of schools be made the chief executive officer of the board." He desired the association to take favorable action on this matter, but the delegates, by a vote of 21 to 17, laid it on the table.

It was voted to request the proper authorities to publish at frequent intervals, preferably semi-weekly, the prevailing wholesale prices and the prevailing retail prices of the principal food commodities in Boston and vicinity, together with their estimates of fair and reasonable prices in each instance. It was also voted to ask that they include in such statement the facts upon which they base their estimates.

It was voted that the housing code proposed by the Women's Municipal League of Boston should be referred to a special committee, to investigate and report at the next meeting of the association.

Ex-Senator George H. Ellis and Frederick H. Fay spoke on the coal situation. After a very long debate, during which George Cherry urged that the Government should take the railroads and the mines, it was voted that the officers and those whom the president should add should confer with the local and New England administrators of coal in the effort to secure an adequate supply. The committee is to make an effort to get an analysis of the cost of coal from the mine to the consumer's bin.

The committee is directed to ask J. J. Storrow for a definite statement as to whether he is going to name a price. The committee is also to ask the proper authorities to summon the coal dealers and compel them to furnish information as to the situation.

CURLEY APPEALS ON AYER FARE AGAIN

Mayor Curley today again appealed to Sec. of War Baker to take some action in connection with reducing the fares for soldiers between this and other New England cities and the can-
tonments.

He took this action after receiving a letter from the War Secretary which practically turned down his former proposition on the ground that it would be unwise to "burden the N. E. railroads at this time with additional demands."

In his letter of today the Mayor points out there is no extra burden in the way of transportation facilities involved but that it is simply a question of lower fares for the soldiers. He states that Pres. Hustis of the B. & M. road asked for an opinion from the War Board before he took action.

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CURLEY IS UNEASY OVER CONG. TAGUE

And Is Making Ridiculous Claims

Late Candidates for Mayor Will Have Hard Job Get- ting Signatures

By Albert E. Kerrigan

Chasing signatures, sparring about for support from the "big wigs" of the city and perfecting organizations are about the only matters occupying the minds of candidates for Mayor of Boston for the present.

Exception must be made in the case of Mayor Curley, who has his signatures and has had his organization for four years as represented in the Tammany Club and the 14,000 odd city employees.

Both Congressmen Tague and Gallivan have sufficient signatures to put them over but are taking time to scan them carefully. Signatures never worried Andrew J. Peters. A possible Good Government candidate never had to worry about this. James Oneal, the Socialist, may have some difficulties in obtaining the necessary 3000.

The possibility that Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald will take out nomination papers was discussed yesterday. In a conversation with one of the candidates who asked him to sign his papers, Fitzgerald is alleged to have said, "I am going to sign no other papers than my own." If Fitzgerald is intending to run he will find it a difficult task to secure the signatures with five other candidates combining the city.

The sixth rumored candidate, former Councilman Ernest E. Smith, is walking about the city with an announcement of his candidacy in his pocket. He describes his mental condition as highly excited over the prospects. There has been no straight Republican candidate for mayor since the new charter, he says, and wants to know why Republicans are frozen out.

No Republicans In

"Look at the appointments of Mayor Curley," he says. "Are there any Republicans except those that he was compelled to make on the Election Board? A Republican cannot get anything in this city."

The fact that city elections are non-partisan does not worry him in the slightest. Since the Republicans are not recognized they have a right to rebel. He claims to have offers of support from men of prominence. He also says that he can get the signatures without trouble.

Switching from this topic, Smith told how he was serving on a jury, although as a member of the bar he is exempt. He thought it rather peculiar.

"Do you scent a plot to keep you out of the way?" he was asked.

Smith cheerfully admitted that his name getting on the jury list at City Hall looked peculiar to him. He is on the jury for six weeks, and if not excused would have to get out of the fight. What a Machiavelli that man Curley must be!

Edward E. Moore, formerly secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald, and now assistant manager of the Peters campaign, denies that he has resigned his position as probation officer in the Charlestown Court. This is Moore's regular vacation time and he thought it a good chance to take another plunge into politics.

Congressman Peter F. Tague today ridiculed the reports of the get-together of Charlestown leaders at the Curley headquarters. He read over the list of those present as sent out by the Curley press bureau and said that every one of them had been against him for years. Some were city employees, and one or two in reality his friends. The Greens and the Breanans, as is well known, have never been friendly to Tague.

"I shall give that man such a beating in Charlestown," said Tague, "as never was administered to a man before."

Andrew Peters today was inclined to minimize the effect that Ernest E. Smith would have in the election in the event that he ran. It was Peters' opinion that the people would discern the purpose of the Smith candidacy and reject it. He said that he knew through friends that Smith had had conferences with Mayor Curley.

Only a Smile

As to John F. Fitzgerald Peters has only a smile.

"I have heard from him a good deal first and last," said Peters. But he added that he knew nothing of his intentions.

Robert G. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association, intimated today that Councilman Henry E. Hagan would be given the endorsement of the association in spite of stories to the contrary at the time.

The association will hold no meeting until the candidates are all in the city. At present they are busy in planning to have that meeting.

One of the campaign cleaned up by the first of the month. Liberty Loans, Red Cross and war economy is liable to affect the association severely this year, but if they endorse Peters they will have a candidate who can take care of that matter easily. Peters admits, however, that running for mayor is "expensive entertainment."

The Curley headquarters continued to deny that they had "tricked" the soldiers into signing the Mayor's papers. But officers and men at Ayer have admitted that they did not know what the papers were.

The Original Director

The original stage director of the mayoralty production, Dr. John Francis Fitzgerald, is still urging that the anti-Curley candidates have a conference and talk the matter over. He broached the subject to Edmund Billings, formerly secretary of the G. G. A., but the latter did not show enthusiasm. Peters would not withdraw, he said, so there was not much sense in a conference. Fitzgerald still believes that it would not do them any harm to sit down together.

The ex-Mayor declares with emphasis that his part in this fight is merely that of an observer. Many persons have come to him and said that it was his duty to the city to run, but he has paid but slight attention to them, except to say that if it devolves on him he would be ready, but not anxious. He is not ready to take any stand in the matter now, because the situation is so confused. After the time for withdrawal and substitution passes he will take a stand.

Tague Worries 'Em

Tague's entrance into the fight, the ex-Mayor confessed, confused matters greatly. It is known that Tague consulted but few men before he took the leap. If one was to suppose that the field, then consisting of Peters and Gallivan was about to step out for Fitzgerald it can be seen how confusing it really must have been.

A Foolish Claim

That Curley is worrying about the Tague candidacy is evidenced by the claim to East Boston put out by his publicity department. East Boston is a part of Tague's congressional district, and for the Mayor to make sweeping claim to it is ridiculous. In the list of prominent citizens of the district who will support Curley as the publicity detailed were noted the names of some former political pooh-bahs whose influence now is but a memory of the past. It can hardly be claimed that John J. Douglass, "Bill" McClellan or even Barney Hannahan are political powers nowadays.

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Congressman James A. Gallivan with his usual strenuousness, has deliberately challenged the Army and Navy regulation about the use of political influence in behalf of the enlisted men. "When these boys come to me with their troubles and I seek to intervene for them, I want the Army and Navy officials to know that I am acting within my rights in interceding. I am not acting as a politician but as their representative. To whom are these men to appeal if not to me?"

There is justice in this.

RECORD - NOV - 9 - 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

The death of Geoffrey B. Leahy cast a gloom over City Hall. Though he was a member of the City Council but a few months, he became a favorite with everybody and made true friends. The news of his death was a shock to them. "Another good fellow gone," was the general expression and it contained sympathy and praise.

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A leave of absence has been given James Gibbs jr., an investigator for the Planning Board, by Mayor Curley. He is a captain in the Quartermaster Department of the Army.

City Hall is just filled with rumors these days. One hears all sorts of weird stories, especially as to the plans of those who have entered the race for the Mayoralty. No report seems to be too wild to obtain a hearing, and one hears constantly that well-known phrase, "What do you hear?" Some of the rumors may develop into actualities later, but just now they are in rather a crude state.

Andrew J. Peters' promptness in swinging into action in the race for the Mayoralty was a matter of comment at City Hall yesterday. He has established campaign headquarters, and while he has not appointed a campaign manager, several volunteer workers have been busy in his behalf, and have secured many signatures. The speakers have not been selected yet.

An organization of Catholic women in Boston may be formed soon to take part in the election of members of the School Committee this year. Several parish meetings have been held throughout the city and more are planned. The fact that the term of the Superintendent of Schools expires this year has a bearing on this new development. The candidacy of Michael H. Corcoran, who was defeated last year for re-election to the School Committee, may be endorsed by the organization.

NOV - 9 - 1917

FIVE WOULD ADORN OFFICE OF MAYOR

Curley, Peters, Gallivan, Tague
And Oneal Secure Nomin-
ation Papers

BURRILL MAY BECOME SIXTH ASPIRANT

14 Candidates for 3 Council Seats—Mrs. Hoffman Out For School Board

Five mayoralty contestants yesterday took out their nomination papers from the office of the Election Commissioners, and all five have started their campaign to enlist signers to these petitions. Mayor Curley was the first to secure his papers, and the

other four making the fight to become chief executive of the city are Congressman Peter F. Tague, Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan and James Oneal, the Socialist candidate.

Up to closing time yesterday afternoon there had been 12 persons who applied for papers for the three places in the Common Council. The first woman to take out papers was Mrs. Eva C. Hoffman of 125 Leverett st., a candidate for the School Committee.

Nomination papers for the City Council were taken out by the following 14 men yesterday: George T. Daly, 468 Massachusetts ave.; John J. Cassidy, 25 Commonwealth ave.; Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, Thomas F. Coffey, East Boston; James T. Moriarty, 280 Dorchester st.; John T. Nolan, 141 Winthrop st.; Joseph J. Leonard, 9 Carolina ave., Jamaica Plain; John M. McDonald, 211 M st.; Louis F. Henderson, 206 Heath st.; Phillip L. McMahon, 5 Wayne st.; Patrick B. Carr, 116 Russell st., Charlestown; Thomas J. Francis, 218 East Eighth st., South Boston; Frank B. Rowland, 5 Fountain sq., Roxbury, and Timothy L. Connolly, 26 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury.

Mayor Curley got away to an early start in his campaign, and has already secured several hundred names to his papers. The Mayor announced last night that Judge Thomas P. Riley has been selected to take charge of his speakers' bureau for the coming campaign.

Mayor Curley "beat the gun" in the race for the Mayoralty if the charges made at City Hall are true.

It is claimed by some of the disoriented that the Mayor got his nomination papers yesterday about 9 a.m., but when the other candidates applied for theirs they were told that the papers would have to go to the printers and have their names printed on them. Therefore they were unable to get their papers until between noon and 1 p.m.

That the Mayor was prepared to get to work on the papers immediately is said to be shown by the statement of certain employees at City Hall, who claim they were notified by cards to be at 49 Court st. at 9:30 a.m. to get his nomination papers, and that each of them was notified how many signatures he would be expected to get.

Mrs. Hoffman to Run

Mrs. Eva C. Hoffman of 125 Leverett st., West End has taken papers for the School Committee, and will oppose any woman candidate of the Public School Association or any other civic organization that puts a candidate in the field.

Mrs. Hoffman will represent the Socialists, and has been promised support from many civic service workers.

She became prominent last year when she led the people of the West End on a strike of the Kosher meat shops and other stores that held food from the poor people.

Maj. Frederick L. Bogan of 188 Harvard st., Dorchester, now a surgeon with the 101st Infantry in France, will also be a candidate for re-election to the School Committee, as his brother, Charles F. Bogan, appeared with a power of attorney and secured nomination papers.

The contest for Mayor Curley's seat is now on in earnest, and with the papers in circulation for Peters and

Gallivan, the real strength of the Democrats is bound to be broken. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will probably take an active hand against his rival Mayor Curley, but what the final line-up will be is in doubt.

While all those taking papers yesterday are well known and active in politics, pressure may be brought before the day of filing and all will not appear as candidates, but will unite on one man as a sacrifice to defeat Mayor Curley.

Papers must be filed on or before Nov. 27, and it is expected State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill will take out papers before the expiration of time. Burrill's name is the newest in the mayoralty list, and he will probably make a definite statement today.

The result of the vote in Boston Tuesday for Mansfield is also bound to be felt in the coming campaign as the opponents of the Mayor claim he was too active in the interests of Mansfield, while the followers of the latter claim the machine of the Mayor did not do its share of work at the polls.

In the Council fight, Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, present member as a one-year man, will be a factor in the contest throughout the city.

Mr. Wellington is treasurer of the Elks and popular in all parts of the city.

Thomas F. Coffey, also from East Boston and well known as the superintendent of elevators at the City Hall Annex, has also taken papers and was away from his job yesterday.

Coffey secured a leave of absence in order to secure the necessary names that will put his name on the ballot.

Cassidy is well known in fraternal organizations and Joseph Leonard of Jamaica Plain has been active in politics for several years.

Carr of Charlestown will be the Bunker Hill candidate, and the Socialists will be represented by John M. McDonald and Louis E. Henderson.

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NO TIME TO LOSE

Plain as a pikestaff is the local meaning of Tuesday's election. It is that Curley can be beaten if the opposition will concentrate. He has lost much of his early hold upon the common people. They have wearied of his twisting and turning; they are no longer allured by his "smartness" and many of them are convinced that it would be a good thing for Boston to have a man of bigger calibre and finer character in the Mayor's chair for the remainder of the war.

But he will be re-elected hands down in a four-cornered race—or a five-cornered, if we include the Socialist candidate Oneal. Is there public spirit enough to bring about a fusion? Is there a method by which this can be accomplished?

It all depends upon how strong the desire is. If a representative committee of citizens should start a series of expanding conferences to test the popular feeling and finally focus it on the strongest available opponent of Curleyism, the outcome would, we believe, be substantial unanimity. But there is no time to lose.

RECORD - NOV - 9 - 1917

CHARGES CURLEY WITH COERCION

Gallivan Declares That Mayor
Forced City Employees to
Sign Papers

NOV 9 1917
PETERS MAY RUN
HIS OWN CAMPAIGN

Tague Says He Is in the Fight
For Himself—Hagan
For Council

Cong. James A. Gallivan, one of the five candidates for Mayor, in a statement issued last night declares that most of the signatures secured by Mayor Curley for his nomination papers were "coerced from City employees," and that he understands "all City employees have been threatened with dismissal if they sign any papers except Mayor Curley's."

"This is merely a forerunner," adds Cong. Gallivan, "of what the second term of 'eight years of Curley' will be like, at City Hall, unless the voters decide upon some one candidate to defeat him. I am going to lead the fight."

Cong. Gallivan also says: "I want this to be a clean fight—contested in the open—a fair field for all candidates. The Mayor, in violation of his oath, has already compelled the Election Board, the City Printing Plant and the City employees to infringe upon the rights of citizens. As I am not to be a candidate for re-election, I assure all voters that no City official and no City department will be subverted to my own personal uses while I am at City Hall."

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor, may manage his own campaign for that office.

As yet he has selected nobody for campaign manager, as far as is known, although he has already chosen campaign headquarters. They will be on the second floor of the Journal building in Newspaper Row.

Mr. Peters is said to be well satisfied with the manner in which volunteer workers have been hustling for him. About 150 such workers have reported to him, and they secured nomination papers which they had circulated.

No arrangements for a speaking campaign have been made as yet.

Cong. Gallivan will open his headquarters in a few days. At present he is directing his campaign at the office of Feeney, McKelgeet, Callaghan & Lavelle, 40 Court st. Cong. Tague has no headquarters open, but intends to make a hard campaign. James O'Neal the Socialist candidate, will soon announce his plans.

Cong. Tague declares that he is in the fight for himself alone. There has been a rumor that he took out

papers in the interest of Martin Lomasney and that Mr. Lomasney would substitute himself as a candidate for the Mayoralty in Cong. Tague's place later.

There is much speculation as to the direction in which Mr. Lomasney will exert his influence in this campaign for the "big chair" at City Hall. He has not yet given any hint as to his probable attitude.

Henry E. Hagan filed papers yesterday for the City Council. This settled the question of him running, which has been rather indefinite. At first he said he would not be a candidate, but later stated that pressure was being brought to bear upon him and there was a possibility that he would run. He filed his papers late in the afternoon.

Alfred J. Williams of 65 Regent st. and William J. Miller of 11 Burr st. also filed papers for the Council. This makes a total of 11 candidates entered.

No papers, except those of the Mayor, have been returned with signatures. He filed four sets, containing 344 names, yesterday.

Two more candidates for election to the School Committee filed their names at City Hall yesterday. They are Michael H. Corcoran of 4 Ainsworth st., a former member of the School Board, and Richard J. Lane, a lawyer of 30 Copeland st., Roxbury. Lane is an ex-president of the Charitable Irish Society.

Frederick W. Mansfield more peeved and unpleasantly surprised than "Hizzoner," he has not been found yet.

Of course, the staggering defeat of Mansfield and the unprecedented defection of the Democracy is due, in part, to Mansfield, but in the main to Curley.

Two years ago a tremendous vote was cast for Curley's recall. Since then the Mayor has become steadily more unpopular until yesterday marked his lowest ebb.

There was no concerted move by Republicans to catch the Democrats napping, no secret organization, but simply an anti-Curley vote. It is the most encouraging thing that has happened in the municipality from the standpoint of good government politicians.

Tague a Factor

However, it does not mean Curley's defeat for re-election until all the anti-Curley forces unite on a man. At present Andrew J. Peters is the choice, but the entrance of Congressman Peter Tague has complicated matters. Tague has one of the cleanest records amongst politicians, is of the "dominant race" and comes from the heavy voting district of Charlestown. His qualifications for making the race are superior in a way to those of Peters, but there does not seem to be much encouragement from G. G. A. circles for him. Give him the field alone and he would win.

To some of the Democratic politicians the failure of Mayor Curley to deliver was not a surprise. Last night, as the vote came in, they told of incidents in different parts of the city that should have been straws to show the way the wind was blowing.

At a rally in South Boston, in a ward where the Mayor was generally received with five minutes of solid cheering, there was an absolute silence upon his introduction a night last week. Other rallies developed the same thing, and practically stunned the Mayor.

Result Amazing

The city employee vote came out, of course, but that was about the only vote that did. When a Republican from way up State by the name of Coolidge, can run within 3000 votes of a Boston Democratic candidate, the significance cannot be missed.

What if a Democrat from Boston itself, one with sympathy for the gang, were to run for Mayor?

The great Republican sweep through the State extended itself to the Legislature. Next year the House Democrats will consist of the Boston delegation, with a bare handful from outside. They will be absolutely lost on Beacon Hill, even more than last year, so that the war legislation will have to be continued by a Republican Legislature and a Republican Governor.

In the Senate, it is true, the Democrats gained one vote, but that only gives them seven, less than the number necessary to secure a roll call. So that it merely means the addition of another voice crying in the wilderness.

NOV - 9 - 1917
**DEMOCRATS
FAIL TO BACK
MANSFIELD**

Ticket Beaten By Lack of Interest

Republicans Sweep Whole State in Unexpected Landslide

By Albert E. Kerrigan

"You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time," softly hummed Gov. McCall as he opened his morning mail, while gazing thoughtfully at a picture of the late Frederick W. Mansfield.

Just before this morning's incident, Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge slipped quietly into the Governor's chamber and lowered himself calculatingly into the Governor's chair. It fitted exactly, and he, too, hummed a light song to the effect of "Hale, Hale, the gang's all gone," looking thoughtfully at the calendar the while.

But a short distance down the street was a different scene, as Mayor Curley slipped in a side door of City Hall and up the back stairs. For if there is a man in Boston outside of

HERALD - NOV 9 - 1917
A DIVIDED OPPOSITION CAN BEAT ONE

Mayor Curley was elected four years ago in a straight contest between him and Thomas J. Kenny and with no other candidate in the field. At that time he polled 43,262 votes, against 37,522 for Thomas J. Kenny. The total vote, however, was almost 15,000 less than that of four years before, when John F. Fitzgerald defeated James J. Storrow. At that time there were two other candidates in the field, but their joint vote was less than 2500.

If Mayor Curley listens to his political advisers he will not attempt to enlarge the number of candidates, and he usually listens to his advisers, except when very angry. If the leaders of the anti-Curley movement can get together they should do so as soon as possible; and if they desire to defeat the mayor for re-election they will spare no exertions to reduce the number of anti-Curley candidates now in the field.

It is not improbable that the mayor can obtain 40,000 votes on Dec. 18. Just how can he be defeated by dividing 45,000 or even 50,000 votes among three or between two candidates? And who among the three candidates now entered, in addition to that consistent Socialist, Mr. Oneal, can see victory for himself or defeat for the mayor by a division of the opposition to the mayor into three parts?

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FIXING THE SOUTH BOSTON FENCES

In appointing Daniel V. McIsaac to the position of corporation counsel, Mayor Curley has made a strong effort to strengthen himself politically in South Boston. Mr. McIsaac lives in the peninsular district, and his appointment, like that of John J. Toomey to be chairman of the board of election commissioners, is intended, presumably, to obstruct any South Boston candidacy against the mayor.

As a member of the district attorney's staff Mr. McIsaac has been on terms of friendship and co-operation with the mayor, and his promotion will bind still closer an important county department on Beacon Hill to the executive department on School street. Mr. McIsaac knows City Hall from top to bottom, for he began his political career in the old common council.

It is easy to believe that his efforts in behalf of the mayor will not be limited entirely to the functions of his new position.

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MR. ENDICOTT STILL LIVES

Henry B. Endicott has survived the campaign against him conducted by Frederick W. Mansfield, with the aid of Matthew Hale, Mayor Curley and other prominent politicians who believe that all is fair in politics, no matter how unfair it may be.

They assumed, it seems, that the people of Massachusetts were entirely unintelligent and that their attacks on Mr. Endicott's service as food administrator would be accepted at their face value and would redound to the political benefit of Mr. Mansfield, Mr. Hale, et al.

The figures of the returns show that they were badly mistaken. Mr. Endicott will continue to do his patriotic duty in behalf of the people of Massachusetts, and he will continue to have the backing of a Democratic national administration in his good work. Some people will sympathize with Messrs. Mansfield and Hale, but we can't. They are both old enough to know better.

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**MAYOR FILES
SIGNATURES**

Sends Nomination Papers to
Ayer and Boston Recruits
Sign in Camp.

BIG RUSH FOR THE COUNCIL

Mayor Curley sent a party in automobiles, headed by Senator Edward F. McLaughlin, president of the Democratic city committee, to Camp Devens yesterday with 5000 packages of cigarettes and chocolate, and they returned with 2000 signatures, they claimed, toward the necessary 3000 for his mayoralty nomination. The mayor said last evening that he expected the total which would be filed with the election commission before 10 P. M. would be between 5000 and 10,000.

John J. Toomey of the election commission announced last night, shortly after the closing of the office, that the mayor's workers had filed a number of papers containing signatures during the day and evening. He said there were probably several thousand names in the lists, but that it was impossible to give an estimate until the commissioners count and certify the signatures, which work will begin today. The mayoralty candidates have until Nov. 27 to obtain their nomination signatures.

Denies Coercing City Employees.

The mayor denied that any coercion had been used in enlisting the services of city employees to obtain signatures, and declared that cards directing them to report to his headquarters at 40 Court street by 9:30 A. M. yesterday to circulate papers had not been sent to more than six.

He announced the appointment of Judge Thomas P. Riley as head of the Curley speakers' bureau.

Yesterday was the first day for taking out of papers, and Andrew J. Peters was the first of the mayoralty candidates to write his application. Mayor Curley was the second, and the seventh male aspirant for any office to apply. Yet the mayor got his papers first. This is admitted by the election commissioners.

Martin Higgins, at the head of the city printing plant, denies that the mayor got his papers as early as 9:30, but admits that the mayor may have had an advantage of an hour, his batch going to the election department between 10:30 and 11 A. M., whereas the other mayoralty candidates did not get their papers till in the neighborhood of noon.

Congressmen James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague and James Oneal, Socialist, completed a quintette of mayoralty candidates who took out papers.

Three candidates took out papers for the two seats in the school committee which are to be filled. The terms of Chairman Joseph Lee and Dr. Frederick L. Hogan expire. Chairman Lee is expected to run again, but made no move yesterday.

Dr. Hogan is now in France in army work, but papers were taken out for him for another term in the committee by his brother Charles. Dr. George W. Galvin, former head of the Boston Emergency Hospital, and Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Socialist, also took out papers.

CURLEY AGENT 'FIRED' BY CAPTAIN TAGUE

Solicitor Tried to Compel Fire
Company's Head to Sign
Mayor's Papers.

MANY CHARGES OF COERCION

Candidate Tague Opens Quar-
ters—Declares He Is in
Fight to the End.

Coercion is being used to such an extent in obtaining signatures for Mayor Curley's nomination papers that complaints poured in all day yesterday at the headquarters of the other mayoral candidates—Andrew J. Peters, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague.

A Curley centurion met his match in Congressman Tague's brother, Capt. Philip A. Tague of the fire department. Capt. Tague was certified for promotion a year ago, standing No. 1, but Mayor Curley held up the promotion a twelve-month in the vain hope of enlisting the support of the congressman. Finally the new appointment was approved, and since then the mayor could not do enough in the way of committee honors and other bouquets of a complimentary nature as the mayoral campaign approached.

Orders Solicitor Out.

Yesterday a Curley solicitor approached Capt. Tague with one of the mayor's nomination papers and demanded the captain's signature.

"What, with my brother, the congressman, running, too?" replied Capt. Tague, exasperated.

"Sure," retorted the solicitor, impudently. "Who made you captain?"

"You get out of here," ordered Capt. Tague, restraining his anger with difficulty. "I take no orders from anybody to sign nomination papers."

The solicitor prudently retreated, but fired this parting shot: "Your buttons won't be good for much after Dec. 18. Take it from me!"

Tague Opens Headquarters.

Congressman Tague opened headquarters on the fourth floor of the Kimball building, and installed his secretary, "Joe" Kane, in charge. There was a steady stream of callers, and it was calculated that nearly 1000 shook hands with the congressman during the day or evening, when he, with Congressman Gallivan, attended the dinner of Senator Weeks at the City Club.

The question put to Tague most frequently was: "Are you in this fight to the end, Peter? It means the loss of bread and butter to a good many of your friends if they line up for you and then you withdraw."

In Fight to the Finish.

"I'm no quitter. You know me. I'm in the fight to the end and I'm going to win it," was Tague's reiterated response.

Tague's friends denied the assertion that Martin M. Lomasney had forced

Tague into the mayoralty fight by serving notice on him that he cannot go back to Congress, and that the Mahatma's candidate a year hence will be Senator John L. Fitzgerald.

They said that Lomasney will be with Tague for mayor, but had made no such congressional selection.

There have been frequent reports that Mayor Curley had demanded guarantees of support from Mr. Lomasney and his brother Joseph P. Lomasney, schoolhouse commissioner, with the threat of dropping Commissioner Lomasney's official head into the wastebasket unless such guarantees were forthcoming, and that the commissioner had promptly offered his resignation.

Curley Much Worried.

It is no secret that the mayor is much worried by the announcement of Tague's candidacy, and is moving heaven and earth to secure his withdrawal. It was reported yesterday that emissaries claiming to represent the mayor had been to Tague with all sorts of proffers, if he would get out of the field.

The mayor himself went to New York, on financial business, it was said. The news of war are hard to obtain, these days, and yet they are more than ever necessary.

His lieutenants declared that the necessary 3000 signatures to put his name on the ballot have been already obtained, and scoffed at the complaints of coercion. True it is that a big batch of Curley papers have been turned in already, and that there is no need for hustling to obtain more than the legal number, but it is also true that the orders are peremptory to corral just as many additional signatures as possible to prevent their going on rival papers.

Curley Buttons Appear.

Curley buttons have popped out on coat lapels of city employees like magic. In fact, it is perfectly easy to spot a municipal employee these days; but the buttons may not prove surety for so many votes. It is already surprising to hear so many (confidential) complaints from employees who "are sore on Curley" for one reason or another.

Curley placards, banners and signs are multiplying to such an extent that the mayor may need to make still another trip to New York for supplies.

Congressman Tague, after the Weeks dinner at the City Club, was given a reception at the Jeffries Point Yacht Club, and also addressed another gathering.

Congressman Gallivan was also active during the day and at the City Club dinner was very cordially received.

Complaints of Coercion.

So many city employees have complained to Congressman Gallivan concerning coercion that last night he concluded to make a public statement, voicing their grievances. It follows:

"I understand that Mayor Curley has filed with the election board sufficient signatures to place his name on the ballot as a candidate for mayor—most of these signatures being coerced from city employees.

"No man will refuse to sign a paper when his position is in jeopardy.

"In view of the fact that Mayor Curley's position as chief executive has always been clouded with illegality because of his fraudulently attested nomination papers, it is ill-becoming in him further to violate the spirit of the city charter by starting another campaign

for 'four more years of Curley' with misuse of his official position, infringement of Rights.

"I want this to be a clean fight—contested in the open—a fair fight for all candidates. The mayor, in violation of his oath has already compelled the election board, the city printing plant and the city employees to infringe upon the rights of citizens. As I am not to be a candidate for re-election, I assure all voters that no city official and no city department will be subverted to my own personal uses while I am at City Hall.

"My nomination papers are being circulated all over the city. I ask all fair-minded citizens to sign them. I understand that all city employees have been threatened with dismissal if they sign any papers except Mayor Curley's. This is merely a forerunner of what the second term of 'eight years of Curley' will be like, at City Hall, unless the voters decide upon some one candidate to defeat him. I am going to lead the fight."

Councilmen Take Out Papers.

Councilman Henry F. Hagan last night took out papers for another term. He had the Good Government Association indorsement three years ago, and there is scarcely any doubt that it will be given him again, but he has been inclined to retire from politics.

Councilman Alfred E. Wellington, whose term also expires, has already taken out papers.

Councilman Walter Ballantyne, the third member whose term expires, stated positively last night that he will not again be a candidate.

Two other candidates for the council took out papers yesterday, making 17 to date for the three seats. These two are Alfred J. Williams, 65 Regent street, Roxbury, and William J. Miller, 11 Burr street, Jamaica Plain.

Politics in the Schools.

Mayor Curley's cohorts discovered signs of the mayor's first move in his campaign to "put some politics into the schools and warm them up," in the taking out of papers for the school committee on behalf of Michael Corcoran, former chairman of the committee, and Richard J. Lane, former president of the Charitable Irish Society.

Chairman Joseph Lee and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan's terms as members of the committee expire this year, and a movement is on foot to oust Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer and elect Asst.-Supt. Jeremiah E. Burke in the former's place.

Peters to Run Own Campaign.

Andrew J. Peters may manage his own campaign for the mayoralty. There has been general interest in the question where he would pick as manager and who would be on his campaign committee.

There are men of prominence ready to take hold at the word. It is all a question of strategy.

Peters headquarters will be opened in the Journal building, on the second floor, very soon; but there is not felt to be any particular haste to start a speaking campaign.

One hundred and fifty to 175 volunteers have begun circulating the Peters papers for the required 3000 signatures of registered voters, and enthusiastic reports are received as to the rapidity with which the signatures are piling up.

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CITY HALL GOSSIP

NOV 10 1917

MAYOR CURLEY has selected for his new corporation counsel one of Dist.-Atty. Pelletier's assistants.

The public little realize the extent of the power of the district attorney. He can bring indictments, which hang as the sword of Damocles, yet never fall.

On the other hand, the district attorney has a wide discretion in the laying of cases before the grand jury and in the refusal to prosecute both before and after the grand jury has acted. The judges have made it a rule to accept the recommendations of the man elected to be the official prosecuting officer.

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The Good Government Association will soon meet to discuss the endorsement of a mayoralty candidate. It is astonishing how many persons, especially a possible aspirant for office of mayor, hold the idea that the G. G. A. should have but one aim this year, and that is to put Mayor Curley out of business, without regard to whether his successor would be any improvement.

Talks with leaders of the organization result in the conclusion that they would prefer to endorse nobody rather than back a candidate who could not be counted on to run the city's business better than does the present chief magistrate. Mayor Curley by no means is the blackest possible candidate. Conditions might be such under which the G. G. A. would refuse to make a choice between two or more evils.

The possibility of John F. Fitzgerald's coming into the field as an eleventh-hour candidate for mayor is constantly canvassed, and all sorts of variations on the theme are heard. Allegations are persisted in that his friends are bringing all sorts of pressure to bear on Congressmen Gallivan and Tague to withdraw in Fitzgerald's favor. The Fitzgerald crowd argue that it should be a straight-out fight between the Curley and the anti-Curley forces, and that no splitting of the Curley vote is possible without also splitting the opposition to the mayor.

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Curley lieutenants are said to be backing Michael H. Corcoran for a return to the school board, and the ousting of Joseph Lee, the present chairman, all as the part of a well-laid plan to supersede Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer, whose term expires this year, by the election of Asst. Supt. Jeremiah E. Burke.

Mayor Curley expects to bring to Boston still another convention for 1918—that of the National Association of Public Schools. He had a conference yesterday with Joseph Lee, Franklin B. Dyer and Paul C. Cummings, director of the bureau of conventions of the Chamber of Commerce, in regard to the matter, and the prospect is said to be propitious.

been located at the Boston Storage Warehouse Company on Massachusetts avenue, a warehouse exclusively used, heretofore, it is alleged, for the storage of furniture and furs.

The report declares that Inspector John F. Linehan found the sugar. Mr. Mullowney asserted last night that when Mr. Linehan went to the warehouse, employees denied that anything in the food line was kept there. He made a search, however, and located the sugar in the cellars.

Stands in Name of Attorney.

Mr. Mullowney announced in his report that the supply had been transferred from Page & Shaw's Candies, and now stands in the name of Otis Emerson Durnham, an attorney at 185 Devonshire street, who is counsel for and a director of the Page & Shaw Company.

"As far as we have been able to find out," the report says, "none of this sugar has been declared to the food administrator. It arrived seven days ago and comprises a shipment of 60,000 pounds to Page & Shaw's Candies. Twenty thousand pounds of the original shipment has been withdrawn from the warehouse."

Mr. Mullowney reported the discovery at the office of Food Administrator Henry B. Endicott. It is understood that Mr. Endicott or his assistants will investigate at once.

Mr. Durnham, when communicated with last night at his home, 102 Dodge street, Beverly, over the telephone, made the following statement:

"Page & Shaw's Candies applied in October to the food administrator in Washington for blanks upon which to make statements to the government and for license. In reply they were informed that confectioners were not covered by the law and that a statement and license were not necessary.

"We have some sugar in storage at the Boston Storage Warehouse Company, which is a part of what we received from the South. What we have on hand is less than a month's supply. None of it came from Boston refiners.

Stock for Christmas Trade.

"Page & Shaw's Candies does a business of \$1,500,000 a year. The two months previous to Christmas is the busiest time for confectioners and it is customary to purchase ahead enough stock to go through the Christmas season. During the fall we found our local supply of sugar reduced and were obliged to operate our Cambridge factory on short time. To shut down the factory meant throwing out a large number of men and girls from the Boston district who rely upon the Christmas work for their winter food and clothing. It would also mean the holding and deterioration of nuts and other materials already purchased.

Bought in West and South.

"We then went into the western and southern sugar markets and purchased enough sugar to carry us through the season. Since the sugar shortage began we have not received enough sugar from the local refiners to run our factory more than a day or two.

"We make over 200 varieties of candy and to meet the desires of the food administration we are working on a plan to discontinue a large number of varieties, leaving only the varieties in which nuts, chocolate and fruit predominate. In this way we propose to cut down our use of sugar to a minimum without lowering the quality of the product."

Mr. Endicott recently called all confectionary manufacturers for a conference, at which, it is understood, he asked them to declare the amount of supplies they had on hand. It is said that notification of the finding of the sugar in the warehouse created a surprise at his office.

Mr. Mullowney asserted last night that, as a result of instructions from Mayor Curley, inspectors have been engaged for several days in determining whether quantities of sugar were stored in any of the local warehouses. This stock is the first located, although many of the warehouses have been visited.

The local authorities, it became known yesterday, have received rumors of late to the effect that certain big dealers were thought to have pooled in buying up the sugar supply in this vicinity. Thus far no evidence has been found that this is true.

State and city officials, it is understood, have reasons to be led to believe that quantities of sugar are stored in places outside the city. They point out that the object of such an action might be for the purpose of realizing larger profits because of the shortage or in order to dispose of the sugar to factories making products in which it is an ingredient at good prices.

FINDS TONS OF SUGAR STORED IN BACK BAY

Inspector Uncovers 40,000 Pounds in Furniture Warehouse.

NOV 10 1917
HELD FOR CANDY MAKERS

Attorney for Firm Declares He Was Told License Was Unnecessary.

P. H. Mullowney, deputy commissioner in charge of the division of food inspection, reported to Mayor Curley yesterday that 40,000 pounds of sugar, under lock and key, had

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TAGUE'S STAND WORRIES MAYOR

Attempt to Repeat Ignoring of
Gallivan's Candidacy
Proves Futile.

NOV 10 1917 H.H.
PETERS STILL CONFIDENT

Two thousand signatures on Congressman Peter F. Tague's mayorality papers will be filed before 5 o'clock tonight. Mayor Curley undertook to ignore the candidacy of Congressman James A. Gallivan, professing to believe that the South Boston man would sooner or later withdraw under the influence of promises or threats, but the Tague candidacy piles Ossa upon Pellon, although the mayor did not express it in just those words. His answer will be the entry of a Republican candidate, already picked, and only waiting for the word.

Curley can no longer afford to ignore his opponents. A change of tactics is imperative. In his first campaign speech he will charge that neither the Tague candidacy nor the Gallivan candidacy is genuine, but that both are in the interest of Andrew J. Peters. Of course the mayor will look the other way when the name of the Republican candidate is mentioned, but the "Yankee Republican" will be expected to split the forces of the Good Government Association.

Mayor Begins to Be Fearful.

Curley is beginning to feel a dreadful fear that the Tague candidacy, at least, is not only genuine but may so persist that Tague may beat out everybody else, Peters included. The Charlestown congressman comes from a district where the clan spirit is practically inex-
pugnable, and where the Democratic vote is so tremendous that no Republi-
can can be elected to Congress even when the Democratic vote is divided between a "regular" and an "independent."

In the last congressional election Tague polled 13,646 votes to 3,884 for his Republican adversary, and the 13,646 votes are pretty nearly all for Tague or any office. He has been a clean-
liver, devoted to home, wife and children, a total abstainer, and even eschewing the use of tobacco.

Curley chieftains worked like beavers yesterday. Reports of conferences and attempted conferences kept the air electric.

"Get together, boys, against the Goo Goo hypocrites," was the conciliatory word with which they approached Gallivan and Tague lieutenants.

One of the plans broached was for everybody to enlist under the banner of Martin M. Lomasney for mayor. One emissary, who alleged that he had authority from Mayor Curley, even pro-
fessed that Curley was ready to withdraw in favor of the Mahatma in order to put Peters into the discard. Lomasney simply laughed at the proposition when it was put up to him.

In curt language he refused to consider running and refused to give any assurances to anybody of support.

Another offer from a pseudo-Curley lieutenant was for Tague to withdraw with the agreement on the part of Curley to take but a single year more in the mayoralty, resigning next year to run for the United States senatorship.

When the congressman was asked what he had to say about the matter, he answered: "Nothing can induce me to withdraw. That might just as well be taken for granted."

It was not alone the Curley crowd who were very busy. John F. Fitzgerald and men were around talking of a conference at which Tague, Gallivan and Lomasney should agree to get together behind Fitzgerald as "the only man to beat Curley."

There is undoubtedly considerable Fitzgerald sentiment, but the time has gone by when Andrew J. Peters will withdraw for Fitzgerald, and both Tague and Gallivan said last night concerning the Fitzgerald talk: "Nothing to it."

A new sign of the Curley worry over the Tague candidacy was found in the pains taken by the mayor to obtain a letter from Fire Commissioner Grady correcting a statement printed yesterday that Capt. Phillip Tague of the fire department had been certified for promotion a year ago, but the mayor had held up the promotion. Commissioner Grady gave the date of certification as Sept. 25, 1917, not 1916, and the date of approval of appointment as Sept. 27, the promotion taking effect Oct. 2.

Andrew J. Peters continued yesterday as his own campaign manager, and last night made the direct charge that: "City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the political war chest of this political autocracy." Mr. Peters's statement in full follows:

"My candidacy for mayor of Boston is progressing rapidly and I am confident that I shall be elected.

"If I am elected there will be no autocratic government at City Hall. The present arbitrary and ruthless administration has disgusted the citizens of the community. They will show their resentment on election day.

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston, city employees will not receive 'touch' letters from me or from any agent of mine, nor will they be required to do political work in my behalf.

"My election will mean freedom for city employees and victory for true democracy, and that is why I shall win."

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BOSTON GREETS JAPAN'S ENVOYS

NOV 14 1917
Members of Mission on Flying
Visit Welcomed by Gov-
ernor and Mayor.

RENEW PLEDGE OF ALLIANCE

Three members of the Japanese parliamentary mission touring the United States arrived unheralded in this city yesterday, and after exchanging formalities with Gov. McCall and Mayor Curley, receiving the greetings of the constitutional convention and dining as the guests of the city, left on the midnight train for New York.

The distinguished visitors were Kotaro Mochizuki, M. P.; Gichi Yamada of the Kokumin Shim bun, one of the leading Tokyo newspapers, and Mr. Mochizuki's secretary, Y. Mikama.

Japan to Continue as U. S. Ally.

Perhaps the most notable impression left by the Japanese was the one conveyed by Kotaro Mochizuki in his address to the constitutional convention that Japan will continue as the ally of the United States in the great war until the end.

Mayor Curley, on receipt of a telegram from Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge, made hasty arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors. After calling at City Hall, they were taken to the State House and presented to Gov. McCall. Then they were escorted to the House chamber and introduced to the convention by Mayor Curley and President Bates of the convention.

Mr. Mochizuki, speaking in English, addressed the delegates. He told of the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan 64 years ago, since which time the United States has been the true friend of Japan. Japan's 60,000,000 people have sent greetings to the 100,000,000 of the United States and he was proud to bring these greetings. Japan is in the war with the allies, and it will go through to the end with them. This is not so much a war against Germany as it is a war of democracy against autocracy. "You may be sure that we shall hold on till we get to the end," said the speaker. "We shall continue to the end of the 100th mile with the stars and stripes side by side with our flag of the rising sun."

Exchange of Toasts.

President Bates gave greetings again in the name of civilization and humanity and bade the visitors farewell as Mayor Curley conducted them from the hall, while the convention rose and applauded.

The visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Parker House as the guests of the city. Mayor Curley presided and proposed the first toast:

"May the sentiments expressed by the men of the visiting delegation, at the State House, be the guiding ideals of the allied nations, which shall lead us all to victory—Japan!"

Gov. McCall was obliged to leave early, and simply proposed the toast to "The Mikado, the Emperor of the flowing kingdom."

Kotaro Mochizuki, M. P., responded with a toast to "The President."

The Mayor's Address.

The mayor complimented Mochizuki on the grace of his address at the State House, and assured him of the pleasure afforded by the reiteration of the purpose already declared by Baron Ishii to be that which Japan will maintain to the end, of unfaltering prosecution of the war in hearty support of the allies, with the United States.

"You are here," said the mayor, "to weld more firmly the bond of friendship already existing between the Yankees of the East and the Yankees of the West, and to brush away the walls of doubt and suspicion erected by secret propaganda. You meet us in the open, and we receive you in a spirit of comradeship, and not only comradeship but brotherhood, with the single aim of the destruction, not of the German people, but of the German autocracy, and the substitution of open diplomacy for secret."

Mochizuki returned thanks for the cordiality of the welcome, and roused laughter when he added: "When so distinguished a gathering is assembled in our honor on such short notice we are convinced that the fame of this mayor of this famous town must be indeed great."

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REFUSES TO CUT FARES TO AYER

Boston & Maine Says It Is
Trying Rather to Increase
Its Rates.

SAME TREATMENT FOR ALL

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There is little or no prospect of a reduction in fares for soldiers on the Boston & Maine railroad between Boston and Ayer at present, according to a statement issued by the road last night.

The company says that "in view of the fact that the Boston & Maine is earnestly endeavoring to get increases in its passenger and freight rates in order to properly and efficiently conduct its business for the benefit of the public, it seems to the management that it ought not to decrease any passenger rates at this time."

No Reduced Fares.

The company points out that in conformity with directions of the war board, the New England Passenger Association, comprised of all the railroads in New England, on June 13 agreed to discontinue until further notice all round trip reduced fares for organized parties, etc.; company excursions by regular and special trains, and all special trains and reduced fares for organized parties or excursions. In accordance with this action no reduced fares have been made.

"The only way in which lower fares can lawfully be given to the soldiers on this road," the company declares. "Is by means of a special excursion rate to and from Ayer, open to soldiers and civilians alike. If this should be done between Boston and Ayer, it would have to be done also wherever like conditions arose, that is, wherever similar excursions of similar character offer themselves, whether soldiers or civilians.

"The rate between Boston and Ayer is

now 3½ cents a mile, or a one-way rate of 34 cents, making the round trip \$1.16. It has been spoken of as if it were \$1.23 for the round trip, but 14 cents of this is collected by the United States government. The Boston & Maine gets only 2½ cents per mile. This is only ½ of a cent per mile higher than the round trip rate which the Long Island railroad is giving to civilians, to which reference has been made."

Passenger-Carrying Road.

The Boston & Maine points out that the Long Island road is distinctly a passenger carrying road, and may perform this service without interfering with the handling of its freight traffic. The situation on the Boston & Maine, the local road says, is very different.

The Boston & Maine, which is now in the hands of a receiver, shows its general condition in its statement, and declares, among other things, that it is now estimated that the system's increased expenses for the current calendar year will be approximately \$10,000,000.

Mayor Curley has renewed his attempt to obtain reduced fares to Camp Devens, this time asking for a reduction for soldiers only. The mayor wrote to James H. Hustis, receiver for the Boston & Maine, asking for reduced fares for soldiers and their families, and the receiver replied that the rates had been fixed and could not be changed without authority from the war board.

The mayor then appealed to the war board and Secretary of War, Baker. The latest communication from Washington, written by Secretary Baker, apparently misses the point, for it deals mainly with service. It follows:

"I have taken the matter up with the committee of railroad executives and their advice is that we ought not to undertake to burden the New England railroads at this time with additional demands. Mr. Willard, who has made the investigation, tells me that he thinks the existing railroad and electric lines in New England afford as complete service as we ought at this time to ask.

"Of course, one of the great burdens in this war is the inadequacy of our transportation facilities, and as they are already severely taxed, each additional burden has to be scrutinized with great care."

Mayor Curley has replied that the question is not one of adequacy of transportation, concerning which there is no complaint, but especial consideration for the soldiers in cantonments, as to fares to their homes.

NOV 10 1917 CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE "unionization" of the men and women employees in the municipal departments, under the auspices of the C. L. U., is, of course, merely a cloak for covering up the welding together of another piece of Curley machinery. As an "organizer" the present mayor could give cards and spades to any predecessor, or even to the Mahatma himself. A corps of city employees 7000 strong will form a potent link between the mayor and the trade unions, and in reality that fact will be the only actual "craft" about such "unionization," so far as the great majority are concerned, for comparatively a small proportion are possessed of any artisanship. The mayor has been sparing neither of money nor of extra effort, in his endeavor to grapple to his soul with hooks of steel every lieutenant of labor. Not for naught was that \$400 Labor day luncheon given.

Probably the most astonished candidate for office yesterday was Thomas F. Phelan when informed that although 178 signatures had been filed for him, as an independent candidate for the House in ward 12, only 63 had been certified by the Boston election commissioners, when 70 were needed, and as a consequence his name would not go on the ballot.

He was to have been the anti-Tammany candidate, and as former president of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society and a newspaperman of great popularity and ability, identified with popular movements for improvements in the district, some of them already attained, he would have made a good run. Exactly why 70 signatures of registered voters among 178 were not found is a mystery to him, although perhaps not to some other people. He had nothing to do with the circulation of the papers, a work which had been undertaken with enthusiasm by Democrats who said they "had no use for the mayor's pets."

The finance committee of the council which is the whole membership, have Superintendent of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland and Architect O'Connell before them this afternoon, to set forth in detail the plans for the new courthouse, Forest Hills square, for which the council is asked to pass a loan order for \$115,000. Judge John Perrins, Jr. has expressed the fear that the site may prove too noisy, but Real Estate Expert John Beck assures the councilmen that such fear is not warranted.

One member of the council looking back over the elaborate program for the celebration of Columbus day, as prepared by the mayor, expressed the opinion that it lacked but one essential, an omission on the part of the mayor difficult to comprehend, and that was the recitation of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by James M. Jr.

NOV 10 1917 CHARGING ON CITY HALL

Candidate Peters charges Mayor Curley with forcing city employees to contribute to his campaign fund.

Candidate Tague charges the mayor's representatives with compelling city employees to sign his nomination papers.

Candidate Gallivan's turn comes next.

Meanwhile, it may be remarked that people who know Boston politics are not astounded by the charges, neither can they understand just how all three of the anti-Curley candidates expect to win, no matter how many charges are made by them.

NOV 10 1917
It ought not to have been necessary to coerce any city employee into signing nomination papers. A lot of them have practically nothing else to do and would be glad to show their loyalty to the mayor.

NOV 10 1917

CURLEYISM REAL ISSUE, SAYS BIRD

Points to Mansfield's Affiliation with Machine Which Rules Boston.

NOV - 1 - 1917
HE SUPPORTS GOV. MC CALL

Charles Sumner Bird, in a statement issued last night, emphasizes the fact that he is for Gov. McCall, the Governor having obtained the nomination, and that Democrats who interpreted his criticism of the present executive as an indorsement of Mansfield made a mistake.

His statement follows:

"My criticism, during the primary contest, of Gov. McCall's administration, has been translated by some of my Democratic friends as an indorsement of Mr. Mansfield. That is far from the truth. I distinctly stated that if Mr. McCall obtained the nomination, I would support him. That is where I stand today.

"Unadulterated Buncombe."

"Mr. Mansfield's slogan that a vote for McCall will be interpreted as a vote against the Wilson administration, is unadulterated buncombe and he ought to know it. He, too, is beating the tom-tom and no person of sense will be fooled by such nonsense.

"Look over Mr. Mansfield's past record; read his public utterances; examine his intimate affiliations with the Curley political machine, which today controls Boston. Is it wise, or even safe, to turn over our state government to Mr. Mansfield and the democracy which he represents? In other words, do we want Curleyism in control of the state government? That is the vital issue before the voter next Tuesday.

"The hybrid Democratic ticket was framed to catch Progressive votes but, unless I misjudge the situation, that kind of bait won't hook many of my old Progressive friends. It is true that thousands of Progressive-Republicans are not in full sympathy with the Republican party, but the Mansfield ticket, supersaturated, as it is, with the Curley democracy, is not an alluring substitute. I, for one, shall vote for Gov. McCall."

NOV - 6 - 1917

CURLEY TOURS WITH MANSFIELD

Accompanies the Candidate in Series of Ten-Minute Street Rallies.

1917
PRINCIPAL DWELLS ON FOOD

The Democratic campaign was

brought to a close last night with 10-minute rallies throughout Boston, following afternoon rallies at Beverly and Gloucester. Mayor Curley accompanied Frederick W. Mansfield, gubernatorial candidate, on the city tour and introduced him at the various meetings.

Other speakers held the attention of the audiences at 16 or 18 places until the arrival of Mr. Mansfield and his party. The closing rally was at the Municipal Building at Dudley and Vine streets, Roxbury, after a Faneuil Hall meeting at which the mayor and Mr. Mansfield were the speakers.

In his introductory remarks, Mayor Curley said that no man ever labored more conscientiously for the principles of Democracy than Mr. Mansfield and that all important laws placed upon the statute books during the past 15 years bore imprints of his handiwork. He concluded with a declaration that if Mansfield was elected Governor he would put the "food pirates" in jail and give the poor people a chance to obtain what rightfully belongs to them.

Mr. Mansfield spoke only 10 minutes, during which time he reiterated his challenge to reduce the high cost of living within four days or surrender his chances of being elected; asked for a vote of 56,000 in Boston and predicted that Gov. McCall and his associates would waken tomorrow morning to find themselves rebuked by the people for what they failed to do.

"Whenever I have been a candidate for public office I have asked you for your votes; for if they are worth having they are worth asking for," said the candidate. "If Gov. McCall thinks that by remaining up in the clouds and refusing to discuss the issues of this campaign, or by refusing to come out of his hole, he can be elected, he'll find himself rebuked by Republicans and Democrats alike.

"I have charged that the Governor has power to reduce the high cost of living if he would but exercise that power. Chapter 342 of the acts of this year gives him power to seize necessary food for man or beast as well as to fix prices, but in five months since the law was passed he has not raised a finger nor an arm nor his voice for the poor people who might benefit.

"Every storehouse in this state has more food in it now than ever before in history. The mayor's inspectors found them filled from cellar to roof. There are thousands of dozens of eggs frozen as hard as bullets, tons of turkeys frozen stiff, piles of frozen rabbits which reach from floor to ceiling, all frozen in a temperature four below zero. The state board's expert is only a mouthpiece for the Governor, and after he reported that he found 34,000,000 more pounds of foodstuffs in the warehouses than were ever in them before he changed his mind and reported that an extension of time should be granted, and extensions were granted to 13 men who asked for them.

Mansfield Quotes Law.

"The law says that food shall not be kept in a storehouse for more than a year without a permit of extension. That food has been stored there since September, 1916.

"Let us compel them to open up the storehouses and keep up the circulation of the food, and that will bring down the prices. There is no room now for that which the producer brings into the Boston market, and he is forced to either sell it away below cost or else cart it back home. Next year he won't be a producer.

"The Boston health commission says that if they are empowered they'll go into these storehouses and bring the prices down within four days. I asked Gov. McCall to make me his agent in the commonwealth and I'd leave the

stump and if I didn't make good I give up my chances of being elected. He said that was treasonable. Well, I wasn't a traitor in '98, and Gov. McCall will find out that calling me names doesn't satisfy the people, and you Gov. McCall, on the very day that you asked me to furnish proofs of my statements your own experts supplied them in a report that there were 34,000,000 pounds more of food in the storehouses than ever before in history. And if you put that food on a ship it will never get beyond Boston light, and if it gets that far it will get up and walk the rest of the way to Europe without any help.

"I received 56,000 votes in Boston last year and I'd like to get that many tomorrow. It isn't of national importance that I become Governor, but it is important that someone with these principles at heart should be elected."

NOV - 9 - 1917.

Indorsement of Curley Barred from Records

NOV - 9 - 1917

"It was a political trick, pure and simple, perpetrated by a political bunch willing to sacrifice the improvement association for their own ends."

This statement is made by Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the United Improvement Association, concerning the vote taken Wednesday night at a meeting of that organization indorsing Mayor Curley for re-election. The vote, taken at a late session, is declared to be both unconstitutional and illegal by various officers of the association.

Chairman Lane, who called the extra session, which was attended largely by City Hall employees, said:

"I called the members to order that they might see the folly of allowing the association to voice a biased political opinion. Despite my protest they put the motion and carried it 83 to 8.

"The whole proceedings are a disgrace to good government and a serious injury to the work we are endeavoring to accomplish for the good of the city. The whole proceedings are repudiated by our officers and most of our members and because of its unconstitutionality will not be included in our records."

NOV - 8 - 1917.

Peters May Run Own Campaign for Mayoralty

NOV - 8 - 1917

Andrew J. Peters may manage his own campaign for the mayoralty. There has been general interest in the question whom he would pick as manager and who would be on his campaign committee.

The answer today is that Peters feels like running his campaign himself. There are men of prominence ready to take hold at the word. It is all a question of strategy.

Peters headquarters will be opened in the Journal building, on the second floor, very soon, but there is not felt to be any particular haste to start a speaking campaign.

POST - NOV. 11 - 1917.

THREE MEN OUT AGAINST MAYOR

Peters, Tague and Gallivan All Strong—Conference May Pick Single Candidate

NOV 1 1917

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The mayoralty campaign is only in its preliminary stages, and there are none so wise as to predict what will be the outcome. There are three formidable candidates in the fight against Mayor Curley, in ex-Congressman Peters and Congressmen Tague and Gallivan.

Both Mr. Peters and Mr. Gallivan have publicly stated that they are in the fight to a finish. It is not altogether unlikely that Mr. Tague will also remain. There are two opinions expressed by those who assume to be politically wise, one that if Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague stay Mr. Peters is sure to win; the other that if all three stay Mayor Curley is sure to be re-elected, because the others will split the opposition.

MAY GET TOGETHER

There is a strong movement on foot for a conference of the anti-Curley forces, at which all candidates shall appear and decide who will make the running. Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald is keen for a roundup of the anti-Curley forces, but his efforts are somewhat negatived through the fact that the candidates believe that he is desirous of making the run himself.

A conference would be a good thing as a general proposition, if it could bring out a candidate supported by all the anti-Curley forces, but such a result is very much to be doubted. Mr. Peters, for instance, has told the ex-Mayor that he is a candidate under any and all circumstances. The people of the city generally would like to have a square fight between two men and on general principles this is what should happen.

Mr. Curley has many elements of strength, and naturally has some constructive achievements to his credit. He is a good fighter, and has all the nerve and personal presence which make him an attractive figure. Then he has the great advantage of being on the job and commanding forces in the city employ, which always count strongly in a municipal campaign. It is foolish to assume that the advantage is not with Mr. Curley at the opening of the mayoralty fight.

Always Strong Democrat

Mr. Peters has always been a strong Democrat. He has a very progressive record as assistant secretary of the

treasury, in Congress and in the Legislature. His record is clean and able and he is by no means a "high brow" candidate. For years there has been no mixup in the Democratic party in this State in which he has not played a prominent part. He has a very strong following of what is generally referred to as "the gang." Without any doubt Mr. Peters starts off with the support of the suburbs and this is a strong asset, good enough to win if the vote comes out, if it doesn't rain and if it's not too cold.

It may be put down for a certainty that Mr. Peters will stay to the finish. Congressman Gallivan has a fine personal record. He is an able speaker and an aggressive campaigner. He is particularly strong in his congressional district, and aside from this there are many good friends supporting his candidacy in the neck of the Back Bay. Gallivan won recognition at Harvard some years ago, when it was hard to "break in," and his popularity has stayed with him.

Tague Has Fine Record

Congressman Tague is not so well known throughout the city, but he has many possibilities. He is a hard-working, clean Democrat, with a fine record of leadership in the House of Representatives. Mr. Tague has given unspareingly of his time to the work of building up the Democratic organization in times when his efforts met with no recompense. He is a good speaker, a "down-on-the-ground" chap, and will undoubtedly make a strong impression upon the city, if he decides to stay in the contest.

It is therefore apparent that there is plenty of choice offered to those citizens who oppose the Curley administration at City Hall.

If the Socialist candidate, James Oneal, should qualify and be upon the ballot, it will add spice to the contest, considering the remarkable run made by Hillquit in the New York fight.

Lomasney a Question

There are a good many angles to the fight, and much is heard of the position of Martin M. Lomasney. Mr. Lomasney does not play politics on sentiment, and some time late before the night of election, if the fight then remains in doubt, the voters of Ward 5 will get the word, and on the following day there will be the usual majority of between 2000 and 3000 for the candidate. In the interim, there will be a lot of interesting speculation as to his attitude, but that's as far as it will go.

Naturally an important figure in the contest will be John F. Fitzgerald. He will help the candidate for whom he takes the stump. He would be a dominant figure in any conference of candidates,

should there be such a conference. There are many who maintain that he is the only candidate who can defeat Mayor Curley, but it is not within the realms of possibility as the situation now stands that he can get the undivided support of the anti-Curley forces.

Watch Fitzgerald

Just where the ex-Mayor will ultimately line up is one of the interesting problems of the campaign at this stage. It is a 10 to 1 bet that all of the candidates now entered will not go on the ballot on election day. The last day for filing papers is Nov. 27, and there is some time allowed for withdrawals. During the next month there will be many developments and maybe some new candidates.

Just now the contest is in that stage where everyone is watching the main chance, and it looks as if some of the candidates are considerably more interested in their own personal and political future than in the real issues which are at the bottom of the campaign. The candidate who can arise above petty jealousies, City Hall patronage and political hold-up and give the citizens a sincere and constructive platform for Boston will be the best bet out of the scramble.

There were two lessons to be taken from the State election, first that the majority of the people are not concerned with small politics in these days, when the country is at war, and secondly that the Democratic party of this State was never in worse shape and should be reorganized from top to bottom.

Mr. Mansfield's defeat was not at all surprising. At no time in his career has he had the undivided support of the Democratic party in this State. Last year he was carried on the Wilson wave and made a commendable showing. This year his strength was developed at its race value. Some attempt was made to make Mayor Curley responsible for the miserable showing of the Democratic candidate in Boston. This was unjustified. The Mayor did what he could to help the candidate of the party, but it was obvious from the start that thousands of Democrats would vote for Mr. McCall and the tide could not be stemmed. Therefore he was not in any way to be blamed.

For two years the Democrats have had the poorest kind of an organization, without the confidence of the party, and without influence of any kind. It has been a sorry joke.

Needs Reorganization

The national administration owes nothing to the efforts made here to sustain the President, and yet there are so-called leaders who are continually talking about the lack of recognition accorded to them.

So far as organization is concerned the party is at the lowest level. It is time for a general housecleaning before the congressional elections and the first move should be the naming of a chairman of the State committee who can put the organization on a working basis.

Governor McCall's victory showed his popularity with the State. With a surly opposition on the part of many disappointed elements in the Republican party, he presented an amazing independent strength. The Republicans are working hard to conciliate all elements so as to get a clear field for Senator Weeks. Whether or not Governor McCall will enter the field against the junior Senator will be the Republican problem for the next few months.

RECORD - NOV - 6 - 1917

WOMAN TRIES TO USE SHEARS ON MARSHAL

Bancroft Had Warrant for
Mrs. Lyons' Arrest in
Mailing Case

NOV 6 1917

Deputy U. S. Marshal Bancroft had a narrow escape from death today when he visited the home of Mrs. Mary Lyons, 130 Bowdoin st., Dorchester, armed with a warrant for her arrest, and was attacked by the woman, who attempted to use a pair of shears to prevent the marshal taking her to the Federal Building.

Mrs. Lyons was charged with sending illegal postal cards through the mail, and when Marshal Bancroft told the woman of his mission, it is alleged she grabbed the shears and attempted to use them on the officer. He succeeded in taking the shears from her and she escaped and ran to the upper floor of the building with the officer in pursuit.

She was brought down stairs, when she again secured the shears, but was subdued by assistance of Dorchester officers and taken in an automobile to the Federal Building.

She will be examined by alienists. It is claimed she has sent letters and postal cards to prominent men and women in the country.

Examined in the U. S. Marshal's office by Dr. Charles Dewey of the Commission on Mental Diseases, and by Dr. W. J. Prescott, the woman was pronounced violently insane. At the hearing before U. S. Commr. Hayes, where she claimed to have authority from President Wilson to send the messages, she was held for further hearing and will probably be turned over to the U. S. Marshal, who has authority to commit her to an asylum.

The postcards which she admits sending were addressed to many prominent people, among them Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt. One was also sent to "Burns, opposite City Hall, care of Mayor Curley."

NOV - 3 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Next Wednesday will be a big day in Boston political circles, as it will be the first day on which nomination papers for Mayor, City Council and the School Committee can be taken out, but the mayoralty contest undoubtedly will so completely overshadow the contests for the Council and School Committee that they will be completely eclipsed. There is such a lack of interest in these two contests that the public does not know which members of these two bodies get through this year.

Just to prove that he was not perturbed by the Fin. Com.'s inquisition yesterday morning, Mayor Curley joined hands with several members of the City Council and friends yesterday

afternoon and took a trip down the harbor in quest of fish, several of which he succeeded in hooking.

That "wild" rumor in City Hall Thursday that Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan had sent his resignation to the Mayor, finally proved to have a very substantial foundation, but it was hard to induce anybody to take stock in the idea Thursday, because the rumor was so old and had so many times been revived only to die again. It is safe to say the newspapers have printed this rumor at least half a dozen times during the last three years.

night, which required the Mayor's presence.

NOV 1 1917

Former Rep. Manassah E. Bradley of East Boston, who was defeated at the Democratic primaries, and who will run independent this fall, says he is going to start something against one of the two Democratic nominees, who, he says, he will show by legal proceedings, is not a legal resident of the district. That is what he said yesterday in City Hall, and now his friends are waiting for him to keep his promise.

City Register McGlenen is trying to decide upon an assistant register to succeed the late John Brown, who died in his home in South Boston two weeks ago after a long illness. It is rumored that Jerry Leary, who has been in the department for many years, is the favorite in the running so far.

City Collector John Curley is a busy man these days and nights, and the activity is not confined to himself, as nearly all his big office force is getting a good taste of night work recently because of the rush to pay taxes. It has been a usual thing for the collector and his force to work as late as midnight many nights recently.

NOV - 1917
HENNESSEY MAY
BECOME ACTING
BOSTON COUNSEL

Curley Must Reappoint
Commissioner According
to Sullivan

Mayor Curley is now faced by the necessity of reappointing Schoolhouse Commr. Hennessey as acting corporation counsel, if John A. Sullivan's interpretation of the city charter is correct.

Acting on section 14 of the charter which requires that when the Mayor removes the head of a department, he shall file a written statement, "setting forth in detail the specific reasons for such removal"—Mr. Sullivan, who was declared summarily "fired" by Mayor Curley in the course of the city bonding hearing on Friday, refused to stay "fired."

On Saturday he sent in to the Mayor, for the second time, his written resignation, "to take effect immediately." He did this, as he stated, "in order that the office might be legally vacated," the Mayor having failed to meet the requirements of the charter.

When Mr. Sullivan goes on the witness stand Wednesday in the Finance Commission investigation into the city's bonding business, it is expected that he will give important facts.

Mr. Sullivan has no intention of getting into the mayoralty campaign, despite his break with the Mayor. He ridicules the charge made by Mayor Curley at the Finance Commission hearing that he had allied himself with the forces of Andrew J. Peters.

NOV - 1 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Even though the Mayor did find it impossible to obey the summons of the Fin. Com. today, he and the City Council hope that their proceedings will not interfere with the proposed fishing trip down the harbor tomorrow. Atty. Hurlburt has already promised that there will be no session of the Fin. Com. tomorrow, but the program may now be changed as a result of the Japanese celebration in New York last

NOV - 1 - 1917
AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Tomorrow is the big day of the year so far as disclosing secrets concerned, as then the dozens of mayoralty candidates and alleged candidates will have an opportunity to take out their nomination papers. A big surprise was sprung in City Hall yesterday in connection with the mayoralty night when it was learned that Mike O'Day, for more than 10 years a clerk in the Election Department, sent his resignation to Mayor Curley and then admitted that he was leaving to join forces with Andrew J. Peters. O'Day has been a close friend of the former Congressman for many years.

NOV 1 1917
O'Day's resignation was not the only surprise sprung in City Hall yesterday, as Tom Coffey, Superintendent of Elevators, assisted in creating surprise parties by securing in writing a leave of absence (without pay) from tomorrow until the day after the city election, Dec. 18, for the purpose of conducting his campaign for the City Council. As soon as Tom secures his campaign headquarters he says all political contributions will be acceptable.

It was announced in the Mayor's Gate yesterday that the deposed Corporation Counsel, John A. Sullivan, would take the witness stand before the Fin. Com. today, which was an error, as the festivities will not be resumed until tomorrow.

For the first time in many years the City Council met yesterday, the day before an election. The day before an election has always been held as almost sacred by former Councils especially Common Councils.

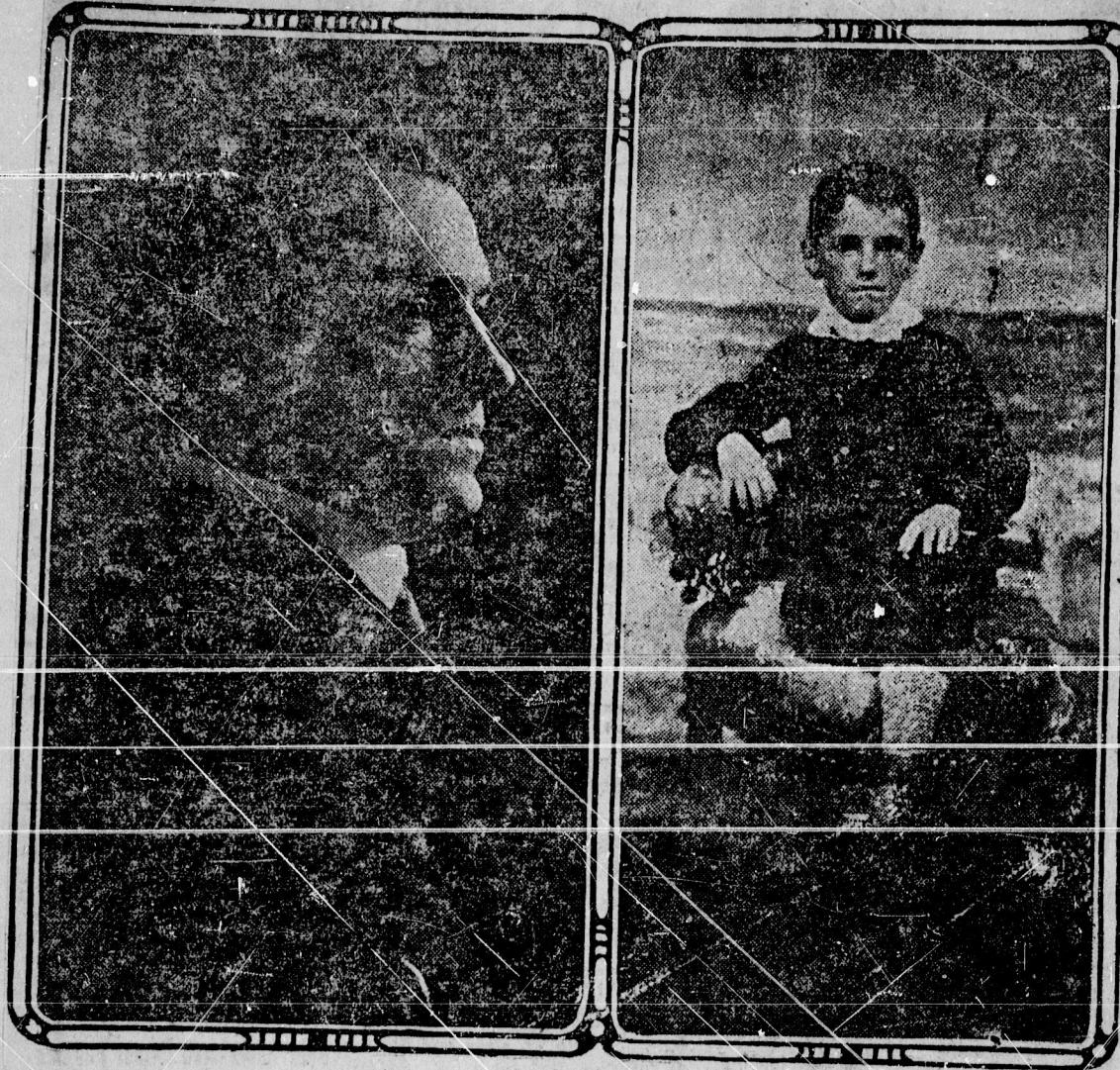
RECORD - NOV - 6 - 1917.

Today and Yesterday

NOV 6 1917

5—James M. Curley

NOV 6 1917



James Michael Curley, ex-Congressman but not yet ex-Mayor, was and is a Boston boy; he is only 43 years old. If you subtract the three years or more he was using to grow up into the serious youngster you see above, at the right, it looks as if the last 40 years have been quite busy ones. Mr. Curley has in those 40 years been educated in Boston's schools, married a Boston girl, carried on business in Boston, been a member of the old Common Council and Board of Aldermen of Boston, represented part of Boston in the Legislature, and represented the 12th district in the 62d and 63d Congresses. He resigned in February, 1914, after being elected Mayor of Boston. He and Boston seem to stick. He was elected to be Mayor from 1914 to 1918, if nothing happened to him in 1916. Nothing happened to him.

With everyone so much taken up today with the State election it would be useless to work up any excitement by prophesying what will happen to him as 1917 merges into 1918. We don't even know who's going to run against him yet, but it's a safe bet that anyone who runs against him will know it.

Probably about the time when Jim Curley posed for his picture by the sad sea, as per above, at the right, occasionally some whiskered grandfather stooped over and breathed heavily in his face and said: "Well, Jimmie, an' are ye goin' t' grow up; an' be th' Mayor of Boston?"

And Jim wanted to bite him but didn't, and thus got in training for politics, in which it is important to know when to, and when not to, bite.

In our picture of the Mayor in these early training years we note that he has his feet crossed. Nowadays, the Finance Commission suspect, it's his fingers.

RECORD - NOV. 7 - 1911

MAJOR CURLEY OFF TO EARLY START TODAY

Gets Nomination Papers First

Others Obliged to Wait Four Hours for Names to Be in by Printer

Mayor Curley "beat the gun" in the race for the Mayoralty if the charges made at City Hall today are true.

It is claimed by some of the disgruntled that the Mayor got his nomination papers this morning about 9 a.m., but when the other candidates applied for theirs they were told that the papers would have to go to the printers and have their names printed on them. Therefore they were unable to get their papers until between noon and 1 p.m.

That the Mayor was prepared to get to work on the papers immediately is said to be shown by the statement of certain employees at City Hall, who claim they were notified by cards to be at 40 Court st. at 9:30 a.m. to get his nomination papers, and that each of them was notified how many signatures he would be expected to get.

Others who applied for papers in the Mayoralty race today were Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan and James Oneal, Socialist leader.

Nomination papers for the City Council were taken for George T. Daly, 468 Massachusetts ave., Past High Chief Ranger of the M. C. O. F.; John J. Cassidy, 25 Commonwealth ter., Past Exalted Ruler of the Boston Lodge of Elks; Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, present Councillor; Thomas F. Coffey, East Boston; James T. Moriarty, 280 Dorchester st.; John T. Nolan, 141 Winthrop st.; Joseph J. Leonard, 9 Carolina ave., Jamaica Plain; John M. McDonald, 211 M st.; Louis T. Henderson, 206 Heath st.; Philip L. McMahon, 5 Wayne st., and Patrick B. Carr, 116 Russell st., Charlestown.

Mrs. Hoffman to Run

Mrs. Eva C. Hoffman of 125 Leverett st., West End has taken papers for the School Committee, and will oppose any woman candidate of the Public School Association or any other civic organization that puts a candidate in the field.

Mrs. Hoffman will represent the Socialists, and has been promised support from many civic service workers.

She became prominent last year when she led the people of the West End on a strike of the Kosher meat shops and other stores that held food from the poor people.

Maj. Frederick L. Bogan of 188 Harvard st., Dorchester, now a surgeon with the 101st Infantry in France, will also be a candidate for re-election to the School Committee, as his brother, Charles F. Bogan, appeared with a power of attorney and secured nomination papers.

Real Contest

The contest for Mayor Curley's seat is now on in earnest, and with the papers in circulation for Peters and Gallivan, the real strength of the Democrats is bound to be broken and other candidates will probably appear before the close of the day.

Ex-Mayor Fitzgerald will probably take an active hand against his rival, Mayor Curley, but what the final line-up will be is in doubt.

While all those taking papers today are well known and active in politics, pressure may be brought before the day of filing and all will not appear as candidates, but will unite on one man as a sacrifice to defeat Mayor Curley.

Papers must be filed on or before Nov. 27, and it is expected Congressman Peter Tague and State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill will take out papers before the expiration of time. Burrill's name is the newest in the mayoralty list, and he will probably make a definite statement in a day or two. Tague announced his candidacy yesterday.

The result of the vote in Boston yesterday for Mansfield is also bound to be felt in the coming campaign, as the opponents of the Mayor claim he was too active in the interests of Mansfield, while the followers of the latter claim the machine of the Mayor did not do its share of work at the polls.

Council Fight

In the Council fight, Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, present member as a one-year man, will be a factor in the contest throughout the city.

Mr. Wellington is treasurer of the Elks and popular in all parts of the city.

NOV. 7-1911.

MAYORALTY FIGHT NOW ON IN THIS CITY

Nomination Papers Taken Out for Four

Other Candidates Expected to Enter Contest Before Time Expires

With the State election over, all attention of Boston politicians was pointed to City Hall this morning, as this was the first day for taking out nomination papers for the office of

Mayor and City Council, and four took papers for the former chair, while 11 took papers for the latter.

Soon after the opening of the office of the Election Commissioners, supporters of candidates were on hand to secure papers which were taken out in the interests of Mayor Curley, Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan and James Oneal, Socialist leader.

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In the Council fight, Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston, present member as a one-year man, will be a factor in the contest throughout the city.

Mr. Wellington is treasurer of the Elks and popular in all parts of the city.

Thomas F. Coffey, also from East Boston and well known as the superintendent of elevators at the City Hall Annex, has also taken papers and is away from his job today.

Coffey has secured a leave of absence in order to secure the necessary names that will put his name on the ballot.

Cassidy is well known in fraternal organizations, and Joseph Leonard of Jamaica Plain has been active in politics for several years.

Carr of Charlestown will be the Bunker Hill candidate, and the Socialists will be represented by John M. McDonald and Louis E. Henderson.

American Nov 10 - 1907.

"**W**HERE do they stand?" ^{U3}

Also—not quite so grammatical, perhaps—

"Who's for who?"

Boston's mayoralty campaign opens with these two questions uppermost in men's minds.

The city, being about to elect or re-elect, "wants to know."

In the "who's-for-who" line the most natural questions are:

Who's Lomasney for?

Who's Fitzgerald for?

Also that very subtle question of such momentous political portent, "Who's your second choice,

Mr. Candidate, providing at any time you decide that you have no chance?"

Lomasney and Fitzgerald are preserving a Sphynx-like silence, interesting as it must be ominous for someone or other.

In spite of rumors as to dark and devious purposes of certain of the avowed candidates, these must also remain in the fog for a while, perhaps forever.

When it comes to "where do they stand," the Sunday AMERICAN feels more at home. It has gathered from five of the men who are campaigning to be Mayor "What I'll do for Boston" expressions.

Every one of the five declares that he is in the fight to stay.

Mayor Curley wants to be re-elected. He reviews the past four years and ventures to forecast the next four as they will be if he wins again.

Former Congressman Peters, who will probably carry the Good Government endorsement, has made his slogan "The City for the People."

Congressman Gallivan has sounded an intensely patriotic keynote, and is carrying the fight directly into the camp of the present incumbent.

Congressman Tague believes that Boston should have a "war Mayor," and outlines his ideas of the duties of the office under the stirring and disturbing conditions of the present.

Candidate Oneal brings forward the principles of Socialism as he would apply them to Boston were he given the title of His Honor.

The five "If-I-Were-Mayor" articles are the answers of the candidates themselves to the "Who's-for-What" question, first hand.

They are as follows:

Curley Says Greatest Need Is Municipal Railways

By JAMES M. CURLEY. ^{U5}

THE three great problems confronting the municipality today are passenger transportation, improved highways and freight transportation. It must be apparent to every person traveling on our street railway system that, despite the present efficient management of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, the traveling public are not being adequately served. I have refrained during the past four years from interfering in any way other than in a helpful way with the conduct of this public service corporation until conditions, without prospect of relief, have become intolerable.

Despite the fact that fully forty per cent. of the entire revenue of the Boston Elevated Railway system is derived from those who are denied a seat, and obliged to hold on to a strap the insolent demand for a six-cent fare is heard. Fortunately, there is a remedy of which the long-suffering public of this city should avail themselves, municipal ownership and operation. It will be argued that municipal ownership and operation means increased burdens for the taxpayers, but in the last analysis the taxes are paid by the working people who ride in the street cars and elevated trains and who rarely have an opportunity of securing a seat, even after a trying day of labor. More cars, better equipment and the creation of those dividends which best determine the prosperity of a community, namely, health and happiness of the public, should result from municipal ownership.

I pledge that during my second term as Mayor, I will dedicate my every effort to the enactment of laws providing for municipal ownership and operation of our street railway system and uniform rate of fare for entire city.

The problem of better highways is one that can only be rightly solved through a generous expenditure of public money.

The street problem must be solved, but it will be necessary to double the appropriations of the past two years each year for the next decade in order to meet the situation.

During the past twenty-five years, State commissions have annually recommended a program for the solution of the freight traffic problem in Boston. Today, more than seventy per cent. of all goods shipped over the two railroad systems centering in Boston are carried over the highways from the railroads to their shipping destination, the result being congestion of our streets, increased cost of handling and unwarranted delay in transportation. A belt line railway, connecting all steamship lines, steam and street railways would do

continues on back

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more to promote the industrial life of this city than would be possible through any other method. The belt line railway system of transportation is vital to the industrial life of the city and should not longer be delayed, and it is the purpose of the State to avoid the responsibility for this undertaking, I should have no hesitancy, as Mayor of this city, in advocating municipal ownership and operation of a belt line industrial terminal.

The system followed during the past four years of developing to the highest possible efficiency outdoor municipal activities, namely, our parks and bathing beaches, will be continued. The coming year will witness the completion of Columbus Playground at South Boston, the largest salt water playground in the world. To that end, it will be necessary to expend, in addition to the \$800,000 already made available for the reclamation of 2,225,000 square feet of land, the sum of \$250,000 to establish a roadway to and around Castle Island, with a public landing the entire length of the highway fronting on Pleasure Bay, which, on completion of the Old Colony Boulevard, by the State, will mark the terminus of the South Shore Boulevard extending from Plymouth to Castle Island.

The policy of razing unwholesome and unhealthful city blocks and the establishment of parks where these blocks have been located, as in the case of the Morton street playground at the North End, will be continued as rapidly as finances will permit.

It is my purpose to continue the construction of permanent highways in the park system.

The year 1916 has emphasized the value of co-operation between all departments of the government and the importance of motor apparatus in the combating of fires.

It will require an annual appropriation during the next three years equal to that made available during the present year to complete the motorization of the Fire Department, and it is my purpose to urge the City Council during the coming three years to make this money available.

The City of Boston, early in December, will dedicate the new Children's Hospital at West Roxbury, where will be established the first whooping cough hospital in America, and perhaps the first municipal hospital in America where a separate building is maintained for the treatment of each one of the infectious diseases that are common to children, as a means of eliminating the scourge of cross-infection.

There is one labor to which I propose that my efforts shall be dedicated unswervingly and undeterred by protest or argument, and that is the creation of a proper home on the mainland for the poor of our city. The present institution has been in existence for more than a quarter of a century. It is located on an island in the harbor.

I sincerely trust that the Federal government will take over the institution at Long Island for Naval Hospital purposes, and if that is done I shall establish a model home for the poor in the outlying section of our city, adjacent to the Charles River. At Long Island, they have been catalogued, a woman sent to one building, and the man to the other, the only opportunity afforded the husband wife who have lived and labored and loved for thirty, forty and fifty years, to renew old memories was on Sunday, when they attended church; and even in church the inhuman policy of separation is in evidence, as the men have been required to sit on one side of the aisle and the woman on the other side of the aisle, and the only opportunity for an interchange of salutations being on the way, passing out from the church.

I want to build in the suburban section of this city not only a central home for the poor but 100 or more two-room cottages, in the vicinity of the river, where the old couples who have lived and labored and loved a life time and who have seen their sons and daughters grow up and either die or pass out of their lives, could be afforded an opportunity to witness the boys and girls trudging to school, playing their games along the banks of the river, with the trees casting their protecting shadow in the twilight of their life, and again live and love and laugh at the renewal of old memories until God calls them to the great beyond.

'The City for the People,' Is Peters' Pledge to Voters

By ANDREW J. PETERS.

THE powers of the Mayor of Boston are very great—larger in many respects than those of the Mayor of any other great city. No man should be trusted to exercise them for as long a period as eight years in succession. * * * I believe that the citizens of Boston can be trusted to protect themselves against allowing any Mayor to dominate the whole city administration and control all its manifold activities for so long a period. I am pledged to serve not more than four years.

"A city for the people," that is what I stand for. The people cannot afford eight years of a city government operated for the benefit of the privileged few now entrenched at City Hall.

A city for the people means better and cleaner streets. It means new streets and sewers wherever the building of new homes makes them necessary. It means better collection of ashes and garbage, under a system that will give real service to the householder and not hamper him with petty expense and bother. It means more playgrounds, municipal buildings, gymnasiums and civic centres. It means the constant improvement of the public parks. It means intelligent liberality so that the present parks and playgrounds and other similar municipal facilities may be used to the advantage of the greatest number of people. I know something of how this ought to be done, for when I was in Congress I led the fight for the present efficient playground system of the city of Washington. It means the prompt motorization of the fire department, the establishment of a central purchasing agency and of a municipal garage, projects which obviously would give the people increased service for the same expenditure.

A city for the people means the rigid adherence to the pay-as-you-go policy, so that it would not be necessary to expend each year over \$5,000,000 on the city debt before a dollar can be spent for the public welfare. And, of course, a city for the people means the intelligent application of the segregated budget, so that the citizens may know what they are getting for their money.

A city for the people means the fair treatment of municipal employees. The rank and file of the city employs upon whom the welfare of the city depends should not be asked to perform political service. They should not work under the constant dread of being supplanted by political henchmen or of losing their places for any reason but their own neglect of duty. In a city for the people the only standard for public employees should be faithfulness of service.

After all, however, it is not what a candidate states as his platform, but whether you believe what he says which should prove the test with each citizen in casting his vote.

The present Mayor may reiterate the planks of the platform on which he ran four years ago and to which he has since paid not the slightest attention. Four years ago in his campaign platform Mayor Curley solemnly promised under oath to reduce the tax rate. The tax rate has never been as high in the city of Boston as during the past four years. This is a sample carelessness in campaign promises. As he stated before the Finance Commission, he had a special standard of truth when running for office.

I believe that a study of my long record in the service will convince the voters of Boston that I practice what I preach. Never in the heat of a campaign have I made pledges or promises unless I had not only the willingness, but also the ability to perform them.

I believe that confidence inspired by my past record—my experience on Beacon Hill and in Washington and my intimate association with the present administration would enable me to co-operate for the benefit of Boston with both the State and federal authorities. Any suspicion of the head of our city government in the minds of

those in control of our State and nation is a most serious handicap in the situation which Boston is now facing. People should realize what this co-operation would mean for the fuller development of Boston.

* * * I am sure that, when I head the Boston city government, the State authorities will not feel for it the distrust which has so hampered the city in the past on Beacon Hill.

My campaign for Mayor has already attracted supporters from every part of the city and from every walk of life. They are men who know I am in this fight for Mayor in the hope that I may restore Boston to its old place as the Athens of America.

We have squabbled too long about petty things. And our city is suffering. Let us go to work on matters of general concern and general welfare, and let us have "a city for the people."

ANDREW J. PETERS.

NOV 18 - 1918

Boston Needs 'War Mayor,' Is Congressman Tague's Slogan

By PETER F. TAGUE.

ANY man who may be elected Mayor of the great city of Boston at the coming election will be confronted with more serious problems than a Mayor has faced before in the history of the city.

Many of the things which in normal times would be merely consistent with the progressive administration of the affairs of any city as great as Boston must be dispensed with in order that the individual citizen may be the better able to endure the personal sacrifices we are all called upon to make for the advancement of the country's position in the great world war.

This is particularly true in matters involving the expenditure of the money of the people of Boston; and the expenditure of that money wisely is, in my opinion, the primary and fundamental duty of the man who will succeed James M. Curley as chief executive of this city.

In other words, I believe the Mayor of Boston can do little more than "mark time" until the war is over. That does not mean that the work of the Mayor will be lessened; on the contrary, it means harder work than ever before. It does not mean that retrenchment should be practiced to the point where municipal necessities would be neglected. We must keep our streets, water, police and fire departments to the highest point of efficiency possible. We must do those things necessary to the proper encouragement of industry, to the end that the working people, men and women, may obtain the money with which to purchase food, clothing and fuel, to pay the rent, and to live as comfortably as they may in these days of individual sacrifice.

That is the problem peculiar to the present situation as I see it.

With no other end in view than to work for a proper administration of the affairs of Boston, I am a candidate for Mayor and will remain in the fight until the votes are counted election day, inspired stories to the contrary notwithstanding. I have promised that to my friends and neighbors in the Tenth Congressional District, and all suggestions that I may withdraw from the field may be emphatically refuted on the ground that I have never betrayed the confidence of the people who have so generously supported me in the past.

Throughout my whole political career I have tried to keep Boston to the front. In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the State Senate and in the national Congress I have devoted my energies to the promotion of the social, industrial and commercial welfare of my city.

I am content to rest my case on the record I have made in public life in the past.

The right to be a candidate for Mayor is not within the gift of any man or set of men in the city. There are many men, who because of their long identification with the city and her varied interests, are entitled to be con-

sulted on plans and methods of government, but the naming of their Mayor is an inherent right of the voters of the city of Boston.

I have no special cliques or coteries to serve in my campaign, and I will not be embarrassed as Mayor by any pre-election pledges.

But it must be plain to everybody that the time has come for a change in the administration of Boston's affairs. Those of us who have been in positions to ascertain the facts know that Boston has lost prestige as one of the leading American cities because of the criticism which has been made throughout the country of recent City Hall methods.

I propose to wage a clean campaign in the belief that I can effect an improvement of methods which will restore Boston to her proud position of the past. I shall refrain as far as possible from personalities, but as the campaign progresses I shall discuss the various issues frankly and openly.

I shall not "strike below the belt," but I will tell the whole story as I see it, confident that the voters will recognize that I am giving expression to my honest convictions of what is best for our great city.

CONGRESSMAN PETER F. TAGUE.

Room 406, Kimball Building, Boston, Mass.

Gallivan Will Give His Best Four Years to City's Service

NOV 18 - 1918 By JAMES A. GALLIVAN.

FIRST, I wish to thank the publisher of the Boston Sunday AMERICAN for this opportunity to state again my ideas on the administrative duties that will devolve upon the incoming Mayor.

Up to the time of writing this brief summary I am the only candidate who has even suggested a constructive program. Presumably, the other candidates would have suggested something in the form of a platform before the campaign ended. The AMERICAN, therefore, is to be congratulated in compelling, through journalistic invitation, all the candidates to tell the voters "why."

I intend, as Mayor, first of all, to assist the United States government in every way that the chief executive of the great patriotic city of Boston can assist in bringing the war to a speedy and overwhelmingly successful conclusion.

I shall serve four years only—giving my efforts to city affairs entirely and without any subversion of my office to the personal needs invariably associated with a desire for re-election.

After fourteen years of continued executive experience as street commissioner, I know that I can, with the authority vested in the Mayor, provide Boston with clean, well-paved, usable streets, safe for pedestrians, automobile and horse-drawn vehicles alike, without adding a dollar to the present appropriations which are furnishing us such inadequate streets for our growing needs.

Out of the same fourteen years of practical experience I shall devise a plan of operation for the Boston Elevated system that will enable the citizens, who pay all the bills, to get respectable service for the same price they are now paying.

As a one-term Mayor, I shall not find it necessary to antagonize the Finance Commission, which has a certain, fixed duty to perform with regard to the funds of the people. I shall work in harmony with every department of the city, whether said department is directly under the control of the Mayor or otherwise provided for in the city charter.

As a mere matter of fairness I shall see that the bonding business of the city is distributed pro rata among all the duly accredited agencies. I shall do this because I

TAGUE MIGHT WIN IF MANY ENTER FIGHT

NOV 10 1917

Congressman Sees Rosy Outlook

Candidacy Not to Be Dis- missed with Wave of Hand

By Albert E. Kerrigan

The surprise caused by the entrance of Congressman Peter F. Tague of Charlestown into the mayoralty fight and the careless dismissal of his chances by the politicians are not as well justified as would seem on paper, after a survey of the situation through the eyes of a Tague supporter.

If one follows the Tague dope it is possible to see a very good chance of his winning in a helter-skelter among five candidates.

Tague is a politician whose experience embraces the period from James E. Hayes, the famous Charlestown statesman, down to James M. Curley, and that is some experience. He has never before been known to make a move in the dark or without the aid of a detailed road map, as his record shows.

When he did his famous come-back stunt, running for a vacancy in the House in 1912 caused by the death of a Charlestown Representative, no one thought he had a chance. Again, when he entered the congressional fight against John A. Kelliher in 1914, the dopesters counted him out. Each time he won.

Reasons Interesting

Now that he is in the mayoralty fight evidently to stay the reasons are interesting.

In the first place, Tague is the only candidate below Dover st., a heavy voting district. He has East Boston, Charlestown and, with the aid of Martin Lomasney, the North and West Ends for a nucleus, a heavy advantage.

The South End has generally voted strongly for him. This territory gives him a heavy advantage over Congressman Gallivan and Mayor Curley. Over Andrew J. Peters, who starts in with the Back Bay and heavy suburban wards, he has no advantage.

But he says he is willing to take his chances in the outlying districts with Peters. He thinks that he can pick up more votes there than can Peters in Charlestown or East Boston.

It is figured by Tague's supporters that Gallivan and Curley will eat one another's heads off in South Boston. Gallivan is a resident, but Curley has done much for the district in improvements and appointments.

Again, Curley used to represent the district which includes South Boston in Congress. True, he at one time called South Boston people "door mat thieves and milk can robbers," but the Columbus playground and the appointments of John J. Toomey and Daniel V. McIsaac offset this.

Neither Gallivan nor Curley has standing in the suburban wards, continues Tague, the inference being that he (Tague) has. It is undoubtedly true when it comes down to a test that Tague would appeal more than the other two candidates.

The story that Tague was running because Lomasney would not support him for a third term in Congress is not exactly true. Lomasney probably would not support Tague, preferring Senator John F. Fitzgerald of Ward 5, upon whose brows Martin desires to place his crown.

He has been grooming John I. for some time as his crown prince, hoping that he will increase in size so that the mantle of Mahatma of Ward 5 will fit him. Just now John would appear to be in for an awful lot of growing pains before he can fit this robe.

But if Tague desired to fight Fitzgerald for a third term he could beat him handily. Lomasney may or may not believe this. If he does he will support Tague for Mayor with great alacrity.

Even if he does not believe this it is probable that he will support him because of friendship of many years and the hope of licking Curley. One thing the Tague supporters should realize, however, is that Lomasney is intensely practical and generally goes with the winner.

Another reason for Tague's entrance into the race is the probable support that he will receive from big men in this town, both Republican and Democratic, men ordinarily associated in the mind of the public with the Good Government Assn. They are not openly with him, but their secret support is as powerful as their public.

Comforting Figures

The Tague followers have compiled a number of figures showing that, after all, Peters is not so strong and are finding great comfort in them. A statement from Congressman Tague outlining his platform will probably be issued when he files his papers with the Election Commissioners, for Tague is not running for the office only.

Some one with a very inventive and mischievous mind has suggested that Senator Weeks may take a hand in the contest, through some of his managers, and get John F. Fitzgerald into the race. They say that Weeks does not want to oppose Fitzgerald in a popular election for Senator after looking over the ex-Mayor's vote against Senator Lodge's last year. But then Weeks may not be the nominee. However, this story puts too heavy a strain on the imagination.

Tague will soon open headquarters at School and Washington sts, so that he will be diagonally opposite Peters's headquarters in the Journal Building. If Gallivan takes his headquarters in the Tavern, as he did when running for Congress, all the headquarters will be closely grouped together, saving a lot of trouble for the eavesdroppers.

Just as four years ago, the campaign has opened with an outcry against

the use of city employees by the Mayor. Manager Walter Ballantyne protested against John F. Fitzgerald's use of city employees four years ago in the Kenny campaign.

Both Peters and Gallivan did the same this year, when Curley so boldly ordered the employees out to get signatures for him. Tague knew enough to keep silent and not attempt to grain off a lot of cheap publicity. The man who knows City Hall well wants to know why should not the Mayor use the city employees. They ought to be made to work at least once a year.

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NOV - 9 - 1917

A GOOD SELECTION

In choosing as his new Corporation Counsel Daniel V. McIsaac, Mayor Curley has conferred honor upon a worthy man. Mr. McIsaac is both clean and able. As Assistant District Attorney he has shown peculiar competency, his handling of the arson conspiracy having attracted national attention. His personality is also pleasing and many friends who do not share his politics will be glad to see him advanced. Politically, of course, the appointment is another proof of the Mayor's cleverness. He misses few points in the game, and if he is to be beaten his opponents need to lose no time in getting down to brass tacks.

RECORD - NOV 10 1917

GALLIVAN SAYS HE SAW THREE CARDS

NOV 10 1917
Sent Department Heads,
Mayor's Papers About

Latter "Doesn't Doubt Papers Were
Sent to Those Interested"

In substantiation of his charges that Mayor Curley "coerced city employees into getting names on his -apers" Congressman James A. Gallivan today gave out a statement in which he said that his charges were based on personal observations, and that his information, therefore, was correct.

The statement read:

"On last Tuesday evening I saw three cards which were addressed to the heads of city departments. The cards were addressed to them by name and they were instructed to report at the Mayor's campaign headquarters, 40 Court st, and obtain there papers which were to be signed.

"Each department head was told how many signatures he was expected to get. The number varied.

"As I was interested, I took up a position in the doorway of 40 Court st, where my own campaign headquarters are located, to watch for developments. I saw several city department heads come there and some of them approached me and said: 'Don't blame us, Jim. You know we are not doing this because we want to.' I told them I understood the situation thoroughly.

"This is something I saw myself, my information is not second-hand."

The Congressman also stated that up to date he has secured 8000 signatures, although none had been filed yet. It is expected the papers will be filed Monday.

When Mayor Curley was asked about the charges made by Congressman Gallivan, he said:

"There is a war on. I am busy handling the affairs of this office. Senator McLaughlin is in charge of obtaining signatures. I don't doubt but what he sent out papers to those who might be interested in my campaign. I understand, however, that only six city employees received papers."

NOV 12 1917 McCarthy Wants To Herd Sheep On Our Common

Taking advantage of a statute which has existed since the time when Boston Common was a cattle pound and a freeholder and citizen of the city had a right to pasture cattle there, Lawrence McCarthy, manager of the Boston Opera House, has asked Mayor Curley for the privilege of pasturing sheep on the Common.

His letter to the Mayor explains that he is not going into the sheep raising industry, but wishes to pasture the sheep that will come here when "The Wanderer," the Biblical spectacle, comes to town in a short time. He claims the sheep will not harm the sward of the Common.

NOV 9 1917

CURLEY LIKELY TO SUCCEED HIMSELF NOW

Candidates Are Too Plentiful

NOV 9 1917 Only Hope Is Elimination of Three Ambitious Ones

From the Race

By Albert E. Kerrigan

With five candidates in the field for the mayoralty of Boston, four of them bona fide candidates, the chances of defeating the present incumbent, James M. Curley, for re-election for another four years are slight.

The one hope is that some person will arise who can do the "eeny-meeny-miney-mo" with the anti-Curley candidates and settle upon who is "it."

Andrew J. Peters is in the contest to stay, there is no doubt of this. Mayor Curley has a chance of counting Congressman Gallivan out by just saying the simple words, "I will support you for Congress next year." Martin M. Lomasney has the chance of counting Congressman Peter F. Tague out of the race. Whether either will avail himself of the opportunity or the candidates themselves gracefully retire for Peters is the question of the hour.

On the outside of this circle of candidates is ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who is to "eeny-meeny" the whole lot of them out and bravely enter himself in the lists. Fitzgerald, according to the story, was the chief factor in putting Gallivan in the race. He told him to make his announcement after his alien draft speech. While he was giving this advice to Gallivan he was sounding the praises of Andy Peters. Pretty soon John F. became worried about his friend Gallivan; he could not seem to see how he could win. Something had gone wrong and so—well, Jim had better get out of the race.

As To Andy

And then Andy. Well, Andy didn't shape up just as well as he might. His candidacy had fallen rather flat. That first picture of Peters in a stove pipe hat rather filled the lowly.

Slowly but surely it was becoming the duty of Dr. Fitzgerald to go out and lick Curley. A great clamor was sounding in the distance as the citizenship called for him to champion their cause against Tammany. Peters and Gallivan should step aside but—

Somehow or other neither Peters nor Gallivan appreciated the situation or heard the breathings of the multitude. Peters, as was said, is in to stay, and Dr. Fitzgerald cannot get him out.

As for Gallivan and Tague, it will be remembered that four years ago John A. Keliher and Ernest E. Smith were both candidates. At the very last second of the time limit for withdrawing,

Keliher got out. Ernest E. Smith could not quite get the necessary 5000 signatures. The supporters of both went to Curley. Perhaps the process might be reversed this year, the supporters of Tague and Gallivan going

to Peters if they withdrew, which is a condition somewhat like the famous "if you had a brother would he like cheese."

Peters, so the story goes, is to manage his own campaign. This is one of the best moves he has made so far. If he had not done so the Good Government Association would have chosen his manager.

His nomination papers are out and it will soon be possible to size up his strength. The Good Government figures on a nucleus of 30,000 votes and hopes that Andrew's democratic politics and his former association with the "gang" through Diamond Jim Timilty will do the rest.

How Tague Counts

Just what Peter Tague counts on is not so clear. His wards of strength are 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, or East Boston, Charlestown, the West and North Ends and old Cove. To be really strong he needs Lomasney's endorsement. That he could get this is within the realm of possibility. Lomasney never had any personal feeling for Mayor Curley. He would much rather have supported Tom Kenny four years ago, but could not see where Kenny could win with certain politicians, who were supposedly supporting him, getting ready to quit. His brother, Joseph, Schoolhouse Commissioner, is getting ready to quit, it is said, so that Martin's hands will not be tied.

Some people have said that if Tague had started earlier the Good Government would have been glad to endorse him, but this is hardly true. The G. A., or rather the small ring that controls it, had picked out Peters last summer and never faltered. An American Democrat they demanded and got. Peters was shy at first, but as a matter of fact was always ready if the support could be shown him. James J. Storrow, the big factor in the G. G. A., wanted Peters and none other would do.

As the situation stands now Tague could poll a most respectable vote in the wards mentioned. Gallivan would get a good vote throughout the city, although his own district, South Boston, is not enthusiastic because of the Congressman's vote for the war and conscription. Peters would seize the suburban wards, Roxbury and the Back Bay. Curley would get what is left of the Curley vote, not a large number. Peters would probably win.

School Board Fight

The return of Michael H. Corcoran to the School Committee contest has added zest to this fight. The terms of Dr. Fred L. Bogan, now in France with the 101st Regiment, and Joseph Lee, chairman of the Board, expire this year. The term of Franklin P. Dyer as superintendent of schools also expires. And this is where former Committeeman Corcoran comes in.

Corcoran last year was defeated after waging a strenuous anti-Lee and anti-Public School Association campaign. This year he plans to add Dyer to his list of antis.

POST - NOV 11 - 1917

THREE MEN OUT AGAINST MAYOR

NOV 1 1917
Peters, Tague and Gallivan All
Strong—Conference May Pick
Single Candidate

BY ROBERT L. NORTON

The mayoralty campaign is only in its preliminary stages, and there are none so wise as to predict what will be the outcome. There are three formidable candidates in the fight against Mayor Curley, in ex-Congressman Peters and Congressmen Tague and Gallivan.

Both Mr. Peters and Mr. Gallivan have publicly stated that they are in the fight to a finish. It is not altogether unlikely that Mr. Tague will also remain. There are two opinions expressed by those who assume to be politically wise, one that if Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague stay Mr. Peters is sure to win; the other that if all three stay Mayor Curley is sure to be re-elected, because the others will split the opposition.

NOV 16 - 1917
STILL ANOTHER
OUT FOR MAYOR

First Thought He'd Be
Council Candidate

NOV 16 - 1917
Frank B. Howland of 8 Fountain square, Roxbury, decided yesterday that he would enter the field as a mayoralty candidate, and left the office of the election commissioners armed with the necessary papers. Howland first thought he would give the council a try. He took out nomination papers and signed his intention of going right to work to secure the 2000 signatures. Yesterday, just before 5 o'clock, he entered the office of the election commissioners and stated that he had changed his mind. He would not use the council papers, he said, but wanted those to run for Mayor instead, these requiring 2000 signatures.

Mayor Curley continues as the only mayoralty candidate who has had more than 300 signatures certified.

NOV 15 - 1917

SAY SOLDIERS WERE TRICKED

NOV 15 - 1917

Thought Curley Papers
Petition for Right to Vote

CAMP DEVENS, Nov. 14.—Soldiers of "Boston's Own" 301st Infantry Regiment, whose names adorn Curley nomination papers, denounced Boston's chief executive today, when they learned that they had affixed their signatures to the candidate's papers for re-election. Many of the men in khaki who signed them declared today that they are not even registered voters in the city of Boston. Others said they never had voted for Mayor Curley and never would. The disclosures came after word had reached camp that Congressman Gallivan, one of the candidates opposing Mayor Curley, had declared that Curley's lieutenants tricked some of the men into signing the papers. It was openly admitted among the military men that what they were lined up to sign was not made clear to all of them before they were marched to the officers' mess building.

Some of the soldiers who signed the papers and then received presents of cigarettes and chocolates from automobiles of the Curley party, were anxious to sign the Mayor's papers. But many in the ranks believed that they were signing a petition that they be allowed to go home to vote at the election. At least, so they declared today.

NOV 16 - 1917
GALLIVAN MEETING IN
SOUTH BOSTON TONIGHT

The Gallivan mayoralty campaign will be given a local endorsement at Maynard Hall, Broadway and D street, this evening, when a meeting is planned to put South Boston on the line for the Congressman. Candidate Gallivan will tell why he believes he is the logical man in the present campaign to succeed Mayor Curley.

"This meeting in South Boston will put more pep into my campaign than has been shown in all the other mayoralty candidacies put together," was the way Gallivan expressed it at his headquarters last night.

NOV 15 - 1917
SMITH MAY
RUN FOR MAYOR

NOV 15 - 1917
Former Councilman Is
Still Considering

The habits of the office of the election commissioners were kept on the qui vive yesterday by rumors that the five candidates for Mayor were soon to receive reinforcements in the person of former Councilman Ernest E. Smith. When Smith was asked as to his probable candidacy, he dismissed the subject with the promise that when he decided to become a candidate, he would issue a statement to this effect.

Those familiar with the situation express the belief that Smith's presence in the field would be a distinct aid to the candidacy of Mayor Curley, as it would tend to split up the Peters' vote.

Mayor Curley continues as the only one with 300 or more signatures to his nomination papers certified. Gallivan has filed 1000 names, Oneal 300 and Peters 1500, with 2000 to be filed at any minute.

NOV 16 - 1917

4000 SIGNED
FOR CURLEY

NOV 16 - 1917
Mayor's Nomination Pa-
pers Over-Filled

The election commissioners announced yesterday that a total of more than 4000 names had been filed on the nomination papers of Mayor Curley as a candidate for re-election.

The number of signatures required under the law is 3000, and in as much as the process of certification of the names has not yet gone beyond the 200 mark, the election department experts are all set for a spell of work on the Mayor's papers. When the papers of the other candidates are mentioned they assume attitude of submission, and say "Some work, but we will take them all."

CITY AND SOCIETY LEADERS WHO
HAVE HEARD HUMANITY'S CALL

LET XMAS BELLS RING FOR ALL! HELP BASKET FUND

*Dedication of Liberty Mall, in Name of
Nation's Defenders, to Mark
'Night Before' Celebration*

Christmas Basket Fund Rolls Up Real Sunshine

Yesterday's contributions to the AMERICAN'S Christmas Basket Fund maintained the splendid record set when the fund opened last week. Mayor Curley made his annual contributions of \$100. A Shuzdan sent a substantial check and a note saying the AMERICAN is doing a "noble work." Joseph A. Maynard, Surveyor of the Port, also sent an encouraging word with his check. The contributions so far are:

BOSTON AMERICAN	.....	\$1,00.00
Balance from 1946	.....	468.88
Interest	.....	28.19
Stephen O'Meara	.....	10.00
Fletcher Ranney	.....	16.00
Henry B. Endicott	.....	10.00
Timothy J. Ahern	.....	2.00
Frederick J. Volkmann	.....	5.00
Louis A. Frothingham	.....	5.00
Powers & Hall	.....	1.00
S. C. Brackett	.....	1.00
The Kennedy Co.	.....	50.00
Walter C. Baylies	.....	25.00
Richard M. Saitostall	.....	10.00
J. J. McNamara	.....	10.00
Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge	.....	5.00
John A. Kelher	.....	10.00
Henry J. Bowen	.....	2.00
J. J. McNamara	.....	12.00
Timothy J. Ahearn	.....	2.00
F. J. Kennedy	.....	50.00
Thomas F. Reddy	.....	5.00
Arthur Black	.....	5.00
S. H. Webster (in memory of my mother)	.....	10.00
Anonymous	.....	10.00
Carl F. Diemer	.....	1.00
Philip W. Jacobs	.....	2.00
John J. Hayes	.....	2.00
Mrs. Henry A. Krey	.....	10.00
Charles L. Burrill	.....	5.00
Freeman Bros.	.....	5.00
R. L. Agassiz	.....	5.00
Dr. Emile R. Fredette	.....	2.00
Philip S. Parker	.....	2.00
E. F. S.	.....	5.00
Joseph O. Proctor, Jr.	.....	1.00
George R. White	.....	100.00
	Total.....	\$2,260.06

*Continued
next page*

AMERICAN - NOV. 11-1942



PHOTO BY CONLEY

Mayor Curley and his simile of check he has contributed to the Christmas Basket Fund. The mayor has entered enthusiastic-
ly into plans for the Christmas Eve fete on the Common.

Miss Dorothy Forbes, noted horsewoman and philanthropist, contributes to the Basket Fund for all the needy on the Christmas holiday. She calls on all to help this worthy cause.

BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

MEMO DATE NOV 11-1917

CHORUS OF 1,000 WILL SING OLD CAROLS

NOV 11 1917

**Mammoth Tree, Myriad Lights,
Military Band Concerts to
Feature the Elaborate Plans**

This year's Christmas Eve celebration on Boston Common, to mark the grand finale of the Boston AMERICAN'S Christmas Basket Fund drive, is to be one of the greatest nights on record.

The big philanthropic campaign in aid of the poor families of the city is to have a memorable patriotic finish, combining the formal opening of Liberty Mall, which will soon be completed, and a celebration in honor of the soldiers and sailors then in the city.

Mayor Curley has assured the AMERICAN of his heartiest co-operation in the plan to make Christmas Eve a red-letter occasion. The gala event will crown the campaign that the AMERICAN and its generous friends are carrying on to provide a merry Christmas for thousands of poor children in Greater Boston and for struggling widowed mothers and for fathers who are feeble or crippled.

Mayor Curley has enthusiastically adopted the AMERICAN'S suggestion and, as he sets forth in his letter to the AMERICAN, has already entered into the making up of a splendid program.

The mammoth tree will be set up in Liberty Mall, on the slope leading up to the State House, and military bands and a chorus of 1,000 trained singers, under the direction of Professor John O'Shea, will make the celebration magnificent from the musical point of view.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CHRISTMAS TREE!

That is what it will be called on Christmas Eve, when the great civic celebration started by the AMERICAN will conclude the Christmas Basket Fund drive and dedicate Liberty Mall to patriotism and philanthropy.

The work of getting the mall ready for this great celebration is now proceeding under the direction of Chairman Thomas Allen of the Boston Art Commission, Superintendent Joseph H. Dillon of the Park Department and Mr. Shurtleff, the distinguished landscape architect.

Not only the soldier and sailor boys in town that night, but many thousands of Boston residents will be attracted by the festivities to be held around the gigantic tree. The chorus—one of the largest ever assembled in the city—will be ranged on either side of the Shaw Monument, and nearby will be placed the army and navy bands.

Mayor Curley, who has taken up the AMERICAN'S gala Christmas Eve plan so enthusiastically, will be a leading figure in the celebration.

To earn the gratitude of poor little children—that of itself will make December 25 a great day for the contributors to the AMERICAN'S Christmas Basket Fund.

If the Basket Fund Editor had a cool million stored away in some money warehouse he would know just how to make next Christmas the happiest day in the year for himself.

Just to be able to say, "Here, fill all the baskets wanted and fill out this check for the necessary amount," would be something well worth doing.

For, imagine a Christmas day in a cold and cheerless home, with five or ten children gathered around a table holding only a couple of loaves of bread and a few bowls of thin soup!

But that's the sort of Christmas feast hundreds of innocent little children must face unless the philanthropists of Boston fill all the AMERICAN baskets.

HERE'S A FATHERLESS HOME.

The letters received every day at the AMERICAN office tell the pitiable tale more effectively than could any word picture. Read this pathetic appeal from Roxbury:

"I am a little girl and have a brother and sister younger than myself. My father is dead and my mother has rheumatism and can't do much work. So I hope you will not forget us Christmas, as it will cheer us very much."

A plucky lad who lives in Brighton has another piteous story to tell.

"We are eight children," he writes. "My father is very sick (he is in the hospital) and my mother attends to us. I am the only one working. I earn \$6 a week. The food is so high that we are suffering. So we ask the aid of you for a good Christmas."

And this from Roxbury:

"I am a little girl eleven years old. My father is dead and my mother cannot work because she is under the doctor's care. The only support we have is a sickly sister, and she only gets \$5 and there are five in the family. We live in an attic. We don't expect to have any dinner this Christmas. So please don't forget your little friend."

SEVEN IN FAMILY.

Forget her? Not if we can help it! Who'll be the first to send the price of a basket for this little girl?

And there's another heart-rending note—one of many—from Jamaica Plain. Here it is:

"I am eleven years old and I am writing for a basket, for I know that my mother, who is sickly, will be very down-hearted if she sees that we have nothing to cheer us up on Christmas. For I know she will not be able to get us anything herself as my father, who is disabled, cannot get employment. There are seven of us in the family and I tell you it is pretty hard to get along."

No doubt at all about it, and if all turns out well there'll be a feast at

this home on Christmas Day.

There would be no fun sitting around a creaking table Christmas Day—there would be no appetite for the big brown turkey and all the fixin'—if one knew that these poor little young ones were weeping quietly at a table set with famine fare.

continued next page

Mayor Approves Great Xmas Eve Celebration to Be Held on Common

"It Is Fitting That There Should Be a Large and Better Celebration Than Ever Before," Declares Boston's Chief Executive in Stirring Letter.

CITY OF BOSTON—OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

November 10, 1917.

To the Editor of the Boston AMERICAN:

Dear Sir—The suggestions in your letter of November 5, relative to a Christmas Eve celebration in honor of the soldiers and sailors, on Liberty Mall, meet with my hearty approval.

In response to your communication I have had a conference with the chairman of the Park Commission, chairman of the Art Commission and Mr. Arthur A. Shurtleff, a noted landscape architect. At that conference the very same ideas which you outlined in your letter were submitted by me and were enthusiastically endorsed.

I am very glad to have this opportunity to co-operate with the AMERICAN in its splendid work in making the Christmas season one of good cheer and happiness. It is indeed particularly appropriate that a celebration of this kind should take our soldiers and sailors into special consideration.

It is fitting that there should be a larger and better celebration this Christmas Eve than has ever been held on the Common, and it is in keeping with the spirit of the times that it should be of a patriotic character.

Pleasing and interesting as the AMERICAN'S Christmas Eve programs have always been, we believe that by collaboration and co-operation we can arrange one this year that will surpass all others of the past.

I have arranged for a chorus of 1,000 trained singers under direction of Professor John O'Shea, director of music in the public schools, to sing Christmas carols on the State House steps; I have arranged for concerts by the bands from the navy yard and Coast Artillery; I have arranged for a Christmas tree that will stand 100 feet and will be brilliantly decorated, located between the Brewer fountain and the Shaw bas-relief; I will ask the Governor to have a flood of lights turned on the State House; I will arrange to have the Brewer fountain a rainbow of multi-colored lights, and I have arranged to have the trees along the walks on both sides of the mall festooned with red, white and blue lights.

The AMERICAN, I assume, will carry out its usual program, and included in that will be the equipment and decoration of the Christmas trees. I will be pleased to have you designate some representative of the AMERICAN to act with the gentlemen named above, to the end that plans may be made and successfully carried out for a most glorious Christmas celebration.

Very truly yours,

JAMES M. CURLEY, MAYOR.

60040 - NOV-12-1917

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES

The United Improvement Association, which is an organization representing various local improvement associations scattered throughout the city, claims that it has been hampered in its constructive work by politicians who try to use it for their own political purposes and who were responsible for a so-called endorsement of Mayer Curley by the central body after it had adjourned.

NOV 12 1917

For years local improvement associations in almost every section have failed to accomplish all they have tried to accomplish because cheap politicians, direct or indirect beneficiaries of men politically higher up, have been permitted to obtain commanding influence in the proceedings and to destroy what might have been a power for general good in order to advance the selfish ambitions of men who have not the slightest interest in community welfare.

There are improvement associations in this city which, claiming large memberships, are unable to obtain decent attendance at their meetings because unselfish citizens are tired of seeing what might be helpful organizations turned over to the control of political fakers and mercenaries. If the responsible men in the United Improvement Association desire that body to retain whatever prestige it now has, their cue is to insist that political messenger boys and municipal place-holders be sent to the rear.

NOV-12-1917

FOR CONSERVATOR OF JUNK

High authorities in Washington are seriously contemplating, according to the morning dispatches, the appointment of a national conservator of junk. Without desiring to apply undue pressure to the administration it may be stated that, should the President decide to confer the appointment upon Marks Angel of this city, the President's popularity with the dominant wing of Democracy in Boston would be strengthened by fully 100 per cent.

NOV 12 1917

Mr. Angel is probably one of the most successful collectors and conservators of junk in New England. A friend of the mayor, a tireless worker, a man who does not limit the output of his energy to eight hours a day, he has achieved a reputation for success which has been fully earned.

Only a few years ago Mr. Angel was a comparatively unknown man. Today he is one of Boston's best known citizens and one of Mayor Curley's most influential friends. If Dr. Coughlin, the administration's representative in Massachusetts, could impress upon Secretary Tumulty the advisability of strengthening the Democracy in Boston by making Mr. Angel the national conservator of junk, there would be keen appreciation of the result, inside as well as outside of junk circles.

NOV-13-1917

Martin M. Lomasney is receiving a lot of public praise from people who hitherto have looked upon him as the right kind of target for political assault. He will have to start another scrapbook.

NOV 13 1917

Not one of the formal candidates for mayor is afraid to admit that he will be elected. That is as it should be.

NOV-13-1917

Three Members of Japanese Mission Guests of City

Industrial Establishments Visited After Reception by Municipal Officials.

NOV 13 1917

The Japanese parliamentary mission, or three members of it—Ketaro Mochizuki, M. P. Y. Mikawa, secretary, and Gichi Yamada, representing the Kekumin Shim bun, one of the leading Tokio newspapers—were the guests of the city of Boston today.

The mission contains representatives of the four political parties of the Land of the Rising Sun, and are in America for the purpose of studying the political, economic, and financial situation in the United States, as affected by the war. It arrived in San Francisco Oct. 5, and has already visited some of the principal cities. From Boston it will go to Chicago and other cities on the way back to the Pacific coast.

Mayor Curley received a telegram from Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge today, asking that the mission be given an audience, and that two or three officials, such as a member of the legislative body, a health officer and an administrative officer, be detailed to show the mission consideration.

The mayor arranged for the entertainment of the visitors, together with a representative of the chamber of commerce, Health Commissioner Francis X. Mahoney and other prominent citizens, at a luncheon at the Parker House at 12:30 P. M., following a call upon the Governor at the State House.

The afternoon was spent in visiting industrial establishments.

The guests included Gov. McCall, Lt.-Gov. Coolidge, State Treasurer Burrill, Victor A. Heath, chairman of Boston public safety committee; Councilmen Ford, McDonald and Watson, Judge T. B. Riley, F. E. Atteaux and John L. Sullivan.

NOV-13-1917

WAR WILL LAST FIVE MORE YEARS. SAYS CURLEY

Mayor Curley, during a speech last night before more than 1500 members of the New England Order of Protection at Tremont Temple, declared that the collapse of Russia means the war will be prolonged five years. He gained the information, he said, from a high army officer.

The meeting marked the 30th anniversary of the supreme lodge of the order, and many past and present high officers were in attendance. Grand Warden Frank W. Sweet discussed the grand lodge of Massachusetts. Past Supreme Warden Frederick T. Peabody, who acted as master of ceremonies, introduced Mayor Curley. Those taking part in an entertainment were the Apollo Quartet, Miss Madeline L. Sullivan, Mrs. Grace V. Bourcey, Mrs. Henrietta W. Rice, Mrs. Carrie Sweet, Miss Gertrude Smith and E. Russell Sanborn.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

SCARCITY of funds is reported by the promoters of both the James A. Gallivan campaign and the Peter F. Tague campaign for the mayoralty. Political campaigns cannot be run without money, and the requirements are heavier now than in any earlier era. The financial problems are looming large, and are active encouragers of the withdrawal policy. Mayor Curley is coolly calculating on these conditions, and himself well entrenched behind the power of patronage and those thousands of dollars which his good friend, a dead man, made for him, feels very optimistic.

When one of the shrewdest politicians in the state Democracy, a man who has been elected to high office, is observed in downtown hotels laying large sums at even figures in bets against Mayor Curley running better than third, quite an impression is made in political circles. This maker of wagers is not a Peters adherent, and his object is "partly to have a little fun," and partly to lay away "more of the same" to what he has already salted down.

Martin Lomasney, following his wont, is postponing picking the winner. He keeps his ear to the ground, listening for the march of popularity, and not until the eleventh hour will he make his announcement of his own choice. "I can't afford not to be with the winner," he once exclaimed, on one of those rare occasions when his real sentiments found utterance.

The Mahatma does not enjoy the bouquets tossed to him by Republican newspapers and by Protestant pastors for throwing 2500 votes for the anti-salad amendment, thus practically carrying the city of Boston for it.

The other day he fairly writhed when for the thousandth time somebody called his attention to one of the latest effusions from a Protestant pulpit. The recent boom for him for mayor has but rubbed salt into his wounds, so peculiarly is he constituted.

"I wish to God they'd let me alone!" he exclaimed. "I want to make my peace with my Maker!"

Of course the truth is—and Martin would be thankful if everybody would believe it—that he became convinced by the way voters rolled up in increasing numbers in the Legislature, year following year, for the Batchelder amendment, that some sort of an amendment was going through, and it was only a question of the best sort of compromise.

Martin M. Lomasney is one of the most faithful attendants at St. Mary's, steadfastly maintaining his allegiance there, despite the fact that he lives in the parish of St. Joseph. The celebrated chieftain usually attends early mass and steals in and out so quickly and quietly that few observe him and fewer still greet him.

After dark is the time he chooses for his long walks, and his favorite direction is westerly, along Commonwealth avenue or Beacon street.

Not infrequently entirely alone, or with some one of a very few intimates, he takes this late stroll sometimes as late as 9 or 10 o'clock, and sometimes even later. Usually his steps are rather short and quick. Rarely is he seen to saunter. It is a "constitutional" he takes, and he goes at it as he did for the anti-salad amendment.

This year he is exemplifying his well known ideas concerning rotation in office, retiring from the House, although he could have been renominated and re-elected as easily as the pulling on of his gloves. The Mahatma is never seen at City Hall these days, and the Tague cohorts claim that the resignation of his brother as schoolhouse commissioner has been on the mayor's desk for more than 10 days although "Joe" steadfastly denies it.

Some recent jumps in salary—Jeremiah J. Leary, clerk, to be assistant register, \$1500 to \$2100; John H. L. Noves, clerk \$1600 to \$1800; Joseph A. Cahalan, clerk, \$1200 to \$1600, all in the city registrar's department. Transfer—Martin K. Killilea, clerk, from the penal institutions department to the city registrar's, at \$1200.

ing the second statement of my administrative program verbatim.

Calls on Peters to Withdraw.

"I have no objection to Mr. Peters advancing my views so heartily on municipal administration, but if he is so lacking in initiative that he has to await my publicity from day to day in order to have any basis whatsoever for a campaign, I feel that in the interests of the city, which he visits from time to time for political purposes only, he should withdraw from the present contest and take his chances as a mayoralty possibility four years from now, when I shall leave the field clear for everybody."

"I have had 14 years' executive experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner, resigning after I was elected to Congress. Mr. Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs.

"As the original, bona-fide candidate to take up the widespread protest against 'eight years of Curley,' I call upon Mr. Peters to withdraw in order that my election may be practically unanimous."

NOV 13 - 1917.

A SERIOUS OMISSION

NOV 8 - 1917.

How does it happen that our municipal campaign has reached its present stage without the friends of Mayor Curley putting a straight Republican candidate in the field, for the same part that Bennett played in New York and that George Hibbard once played in Boston? Here is too important a bet for the Curleyites to overlook. There must be some pompous little fellow, with an eye to the main chance, who would bite on such a bait as this. In the last Fitzgerald-Storrow campaign not a few moss-back partisans professed to believe that since Storrow was a Democrat he would divide the Democratic vote with Fitzgerald, and thereby leave the Republican forces intact to elect their own man, who was Mayor Hibbard, afterward rewarded by appointment as city treasurer, an office that the civil service commission would not allow him to fill. The pretence that a straight Republican could now win might be equally effective in landing somebody, and we wonder that the mayor's adherents have allowed the opportunity to go so long unmet. Watch for developments! Be on the lookout for a four-flusher's springing into the contest as the straight Republican candidate, and alleging that in the recent election returns he finds his inspiration for his decision.

NOV 13 - 1917.

An 18th candidate for one of the three places to be filled in the city council took out papers yesterday—Albert Hurwitz, 461 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, a member of the bar. He is a former voter in Martin Lomasney's bailiwick—old ward 8—and is president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Association of New England.

All five candidates for mayor—Andrew J. Peters, Peter F. Tague, James A. Gallivan, Mayor Curley and James Oneal—were active last night, taking part in various sorts of gatherings.

Gallivan Ridicules Peters.

Congressman Gallivan last night declared that the real contest was between himself and Peters, and, therefore, proceeded to assail the latter as merely an echo of the South Boston congressman. Candidate Gallivan said:

"Out of all the preliminary mayoralty turmoil it must be apparent to the great majority of citizens that the real contest for first place is between Andrew J. Peters and myself."

"To date Mr. Peters has accepted my views on practically everything. The only original thing his press bureau has done is to have him fall from his horse, luckily without serious results."

"His first announcement was merely an imitation of mine, so palpable that it fell flat as a campaign document. His views on coercion of city employees were taken deliberately from my statement to the press."

"As I am the only candidate in a Boston municipal campaign who ever declared for a single term for mayor, it is with considerable amusement that I see Mr. Peters, at his Sunday afternoon rally, telling the voters that he 'is not to be a candidate for re-election,' quot-

GALLIVAN ASKS PETERS TO QUIT

Declares Rival Accepts All His
Views and Only Apos
His Campaign.

NOV 13 - 1917.

The election commissioners yesterday afternoon certified nomination papers for Mayor Curley containing more than 3000 names. The announcement that he is first to acquire legal status on the ballot for the city election, Dec. 18, was no more than was expected.

Andrew J. Peters has made arrangements in response to requests to see the newspapermen daily at a fixed hour and place. The pressure of people eager to enlist in his campaign and to offer counsel and suggestions is making great inroads on his time.

Giblin Strong for Peters.

Former Representative Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston was one of yesterday's volunteers, and predicted a big Peters' vote in East Boston.

NOV 14 - 1917.

ANDREW J. PETERS PLEADS
FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Predicts Great Opportunities for
American Trade in Foreign
Markets After Close of War.

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor, in an address last night in Tremont Temple before members of Boston chapter, American Institute of Banking, made a plea for preparation for industrial expansion in this country after the war. He declared that industrial combinations will have to be made in the United States, if competition in the foreign markets is to be maintained when normal conditions are restored.

HERALD - NOV-12-1917.

CURLEY WILL BE THIRD, SAYS BARRY

Former Lieutenant-Governor
Predicts Mayor Will Poll Less
Than 20,000 Votes.

NOV 10 WILL CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM

"Mayor Curley will poll less than 20,000 votes in the election Dec. 18 and will not run better than third, if all the candidates stay in," former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry predicted last night. "Indeed, it is quite within the bounds of possibilities that you may hear of his withdrawal as a mayoralty candidate."

"There is much going on beneath the surface and some important conferences are brewing, but you may be sure of one thing, and that is that the withdrawal of all the other candidates in favor of John F. Fitzgerald would be the one thing that would give the present mayor a new lease of life, in fact would insure his re-election."

Will Be Active in Campaign.

The former Lieutenant-Governor was asked about the report that he will take the stump for either Peter F. Tague or Andrew J. Peters, but declined to disclose his choice. There is little doubt, however, that he will get into the speaking campaign against Curley, although he was one of the mayor's mainstays four years ago.

Bets were made at downtown hotels last night at even figures on the basis of the Barry predictions, and it is the talk of the town that former Curley chieftains are, like Barry, deserting their former idol and flocking to one or the other of the candidates.

Senator James P. Timilty, Sheriff John A. Kellher, Clerk of Courts Frank A. Campbell, former Senator James P. Doyle and a host of lesser celebrities were declared to be sharpening knives for the head of the Tammany Club.

The wholesale desertions from Sachem Curley's totem pole occasioned surprise among many who had overestimated the strength of his machine and the size of his wigwam. Now that the end of his fourth year is approaching, long-hibernating enmities are stirring to life and new ones are springing up like mushrooms in a night.

If a Curley opponent has nothing else against the mayor, the slogan "Four years is enough" wakens echoes everywhere. Rotation in office is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, as the anti-Tague party declares the congressman discovered when the first report came out that the Mahatma said: "Two terms in Congress is enough."

Democracy cannot tolerate Caesarianism and shudders at the spectre of a Caliban, "drunk with power," but a new mayor means a new deal all around and ordinarily the heads of the city departments, at least, for the sake of their bread and butter, take off their coats for the man who will keep them in their jobs, but the John A. Sullivan revelations of the mayor's offerings, coupled with current reports of present promises by the wholesale, cause general shivering and a desire to cast an anchor to windward, for James M. Curley cannot possibly satisfy everybody, if promises now being made alleged to be in

his name are all presented for redemption Dec. 19.

All Should Get Together.

Former Lt.-Gov. Barry said: "I was the original Curley man, doing all that I could to put him into the fight four years ago and working so hard for his election that it cost me something in votes and friendships as well as other things. But I am disappointed in him."

"No, I am not prepared to say as to where my support will be thrown, but the present mayor cannot win the election, and it is only a question of who is the best-equipped candidate other than he. All who realize what a succession of mistakes the present mayor has made and how sadly a change is needed should get together and support that man."

Andrew J. Peters announced yesterday that Frederick A. Flanagan, who has resigned as clerk of the municipal court, is to take charge of the Peters campaign and will be in the Peters headquarters in the Journal building. He served several terms in the old board of aldermen.

Associated with him will be Edward E. Moore, who was secretary to former Mayor Fitzgerald for over four years.

The Peters boom is rapidly developing, and the former congressman found it impossible to continue as his own campaign manager and attend to all the matters which are piling up.

Congressman James A. Gallivan offers the first direct evidence of coercion on the part of the Curley administration in obtaining signatures for Curley's nomination papers. He says:

"I myself saw three cards, each bearing the order: 'Report at 40 Court street' (the Curley headquarters) 'at 9:30 tomorrow morning. You are to get (here a number inserted) 'signatures in your department and turn them in by 5 o'clock.'

I saw those cards Tuesday night. Whether the mayor went so far as to have them printed by the city printing plant and paid for by the taxpayers' money, I have no direct evidence, but I have my suspicions.

Card Bearers Ask Forgiveness.

"The next morning I stood in the doorway of the building 40 Court street, which is also my headquarters as well as the building in which Curley has his, and I met some of these men as they came in.

"They were friends of mine, and they did not relish their job. Some of them talked with me very frankly, making such remarks as: 'You know what I'm here for, Jim. Don't lay it up against me. I'm here under orders. It's a matter of bread and butter with me.'

"My answer was that I certainly would not lay it up against them, but when I am mayor, as I shall be in 1918, neither they nor anybody else need fear that they will ever be called on to take the orders given to slaves, nor will they be expected to use the city's time to do political work for me."

"James M. Curley is making a great mistake in using the methods of a czar, and it will not be long before he will go into an exile as far removed from the political history of the city as Tolstak is from Petrograd.

"Somebody who is a real friend of the mayor, if such can be found, ought to get hold of him and advise him to give up the arbitrary, autocratic and ruthless methods that have come to be second nature to him and become a little more human."

"It is time that he gave a better example of leadership in the pure democracy he prates about. The time has gone by when the mayor of Boston can with safety to his own political fortunes elide such peremptory mandates to go out. If he is a true Democrat he will have to depend on volunteers, as I do and shall."

Gallivan's Platform.

Congressman Gallivan announces as

his platform: An administration pledged to patriotism, and all that that entails.

A single term.

Clean, well-paved streets.

A solution of the Boston Elevated traffic problem.

Co-operation with the finance commission, instead of antagonism, for better government.

Distribution of the city's bonding business pro rata; no private monopolies.

Modern methods of fire prevention. Recognition of city employes in accordance with ability.

Establishment of a department of municipal publicity and a department of philanthropic advancement to pave the way for more public donations such as the Parkman fund, Forsyth dental infirmary, Evans memorial, and Franklin fund.

"I shall carry no personal obligations and no personal grievances into City Hall. As a one-term mayor I shall carry none out."

Congressman Gallivan wrote to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, urging that opportunities be given for the sailors to take part in the municipal election, but Secretary Daniels evidently supposed the Massachusetts constitution to be as elastic as the New York constitution, instead of only recently providing for absentee voting, and sent instructions to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and the commanders of the Charlestown and Newport districts to co-operate with the election officers in setting up voting booths. The instructions are futile. The secretary can only see to it that leave of absence is granted. Voting can be done only in the established voting places. Next year the Legislature will have made new arrangements, under the new amendment, to the constitution.

NOV 10 - 1917.

INDORSEMENT OF CURLEY CAUSES MACY TO QUIT

Resigns as President of the United Improvement Association.

John E. Macy has resigned as president of the United Improvement Association as the result of the action of a group of members in continuing a meeting Wednesday and indorsing Mayor Curley after the chairman had declared the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Macy said yesterday that the association has always professed to be a non-partisan, non-political organization, but that for the past year or two certain persons who wish to gain control of the association for political purposes have been getting control of local associations and obtaining appointments for themselves and their followers as delegates to the United association, until they were able to put through the indorsement of Curley for mayor.

"I am convinced," said Mr. Macy, "that, whether they realize it or not, they are destroying the good influence of the association and are disrupting it. I do not feel justified, under these circumstances, in giving further time and labor to its work."

TRANSCRIPT - NOV-12-1917

HOPE OF FUSION GROWS

Anti-Curley Men Anxiously Await
Developments

NOV 12 1917

Fitzgerald and Lomasney Might Clear
Atmosphere

Neither Has Yet Spoken in Mayoral
Contest

Five Candidates Making Elaborate
Plans

Persons who are eager for a change of administration at City Hall and believe that only by some sort of fusion movement is that change likely to be brought about, are anxiously awaiting developments. They profess to believe that the atmosphere will soften in the next two or three weeks and that on Dec. 6, the last day for substitution of candidates, the political line-up will have presented a more interesting front.

Neither Mayor James M. Curley, Andrew J. Peters, Congressman James A. Gallivan, Congressman Peter Tague, nor James Oneal will have difficulty in securing the necessary 3000 signatures to place his name in nomination. Nomination papers are in circulation all over the city and papers are daily being filed. The last day for filing will be on Nov. 27 and certification of signatures will end on Dec. 3. For two days thereafter all nomination papers will be open to public inspection, the public being given an opportunity to scan the supporters that each candidate has secured and make charges of fraudulent signatures, if any such suspicions arise. Four years ago, it will be recalled, such charges were brought by James M. Curley against the signatures of Thomas J. Kenny, his opponent.

No Sign of Withdrawals

There is plenty of opportunity, as may be noticed, for changes and revisions in the lineup. But today there appears to be no intention on the part of any candidate to withdraw. It is evident that Mayor Curley regards the situation as satisfactory; in fact, he would like to see a few more candidates in the field. Andrew J. Peters believes that he starts the contest with a nucleus of support that cannot be discounted by any other candidate, not even by Mayor Curley with the Democratic City Committee and the city employees at his back. Congressman Gallivan looks to his Congressional district to furnish him a friendly background, and likewise Congressman Tague believes that his own district will present a solid front and send him into other districts with a tremendous advantage. Mr. Oneal regards the Socialistic trend, as indicated by the New York contest, as most promising to his candidacy, which has labor behind it.

This leaves the situation in an extremely doubtful state and furnishes every indication that the most doubtful would desire that the contest, if it remains on present lines, will be the most uncertain in many years. It is naturally a fruitful topic for discussion in clubs and civic organizations, and among politicians generally, who are hoping that the movement will eventually develop into a Curley-anti-Curley fight. Naturally these men are looking to Martin M. Lomasney and former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald and are eager to obtain all information possible as to their position.

Lomasney Keeps Silent

Mr. Lomasney is following custom in remaining politically on the fence. Whether he will declare himself until the Sunday before election is a question. That is the day when he goes before his political organization, the Hendricks Club, and appeals for the candidates who have met his approval. On election day the West End goes forth and gives those candidates from 2000 to 3000 plurality. The West End, in itself, would not prove a deciding factor one way or the other, though of great help to each candidate for office, but Lomasney's West End influence stretches to all parts of the city. "What will Lomasney do?" is the question that hundreds of voters ask in every campaign. When they hear his views they are in a position to vote. This is one of the extreme tests of the leader's ability. Lomasney never makes campaign speeches and he seldom visits other districts than his own in support of any candidate.

Friends of Mayor Curley are today saying that though Lomasney has not spoken the word, that he will be with their candidate. Friends of Congressman Tague are saying that as Lomasney has been a leading spirit in Mr. Tague's political advancement, having "groomed" him for the Legislature and for Congress, he will not desert him now. There is also the report that Mr. Lomasney would be glad to have Tague placed as mayor, because of his desire to project Senator Fitzgerald as a candidate for Congress next year, the Lomasney support for Tague having been based on two terms.

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As to former Mayor Fitzgerald, it is not known that any politician in Boston has a line on his action. "Fitzgerald is still a candidate" is the remark often heard. Had he any intention of going into the fight he would have taken papers last week, it would seem. An application for papers does not commit a candidate to the campaign. But with Mr. Fitzgerald an outsider, as he is today, will he become active for any candidate? Nobody knows. For months he assailed Mayor Curley in his weekly publication, the Republic. Suddenly, the political editorial articles ceased, and for two months they have been missing. When they were the most violent there appeared numerous articles in praise of Congressman Gallivan's course in Congress. This friendly attitude led many politicians to believe that Fitzgerald desired the congressman to take up the battle against Curley and would support him.

Congressman Gallivan's friends, however, saw no extreme friendliness in the Fitzgerald editorials. They read into them, strange to say, a movement to crystallize sentiment for Fitzgerald. Mr. Gallivan, after repeated appeals from his supporters, decided to "smoke" Fitzgerald out. He announced his candidacy for mayor, and a short time afterward Mr. Fitzgerald appealed to him to retire, and the Fitzgerald inclination to be a candidate for mayor was thrust into the open. Weeks passed and the former mayor did nothing but canvas the situation for himself. Other candidates were announced from time to time, but he has remained independent. There is little doubt, however, that he intends to get into the fight, but to whom he will turn is another question. If he is waiting for Lomasney it will be a long wait, the politicians say. If he is waiting, on the other hand, to be convinced as to the strongest man to support, in order to defeat Curley, his influence may be negligible.

No Fusion Chance Seen

C 2

There is absolutely no chance of a retirement of candidates in Mr. Fitzgerald's interest. Andrew J. Peters and Congressman Gallivan have emphasized their intention to remain in the contest to the finish, and Congressman Tague has resented any inti-

mation that he would retire. Likewise there is no ground for belief that Mr. Lomasney would consent to stand as a "fusion" candidate, even though he is hailed as the political figure par excellence since the anti-aid victory. The candidates for mayor have entered upon the fifth week before election, making elaborate preparations for the contest and with every prospect of a tiresome campaign.

Campaign headquarters of Andrew Peters will be the scene of animated work from now on. Frederick A. Finigan signed as assistant clerk of the Boston Municipal Court for civil business last Saturday in order to take charge of the Peters campaign. Today he took up the work on the eighth floor of the Journal building. Associated with him is Edward E. Mooney, who was one of former Mayor Fitzgerald's secretaries. Mr. Peters spoke in Fairhaven Hall, Ward 23, before the Andrew J. Peters Club, Sunday, saying:

"If I am elected to the office of mayor I will not be a candidate for reelection. I feel that one term is all that any man should have, and I don't believe the citizens of Boston want Mr. Curley for eight years. I will not build up any personal and political machine, but will give my undivided efforts to the efficient conduct of the administration of the office for the interests of all the citizens. Neither will I intimidate nor coerce city employees, nor require them to make contributions to campaign funds, as has been the custom with the present administration at C Hall."

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NOV - 14 - 1917.

CAN AMERICA HOLD NEW MARKETS?

Hon. Andrew J. Peters Tells Boston Chapter, A. I. B., That Is a Great Question

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor and former assistant secretary of the treasury, spoke before the Boston Chapter, Inc. American Institute of Banking, last evening.

"Never before in the history of our country," said Mr. Peters, "has it been confronted with such great opportunities for assuming its position in the world's trade as will await it at the close of the war. Before the commencement of the war our foreign commerce had reached the highest point in its history. With a foreign commerce of \$6,500,000,000 and a favorable trade balance of \$2,136,000,000, the fiscal year of 1916 was our banner year in trade. At the end of the present titanic struggle we will have to readjust ourselves to new conditions and new trade opportunities.

"Notwithstanding that the development of the power of a nation has invariably been concurrent with the development of its foreign trade, for many years past there existed a disposition on the part of our Government to encourage the development of 'home market,' to the exclusion of 'foreign markets,' as evidenced by the great walls of protection built from time to time to keep out the foreign invaders.

"In the last few years conditions have undergone a marked change. Where provincialism in business was deemed the proper and safe course to pursue in the early days of our industrial development, when there was hardly a branch of industry that was able to manufacture sufficient of its products to supply the needs of the American people, we have now reached the stage where the growth of our industries has been such as to supply not only the consuming public in our own land but the peoples on foreign shores as well. This was true long before the outbreak of the European War, and the necessity for providing a foreign outlet for our surplus production has engaged the thinking minds of our nation for some time.

"A question of much concern throughout the country today is whether we can keep up this pace, even to an appreciable extent, after hostilities have ceased in Europe, and our foreign competitors lay aside their implements of war and again seek control over the markets which they were temporarily forced to abandon. Are we in fact prepared to hold the new markets which were so suddenly thrust upon us? How far shall our Government go in preserving these newly acquired American markets against foreign competitors? That the belligerent European Powers that have long been leaders in the world's industry will bend every effort to retain their past position is manifest, and despite the handicap which has enabled the manufacturers of this country to entrench themselves during the past two and a half years in foreign markets the European manufacturers will have one great advantage, and that is an organization of government and coordination of government and commerce."

RECORD - NOV 12 - 1917

MAYORALTY FIGHT ON IN FULL SWING

At Least One of Five Candidates Should Be Eliminated

By December 18

BARRY DISOWNS HIS DISCOVERY, CURLEY

Ex-Lieut.-Governor Says Support of Fitzgerald Would Re-elect Mayor

The mayoralty campaign in Boston will get into full swing today and will gain in momentum from now until five weeks from tomorrow when it will be decided who is to serve as chief executive for the coming four years. There are five prospective candidates who will enter the first round, but it is expected that at least one and possibly more will have issued their withdrawal before Dec. 18.

Andrew J. Peters will begin his active campaigning today, although he has been in the public eye for some days back by making occasional speeches and issuing statements between times. He has announced the appointment of Frederick A. Finigan, former chairman of the old board of aldermen, to act as his campaign manager, and Edward E. Moore has been chosen as associate. Finigan has resigned his clerkship in the office of the clerk of the Municipal Court and will begin active political duty immediately. Moore was secretary to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald for four years.

The appointment of these two former supporters of John F. Fitzgerald is taken to have some significance as to where the ex-Mayor is to line up. Finigan was elected to the board of Aldermen with the endorsement of the Good Government Association, is a leading Democrat and was at one time mentioned as a candidate for Congress against Peters. Moore is a Charlestown man and his appointment is expected to give Peters a new claim to support from Peter Tague's district. Both men will take up their places at the Peters' headquarters in the Journal Building this morning.

Former Lieut.-Gov. Edward P. Barry, four years ago an ardent supporter of Mayor Curley, has shot a broadside into the Curley forces with his statement that the present Mayor will poll less than 20,000 votes on election day and will not finish better than third. He even intimated that it is within the bounds of possibility that Curley might withdraw as a candidate.

"There is a great deal going on beneath the surface, and some important conferences are brewing," states Mr. Barry, "but you may be sure of

one thing, and that is that the withdrawal of all the other candidates in favor of John F. Fitzgerald would be the one thing that would give the present Mayor a new lease of life. In fact, it would insure his election.

"I was the original Curley man, doing all that I could to put him into the fight four years ago; but I am disappointed in him. I am not prepared to say as to where my support will be thrown, but the present Mayor cannot win the election, and it is only a question of who is the best-equipped candidate to defeat him. All who realize what a succession of mistakes the present Mayor has made and how badly a change is needed, should get together and support that man."

The former Lieutenant-Governor was asked about the report that he will take the stump for either Peter F. Tague or Andrew J. Peters, but declined to make known his choice.

Peters yesterday afternoon addressed more than 100 members of the Andrew J. Peters Club at Roslindale, with David J. Pickett presiding. The candidate was given a hearty reception, and during the course of his talk stated that he was in the contest until the finish and that his policy was to serve all the people and not build up a personal political machine. He stated that at the present time there are five candidates, but there may be some withdrawals. He added, however, that he would not be one of them and that he would be a candidate on election day.

Although Mayor Curley has been working on his campaign for months, he will come out in the open to fight from now on and things at his headquarters, 40 Court st., are beginning to hum. Several mysterious meetings have been held between Curley and his advisors during the past week and it is expected that some sensational campaign stuff in the way of illustrated talks on what Mayor Curley has done for Boston will be adored. A notice has been posted at Curley headquarters that contributions for the campaign are now in order.

Congressman Tague is carrying on his own campaign, getting together his vote-gatherers and generally preparing for big business in the future. His brother Congressman has also been getting in quiet work with an occasional newspaper criticism of Mayor Curley mixed in.

Once the Socialist candidate, not yet got a sufficient number of signatures for his nomination papers, although he expects to make as good a comparative showing as the Socialist candidate in New York did at the recent Mayoralty election in that city.

NOV - 12 - 1917

Electing Curley

The assumption that Andrew J. Peters or anyone else can defeat Mayor Curley for re-election in a free-for-all race of candidates is based on this reasoning, by our neighbor The Herald: The total vote in the municipal contest should be about 75,000. There are between 30,000 and 35,000 Republicans in the City—this estimate based on the McCull vote 37,000 a year ago and 32,000 this year. This 30,000 Republicans

can be counted on to vote for Peters. With this as a nucleus, the remainder would be split among other candidates, leaving Curley with less than the Peters vote of 30,000 Republicans plus accessions from the Democrats—Mr. Peters being a Democrat.

Very neat; but what becomes of the nucleus of votes Mayor Curley holds? Where is the assurance that with, say, Mr. Tague and Mr. Peters both running against Curley, and both Democrats, the 30,000 Republicans would vote en bloc for Peters? Their first thought would be to "beat Curley." Mr. Tague's candidacy might appeal to them as stronger than Peters', particularly with some of the political backing that Mr. Tague is likely to have.

A split field is a split anti-Curley vote; Mr. Curley can count on some solidity of organized support. No other candidate in the field can do so. The Curley supporters are united, organized. The anti-Curley forces are at present split and lack organization. History is against any success against Curley with a free-for-all contest in which more than one of the candidates other than the Mayor will be classed as "anti-Curley."

Furthermore, we want this issue clear—the issue between Curley government and a different sort. We don't want to see Mr. Peters or Mr. Tague or anyone else elected by a minority. We want to see the people of this city make a square choice between Mr. Curley and someone representing a different school of politics and city administration. Give us two candidates, Mr. Curley and an opponent, and let the voters of this City choose straight between them. Then we shall have a majority Mayor, who represents the will of the voters of this City. If the majority prefer Mr. Curley, all right, that's what they will have. We are convinced that in any straight show-down between Mr. Curley and an anti-Curley candidate the majority of the voters of the City will not prefer Mr. Curley.

A free-for-all contest this year means befuddlement and futility. Keep the issue clear and the choice obvious. Get together and put forward one strong man to oppose Mr. Curley.

NOV - 12 - 1917
**PETERS SILENT
ABOUT GALLIVAN**

Andrew J. Peters does not intend to answer statements made from day to day (or night to night) by other candidates for the Mayoralty, and this will form no part of his campaign for the office.

This was his statement when asked today if there was anything he cared to say in connection with the request of Congressman Gallivan that he retire from the contest.

He said he intended to conduct his campaign along lines of interest to the public, and that in his opinion replying to such statements as Congressman Gallivan's did not come under this heading.

RECORD - NOV - 13 - 1911

WITHDRAWAL OF PETERS IS GALLIVAN PLEA

Andrews J. Peters is asked to withdraw from the mayoralty contest by Cong. James A. Gallivan, so as to give the South Boston Solon a "practically unanimous election." This is the message contained in a statement issued by Gallivan last night. Charging Peters with being only an imitator and merely following from day to day every step made by him, Gallivan's statement reads in full as follows:—

"Out of all the preliminary mayoralty turmoils it must be apparent to the great majority of citizens that the real contest for first place is between Andrew J. Peters and myself.

"To date Mr. Peters has accepted my views on practically everything. The only original thing his press bureau has done is to have him fall from his horse, luckily without serious results.

"His first announcement was merely an imitation of mine, so palpable that it fell flat as a campaign document. His views on coercion of city employees were taken deliberately from my statement to the press.

"As I am the only candidate in a Boston municipal campaign who ever declared for a single term for Mayor, it is with considerable amusement that I see Mr. Peters, at his Sunday afternoon rally, telling the voters that he is not to be a candidate for re-election, quoting the second statement of my administrative program verbatim.

"I have no objection to Mr. Peters endorsing my views so heartily on municipal administration, but if he is so lacking in initiative that he has to await my publicity from day to day in order to have any basis whatsoever for a campaign, I feel that in the interests of the city, which he visits from time to time for political purposes only, he should withdraw from the present contest and take his chances as a mayoralty possibility four years from now when I shall leave the field clear for everybody.

"I have had 14 years' executive experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner, resigning after I was elected to Congress. Mr. Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs.

"As the original bona fide candidate to take up the widespread protest against 'eight years of Curley' I call upon Mr. Peters to withdraw in order that my election may be practically unanimous."

NOV - 13 - 1911 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Everybody in attendance at the hearing held in the Mayor's office yesterday in connection with the removal of the Lief Ericsson statue smiled when one of those who had protested at the former hearing said he would withdraw his objection, as he understood the report that Mayor Curley's statue was to adorn the place made vacant by the removal of Ericsson was untrue. The Mayor was among those that smiled, even though he did not make a flat denial. There was also some consternation in the ranks

of those who protested when the vote was taken, some of them being puzzled how the Mayor could distinguish between the volume of the "ayes" and "nos" when it seemed to them they were about equal. When this was brought to the attention of the Mayor later he just said, "good day, gentlemen," and tripped blithely down stairs.

NOV 13 1911

The Mayor is the first of the candidates for office to have all his papers examined and certified, and none of the other candidates for the office have filed theirs yet for examination. The friends of the Mayor are inclined to believe that now that this preliminary is taken care of that he will get into action immediately, and that red hot speeches will be the rule from now on.

With Congressman James A. Gallivan inviting Andrew J. Peters to withdraw from the Mayoralty race, it would seem that politics is undergoing a change. Such a polite request it was, too, just a matter of common courtesy, and "I'm a better man," sort. But there is doubt if Mr. Peters will accept the invitation to withdraw. As he has already announced he will see the newspapermen every day and give them what news he has on tap, it is safe to predict that quitting the race is the last thing in his mind.

Some of the City Hall officials would like to learn the identity of the practical joker who started the story that sugar could be purchased there. The building was flooded yesterday by persons who came prepared to corner the sugar market and take off every bit they could buy. Many of the officials spent the time during the forenoon trying to convince the prospective customers that they did not have sugar concealed beneath the counter.

NOV - 12 - 1911 AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

The political followers are rather disappointed at the mayoralty campaign so far. They expected that long ere this fur would begin to fly, and the tameness of the squabble doesn't please them. They are longing for the time of the fireworks, when the "mud-slinging" will begin in real earnest, and they feel sure that before the city election there will be plenty of this. As the race shapes up now there should be something worth while in the way of fiery speeches.

The friends of Walter White, who formerly covered City Hall for an afternoon paper, but who is now in France with the expeditionary forces, are not going to forget him on Christmas. Plans have already been made to ship him something in the way of remembrance for that occasion, just to let him know the boys at home still think of him.

NOV 12 1911

The Mayor's office is a busy place these days. The corridors and both the outer and inner office are filled with persons waiting to see "His Honor," and there is evidence a-plenty that another campaign is due.

NOV - 12 - 1911

Candidate Gallivan's promise of clean streets sounds mighty attractive. If we hadn't heard so many of such promises before.

NOV - 10 - 1911

IMPROVEMENT ASSN. TO TAKE UP RESIGNATION

Political Row to Be

Aired

NOV 1 1911

Pres. Macy's Surrender of Office Throws Body into Turmoil

Parker Morris, vice president and chairman of the executive committee of the United Improvement Ass'n, today communicated with other members of his committee relative to calling a special meeting for the purpose of acting on the resignation of Pres. John E. Macy and repudiating the vote passed by the association endorsing Mayor Curley.

A special meeting must be called by the executive committee. As a result of the resignation of Pres. Macy, because of the political activity of friends of the Mayor, Pres. Morris will act.

The next regular meeting will not be held until Dec. 5, and many of the members are anxious that the records be cleared before that time.

Treas. Frank W. Merrick today said he believed the members should not act too hastily, and the organization should be given the opportunity to right itself and repudiate the political action rushed through by the friends of the Mayor.

Rumors that other members would resign were heard, but Mr. Merrick requested that all wait for the next meeting and not act before the organization had the opportunity of driving the politicians out of the association.

In submitting his resignation Pres. Macy stated that the injection of politics into the organization has threatened its future usefulness. He blamed a certain clique of "zealous" city employees for the vote endorsing Curley.

On the other hand, Patrick H. McGue, another prominent member of the organization, contends that the vote endorsing Curley was secured in a perfectly legal and proper manner.

NOV - 12 - 1911

CITY WILL MOVE ERICSON STATUE

Lief Ericson will be moved. He and his viking ship will be set up 400 yards to the west, at a point in the Charlesgate. Mayor Curley has issued the edict. Scandinavians said that they had received assurances from the park department that the statue would not be moved.

RECORD NOV 13-1917

LIEF ERICSON STATUE TO BE GIVEN NEW LOCATION

Decision Reached By Vote at Meeting in Mayor's Office

—Memorial Will Be Moved to Spot in Charlesgate

400 Yards from Where It Now Stands

NOV 3 1917

After a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, which was attended by the members of the Art Commission, officials of the Park and Recreation Department, Mayor Curley and about 100 Swedes, Scandinavians and Norwegians, it was decided to move the statue of Lief Ericson from its present site at Commonwealth and Massachusetts aves., about 400 yards to a point in the Charlesgate.

It is claimed by the Art Commission that the new site is far better than the old one from every standpoint. This is something that some of those who were at the hearing were inclined to doubt.

Those in favor and those against the moving of the statue gathered at the Mayor's office and speeches were made. One man said he had objected to the removal at a previous hearing, but had changed his attitude on the matter after learning that a report that Mayor Curley's statue was to adorn the spot vacated by Ericson was untrue. This caused the Mayor to smile broadly.

The Mayor said that while the entire authority in the matter rested with the Art Commission, he should like to get the feeling of the meeting through a voice vote, and called for the yeas

and nays. This was given, and he decided in favor of the "yeas."

At the time there was some doubtful feeling shown by those who had opposed the removal in connection with the vote, but nothing further occurred until after all had left the office and were outside in the corridor.

Then a delegation gathered and when the Mayor started to leave he was approached by them on the issue. He explained to them that the authority rested with the Art Commission and said that he had had the vote taken simply to show the sentiment was in favor of the change.

He asked one man if he believed the vote indicated anything else and when this person expressed doubt on the issue, the Mayor simply looked at him and saying, "Good day, gentlemen," left the building.

NOV 4 1917

AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

"This race for the City Council is getting to be a real classy affair," said one of the City Hall regulars when he heard that ex-Sen. Daniel W. Lane had entered the fight. The ex-Senator is a well known figure in politics in this city and he is said to be one of those who is going to stay in the fight until the finish. It is believed that many of those entered now will drop out later when things warm up and the field, which has 18 entries, will be chopped down considerably.

The members of the Japanese parliamentary mission seemed to be surprised and pleased at the manner in which the luncheon in their honor was arranged. They did not appear at the Mayor's office until shortly before 11 a.m. yesterday, but, nevertheless, when the luncheon was served about two hours later there were about 75 persons, representing every walk of life, present. It was quick work, giving credit where credit is due.

There seems to be considerable interest among the women in the School Committee fight this year. Every day scores of them are seen at the office of the Election Commissioners being registered, and it is said the "female of the species" is going to make herself felt in the selection for this office.

NOV 10 1917

MACY RESIGNS AS PRESIDENT

NOV 6 1917
Indorsement of Curley Causes
United Improvement Head
To Quit

"POLITICAL ELEMENT DISRUPTING BODY"

Officers of Association Now
Repudiate Wednesday
Night Action

The action of a group of members of the United Improvement Assn. Wednesday evening, in continuing the meeting for the purpose of indorsing Mayor Curley after the chairman had declared the meeting adjourned, has been promptly followed by the resignation of John E. Macy as president of the association.

Mr. Macy last night made the following statement of his reasons for resigning:

"The United Improvement Assn. has always professed to be a non-partisan, non-political organization. Its usefulness, its ability to obtain the support of the large number of public-spirited citizens who have contributed to its expenses, its obligations to the non-political local associations which form its membership, the very character of its objects, required that it remain independent in politics.

"But for the past year or two, certain persons who wish to control the association for political purposes have been gaining control of local associations and obtaining appointments for themselves and their followers as delegates to the United Association, until the situation is such that they were able, the other evening, to put through the vote (said to be illegal) indorsing their candidate for Mayor.

"This they have done without regard to any other considerations than the advantage of their candidate. The movement has been participated in by many employees of the city government—good fellows, to be sure, but a little over-desirous of helping their chief.

"I am convinced that whether they realize it or not, they are destroying the good influence of the association and are disrupting it. I do not feel justified, under these circumstances, in giving further time and labor to its work."

HERALD - NOV - 13 - 1912

Peters Silent on Demand from Gallivan That He Quit the Mayoralty Race

Representatives Declare Widespread Activity in Behalf of Peters's Candidacy Is Best Answer
-All Candidates Busy Organizing Forces.

NOV 13 1912

Organization work, sometimes known as "lining 'em up," was the principal activity today of the lieutenants of Mayor Curley and of Andrew J. Peters, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague, three of the candidates anxious to succeed him.

The workers at the headquarters of all four will be busy on organization work practically all this week. In the mean time propaganda squads spreading all sorts of stories, some containing political poison gas, are busy. In Gallivan's district the story is persistently circulated that his candidacy is a camouflage movement to mask his ambition to return to Congress. In Tague's district the story is heard that he was induced to take out papers by former Mayor Fitzgerald for some unknown reason.

Both Tague and Gallivan have announced their intention of being candidates to the tape, and their managers charge that these stories are circulated maliciously from City Hall sources. They declare that the idea was borrowed from German propaganda work, but if the records are examined carefully, it will probably be found that the Kaiser borrowed the idea from Boston, where it has been an ancient institution.

Ignores Gallivan's Call.

Peters today said he had no comment to make in answer to Gallivan's call upon him to withdraw. It was said at his headquarters that the answer is to be found in the constantly increasing preparations being made for one of the most extensive mayoralty fights ever seen in Boston.

Some complaints have been received that not enough "pep" is being shown in the Peters campaign. The answer of his lieutenants is that the punch will be there when it is most needed—at the finish.

The Peters men report the receipt of many signatures on his nomination papers; there is no lack of active campaign workers and the statement was made today that a number of prominent men, who were not counted upon, have come forward and announced that they are with Peters. Their names will be made known from time to time.

Later a large campaign committee, with representatives from all parts of the city, will be organized to handle the Peters campaign. In effect he will be his own campaign manager.

15,000 for Curley.

Mr. Peters will make an address in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, on "Opportunities for South American Trade" before the Boston chapter of the American Institute of Banking. The address will be non-political. Peters in 1915 was a member of the South American international high commission and is actively interested in opening doors for South American trade.

Signatures still are being obtained for Curley's papers. More than 5000 have been filed. Representative McGrath of Dorchester, who is a member of the Curley board of strategy, said today that 15,000 names will be obtained altogether and used as the foundation on which to build the mayor's campaign.

Thomas J. Kenny, the candidate against Curley four years ago, today denied a report that he had urged the Good Government Association to endorse Martin M. Lomasney for mayor.

He said the report is untrue. Mr. Kenny's position is the same as it was in the summer; he is not a candidate and would not be unless convinced that there is a genuine and widespread demand for him. In any event he will not be silent during the campaign, but will take steps to show exactly where he stands.

"Dan" Lane Takes Out Papers for City Council

Former Senator Daniel W. Lane, now a member of the constitutional convention, has taken out papers for the Boston City Council. As Philip L. McMahon has withdrawn, ex-Senator Lane's entry makes six aspirants for the three seats to be filled.

John J. Cassidy, the florist, is the first of the 18 to file papers for certification. Congressman Gallivan will open headquarters for the mayoralty in the Equitable building in a few days.

He has appointed as campaign manager former Representative Timothy F. Callahan, the ward 6 leader. "Smiling Tim" Callahan has long been a power in old ward 6, of the South end, and was a great vote-getter, being practically unbeatable as a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature. He is expected to carry large influence in the heart of the city.

NOV - 14 - 1912

Earnest Smith May Jump Into Mayoralty Race

NOV 14 1912

Predictions that there would be a "Republican" candidate for mayor may be verified this week by the entrance into the contest of Earnest E. Smith, for-

mer city councilman, who was a candidate four years ago, but failed to obtain the necessary number of signatures to qualify.

Mr. Smith said today that he is giving the matter consideration.

"Many have asked me to get in," he said, "and the situation looks attractive. I haven't had a vacation for several years, and I can think of no better vacation than by running for mayor of Boston. I will make known my decision this week."

Mr. Smith was a member of the Progressive party when it was progressing, but in the past year or two has been with the Republicans. His candidacy would be charged with being an aid to Mayor Curley, as many believe Peters would win should the mayor, Congressmen Tague and Gallivan, and O'Neal, the Socialist, remain in the fight, unless some "Republican" should enter and cut into the vote which the Republicans are expected to give to Peters.

If Smith runs, it will be on his own initiative, he asserted today.

"Under our charter, our city elections are supposed to be non-partisan, but they are non-partisan only in name," he said.

NOV - 13 - 1912

ERICSON STATUE TO BE MOVED BY THE CITY

NOV 13 1912

Mayor Disappoints Scandinavians by Approving the Art Commission's Decision.

Leif Ericson will be moved. No longer will the Norseman gaze toward Commonwealth avenue apartment houses, near Massachusetts avenue. He and his viking ship will be set up 400 yards to the west, at a point in the Charlesgate. Mayor Curley issued the edict last night, and thereby alienated certain Scandinavian voters, who said they had received assurances from the park department that the statue would not be moved.

The hearing in the mayor's office yesterday afternoon was the third to which the perturbed Norwegians and Swedes had been invited. First, the representatives of a number of organizations were invited to present their case before the park department, and they did so. Certain expressions of Chairman John H. Dillon on that occasion were interpreted to mean that he would use his influence to carry out their wishes against the removal of the statue.

But later they received a notice of a hearing before the art commission, and the commission proved deaf to arguments against the moving, although the Scandinavians pleaded that moving meant a far less imposing site.

At yesterday's hearing one speaker admitted that he had changed his attitude and no longer objected to the removal of the statue, since he had learned that the statement that Mayor Curley's statue is to adorn the vacated site was untrue.

The mayor smiled grimly and the fate of the statue was sealed. The mayor announced that sole authority for moving the memorial rested with the art commission, but he would like to get the feeling of the meeting, and would therefore ask for a voice vote. He declared the result to be in favor of the "Ayes."

Murmurs arose from those who had voted "No," and when Mayor Curley started to leave, the dissenters arrested his progress.

The mayor reiterated that the ultimate authority rested with the art commission and that the vote had been taken simply to show the sentiment.

POST - NOV-13-1917

GALLIVAN ASKS PETERS TO DROP OUT

NOV 13 1917
Says Election Would Then Be Almost Unanimous

Mayoralty Candidate Gallivan, in a statement issued last night, after declaring that he has had "14 years of experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner," and that Candidate Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs, calls upon Mr. Peters to retire from the contest.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Mr. Gallivan's statement reads as follows:

"Out of all the preliminary mayoralty turmoil it must be apparent to the great majority of citizens that the real contest for first place is between Andrew J. Peters and myself.

"To date Mr. Peters has accepted my views on practically everything. The only original thing his press bureau has done is to have him fall from his horse, luckily without serious results.

"His first announcement was merely an imitation of mine, so palpable that it fell flat as a campaign document. His views on coercion of city employees were taken deliberately from my statement to the press.

"As I am the only candidate in a Boston municipal campaign who ever declared for a single term for Mayor it is with considerable amusement that I see Mr. Peters, at his Sunday afternoon rally, telling the voters that he is not to be a candidate for re-election, quoting the second statement of my administrative programme, verbatim.

"I have no objection to Mr. Peters endorsing my views so heartily on municipal administration, but if he is so lacking in initiative that he has to await my publicity from day to day in order to have any basis whatsoever for a campaign, I feel that in the interests of the city, which he visits from time to time for political purposes only, he should withdraw from the present contest and take his chances as a mayoralty possibility four years from now, when I shall leave the field clear for everybody.

"I have had 14 years executive experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner, resigning after I was elected to Congress. Mr. Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs.

"As the original, bona fide, candidate to take up the widespread protest against 'eight years of Curley' I call upon Mr. Peters to withdraw in order that my election may be practically unanimous."

NOV-10-1917

POLITICS DISRUPTS UNITED

NOV 10 1917

Improvement Body's President Quits; Others May Follow

President John E. Macy of the United Improvement Association has resigned, and Treasurer Frank W. Merrick said last night that unless the association repudiates the endorsing of Mayor Curley for re-election he, too, will resign. Other members say that unless the association can be put back onto a non-political basis it will cease to exist.

WHY MACY QUIT

President Macy's statement explaining his resignation charges that the whole movement was planned by city employees who were "over-zealous in their desire to aid their chief politically."

Patrick McCue of the Meeting House Hill Improvement Association wrote a letter to the Post in which he said that the endorsement of Mayor Curley was done in a legal manner and that the meeting was not adjourned.

President Macy's letter follows:

"The United Improvement Association has always professed to be a non-partisan, non-political organization. Its usefulness, its ability to obtain the support of the large number of public-spirited citizens who have contributed to its expenses, its obligation to the non-political local associations which form its membership, the very character of its objects, required that it remain independent of politics.

"But for the past year or two certain persons who wish to control the association for political purposes have been gaining control of local associations and obtaining appointments for themselves and their followers as delegates to the United Association, until the situation is such that they were able the other evening to put through the vote (said to be illegal) endorsing their candidate for Mayor.

"This they have done without regard to any other considerations than the advantage of their candidate. The movement has been participated in by many employees of the city government—good fellows, to be sure, but a little over-zealous of helping their chief. I am convinced that whether they realize it or not, they are destroying the good influence of the association and are disrupting it. I do not feel justified under these circumstances in giving further time and labor to its work."

When Treasurer Merrick was told of Mr. Macy's resignation, he said that he thought the action was too hasty.

"I allowed the meeting to go on," said Treasurer Merrick, "because I thought it was wise to find out just who was in the political movement. Mr. Slattery, the Mayor's secretary, was there, and it was he who directed the whole affair. After he got the wheel

in motion he sat back and said nothing. But when the question about the adjournment was going on he was very much in evidence.

"I think that the association should at once repudiate the vote which was taken, and set itself squarely up as a non-political association. We can do no less than that and live."

"I hope Mr. Macy will reconsider his action, so that our association can continue its good work. The political folk who want either to be able to run our association for their own political ends or kill it because it is doing good work should not be allowed to win so easily."

NOV-15-1917

MAYOR OPENS BIG BAZAAR

Proceeds for Comforts for Spanish War Vets Abroad

NOV 15 1917

The two-day Bazaar of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the United Spanish War Veterans of Massachusetts was opened in Longfellow Hall, Intercolonial building, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon, with an address by Mayor Curley, who wished them all success in their enterprise.

The proceeds from the bazaar will be used for the purchase of tobacco, cigarettes and other comforts and necessities for the men of the Spanish War Veterans who have returned to the service and are now in France.

From the opening at 3 o'clock until 10:30 last night, the hall was crowded and present indications point to a record crowd for today. The hall is beautifully decorated with flags, red, white and blue bunting, and gold and blue bunting and streamers, and is filled with booths and tables where everything from tea and other refreshments are sold to tables of books and fancy embroidery.

During the afternoon, children's games were played and a general good time was provided for all. In the evening a musical entertainment was furnished. Miss Gertrude Kenny of Woburn, was at the piano. T. Douglass Barker of Somerville, gave several delightful tenor solos and Margaret Dix of Cliftondale, played cornet solos.

NOV-13-1917

MAY SUSPEND WORK ON SO. BOSTON STRANDWAY

Work on the South Boston strandway may be suspended because of the general government's need of dredge work on the torpedo-boat destroyer plant being built at Squantum.

Lieutenant Atwood, who is in charge of the Squantum work, notified Mayor Curley yesterday that it may be necessary to commandeer the three dredges now in use at South Boston.

POST - NOV - 13 - 1917
CURLEY OVER MARK

NOV 13
Has 3300 Names Filed and Certified, Assuring His Place on City Election Ticket

Through the filing and certification of 3300 names, the maximum number which the election commissioners are authorized to certify, Mayor Curley has insured his name being upon the official ballot as a candidate for re-election. It is required that 3000 names be passed in order to make nomination certain, but the additional 10 per cent are passed upon in order to allow for any which might be dropped or disqualified for any reason.

The other candidates are considerably behind the Mayor in this regard. They continue to file additional names from day to day, but none has as yet approached the 3000 mark. Thomas F. Coffey and Councillor Alfred E. Wellington, candidates for the City Council, filed 800 and 1000 names respectively yesterday, the requirements being a total of 2000 names.

Albert Hurwitz, lawyer, of the firm of Hurwitz & Hurwitz, was the only one to file papers as a candidate for the City Council yesterday, he being the 18th candidate for one of the three vacancies in the council to be filled. He has never held political office, and is a Republican with independent tendencies, having lived at one time in old Ward 8. He is president of the Associated Y. M. H. A.'s of New England.

NOV - 12 - 1917
PETERS IS OUT FOR BUT SINGLE TERM

Believes Four Years Is Enough as Mayor for Anyone

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor, declared at a meeting in Fairhaven Hall, Ward 23, yesterday that if elected he would not be a candidate for another term.

ONLY ONE TERM

"If I am elected to the office of Mayor," said he, "I will not be a candidate for re-election. I feel that one term is all that any man should have and I don't believe the citizens of Boston want Mr. Curley for eight years. I will not build up any personal and political machine, but will give my undivided efforts to the efficient conduct of the administration of the office for the interests of all the citizens.

"Neither will I intimidate nor coerce city employees, nor require them to make contributions to campaign funds, as has been the custom with the present administration at City Hall."

NOV - 13 - 1917

SEES FIVE MORE YEARS OF WAR
NOV 13 1917
Mayor Also Predicts Army of 5,000,000 Men

Speaking before the New England Order of Protection at Tremont Temple last night, Mayor Curley stated that a government official in conference with him expressed the belief that the recent Russian and Italian reverses would cause the continuation of the war for five years. He also stated that it meant the sending of 5,000,000 American soldiers to Europe instead of 2,000,000 as originally planned.

Referring to the work done by Boston in this war, he mentioned that the original budget of the city was compiled before the present crisis arose. Therefore no allowance was made for the spending of \$300,000, which has been spent for the aid of soldiers' dependents. "But if it were a half a million or a million," said the Mayor, "the city of Boston would stand behind the expenditure, for we will see that no dependents of any patriotic American will become dependent on charity while that son offers the free sacrifice of his life and the last drop of red blood for his native land and the cause it is now espousing—world democracy."

The programme was arranged in honor of the 30th anniversary of the incorporation of the N. E. O. P. Many patriotic features held place on the programme. Past Supreme Warden Frederick T. Peabody presided.

NOV - 12 - 1917
JOHNSON PRAISES LOMASNEY

Preacher Calls Him a Modern Moses

NOV 12 1917

Martin Lomasney's ears must have burned last night around 8 o'clock, because just about that time the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, at the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, was pronouncing a "modern Moses" who was leading the people of Boston into the land of clean politics, just as Moses of old led his people to the Promised Land."

A NOBLE MAN

Dr. Johnston not only mentioned the great Boston political boss in passing, he preached a whole sermon on him, entitled "The Motives of Martin Lomas-

ney," and the "motives" concerned him last and all the time, Mr. Lomasney's recent attitude and activities in the interest of the successful anti-sectarian amendment.

Dr. Johnston characterized Mr. Lomasney as a noble man, who was actuated by noble motives, rather than political gain.

When the sermon began a listener might have thought Dr. Johnston was preaching on "Politicians I have met," in as much as he started off, not only with an analysis of Mr. Lomasney, but of Mayor Curley and ex-Mayor Fitzgerald as well.

"I do not believe there is a city in the United States where there is a more varied group of politicians, excellent and otherwise, than here in our city of Boston," he said.

Curley and Fitzgerald

"Our present Mayor, James M. Curley, is a man of charming personality, careful and fastidious about his personal appearance and a man of marked and unquestionable ability. That is absolutely true. Then there is Mr. Fitzgerald, the cleverest politician in the entire country. He is like a cat with nine lives. He has been slaughtered time and again only to come up smiling like a cat stroking its whiskers. Many of us do not believe in either of these men but there are many who do."

"Along with these types we have a sordid mass of peanut politicians and they are Republican as well as Democrat. This latter type are men who are running for office solely for their own pocketbook.

Thought Him Rotten Type

"Now what about Martin Lomasney? Up to recently he was the one man I never understood. Nineteen years ago, when I first came to Boston, I heard of him as a political boss of Ward 8. I thought him a kind of a Dick Croker on a small scale. In a word I thought him the rotten type of boss.

"As time went on I began to hear different things. I heard that his word was as good as his bond, that his private habits were above reproach, and that he was a bold and fearless man. I couldn't understand a boss in politics having these attributes.

"As I have watched him, Martin Lomasney has climbed steadily higher and higher. I now wonder if he isn't a modern Moses who is leading the people of Boston into the land of clean politics just as Moses of old led his people into the Promised Land.

Thought It Best Thing

"It took courage for Lomasney to take the stand he did on the sectarian amendment and I for one do not think for a moment he took that stand with any idea of profiting politically. I don't believe he saw visions of Mayor or Governor in doing it, but rather believe he took his stand because he thought it was the right stand to take and the best thing for all people.

TRANSR (PT) - NOV-13-1917.
NEW JAPANESE MISSION HERE

Mayor Asked by Office of Secretary of State to Furnish Facilities for Health, Legislative and Economic Studies

Boston is visited today by the Japanese parliamentary mission which arrived in San Francisco on Oct. 5 to study political, economic and financial matters, as affected by the war. Mayor Curley received a telegram from Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge asking that the mission be given an audience, and that two or three officials, such as a member of the Legislature, a health officer and an administrative officer be detailed to show the mission consideration. The mayor discussed administration matters with the visitors, Kotaro Mochizuki, Y. Mikama and Giichi Yamada, for more than an hour and then arranged a luncheon for this afternoon at the Parker House, following a visit at the State House to call upon the governor.

While at the State House the mission visited the constitutional Convention. Mayor Curley made a brief address of introduction and then President Bates presented the chairman of the commission, a member of the Japanese Parliament, Kotaro Mochizuki.

Speaking in English, the Japanese visitors told of the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan sixty-four years ago, since which time the United States has been the true friend of Japan. Japan's 60,000,000 people have sent greetings to the 100,000,000 of the United States and he was proud to bring these greetings. Japan is in the war with the Allies, and it will go through to the end with them. This is no so much a war against Germany as it is a war of democracy against autocracy. "You may be sure that we shall hold on till we get to the end," said the speaker. We shall continue to the end of the 100th mile with the Stars and Stripes side by side with our flag of the Rising Sun."

President Bates gave greetings again in the name of civilization and humanity and bade the visitors farewell as Mayor Curley conducted them from the hall while the convention rose and applauded.

NOV-10-1917
FINDS CITIZENS DISGUSTED

Andrew J. Peters Charges Coercion by the Mayor at City Hall and Predicts Resentment of Citizens

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor, has issued this statement:

"My candidacy for mayor of Boston is progressing rapidly and I am confident that I shall be elected.

"If I am elected there will be no autocratic government at City Hall. The present arbitrary and ruthless administration has disgusted the citizens of the community. They will show their resentment on election day.

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston, city employees will not receive 'touch' letters from me or from any agent of mine, nor will they be required to do political work in my behalf.

"My election will mean freedom for city employees and victory for true democracy, and that is why I shall win."

NOV-12-1917

WILL PASTURE SHEEP ON COMMON

Lawrence McCarty of the Boston Opera House Secures Permission from Mayor Curley

NOV 12 1917

Sheep will be seen at pasture on the Common. They are used in "The Wanderer," a coming attraction for the Boston Opera House, and Lawrence McCarty has secured permission from Mayor Curley to turn the animals into the Common during the run of the play.

Mr. McCarty applied for the privilege on the ground that he is a "freeholder" of the city and is therefore entitled to it. "This is one of the ancient privileges of the citizens of Boston which has fallen into disuse, but so far as I am informed has never been repealed," Mr. McCarty says.

The mayor was informed that it has been found necessary for the health of the sheep to turn them out to pasture at least one day a week. In New York the sheep went to Central Park, and in Philadelphia they had the freedom of Fairmount Park.

NOV 12 1917

PETERS' PLANS MATURING

Activity Given as Reply to Gallivan's Statement

Support Beyond Expectations, He Declares

Will Not Reply to Statements from Rivals

Mr. Gallivan Names Campaign Head

NOV 13 1917

When Andrew J. Peters was asked today what reply he desired to make to the statement of James A. Gallivan, calling on him to retire from the mayoral contest, he declared that the best reply was that he was actively engaged in his campaign, that the offers of support that he is receiving are beyond his expectations and that plans for the contest are fast maturing.

Mr. Peters made it plain to the newspapermen that he has no intention of replying to campaign statements that may be issued by rival candidates from day to day. He believes the citizens of Boston desire a campaign on lines utterly removed from billingsgate and innuendo and he will do his best to impress upon the electorate the need of an administration conducted on business-like lines.

Two weeks ago Mr. Peters issued a statement to the effect that he was in the contest to the finish. This was influenced by the stories being heard in certain quarters, originating from the supporters of other candidates, that he would not go through with the campaign. To reiterate that statement from day to day would be foolish, in Mr. Peters's opinion, as he believes that the great body of citizens who know him well entertain no suspicion that he launched his candidacy other than in good faith.

Mr. Peters's nomination paper solicitors are in constant touch with the candidate. Not only are the papers being most warmly received, but the solicitors report an eagerness to assist in the campaign to come. Just what efforts will be made to reach those citizens who never attend

campaign rallies will be decided by the committees in the respective districts. Every ward will have a committee of well-known citizens to assist in the campaign, and Mr. Peters plans for each district two or three times election day.

Mr. Gallivan had nothing to add to his statement of last night, calling upon Mr. Peters to withdraw his order that my election may be practically unanimous." He announced his campaign manager would be Tim F. Callahan a Democratic leader of Ward 6, who has served four years in the Legislature, and that John P. Keen would assist in the campaign plans. Gallivan will open headquarters in Equitable Building within a few days and he will have rooms in all wards.

Mr. Gallivan is a particularly busy candidate in view of the great amount of congressional work that demands attention. He receives more than 100 letters a day from parents of sailors and soldiers who ask for help on a variety of subjects. He has been obliged to enlarge his office force to attend to that business. Though he is working eighteen and twenty hours a day, his health is better than it has been for years.

Mr. Gallivan's statement of last night follows:

Out of all the preliminary mayoralty turmoil it must be apparent to the great majority of citizens that the real contest for first place is between Andrew J. Peters and myself.

To date Mr. Peters has accepted my views on practically everything. The only original thing his press bureau has done is to have him fall from his horse, luckily without serious results.

His first announcement was merely an imitation of mine, so palpable that it fell flat as a campaign document. His views on coercion of city employees were taken deliberately from my statement to the press.

As I am the only candidate in a Boston municipal campaign who ever declared for a single term for mayor," it is with considerable amusement that I see Mr. Peters at his Sunday afternoon rally, telling the voters that he "is not to be a candidate for reelection," quoting the second statement of my administrative programme, verbatim.

I have no objection to Mr. Peters endorsing my views so heartily on municipal administration, but if he is so lacking in initiative that he has to await my publicity from day to day in order to have any basis whatsoever for a campaign, I feel in the interests of the city, which visits from time to time for political purposes only, he should withdraw from the present contest and take his chances as a mayoralty possibility four years from now when I shall leave the field clear for everybody.

I have had fourteen years' executive experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner, resigning after I was elected to Congress. Mr. Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs.

As the original, bona fide candidate to take up the widespread protest against "eight years of Curley" I call upon Mr. Peters to withdraw in order that my election may be practically unanimous.

— When setting phonograph records for the soldiers, consideration should be given their daily task of beginning at 5:30 A. M., knocking off at 9:30 P. M., and home "The End of a Perfect Day." (See Post-Intelligencer.)

MONITOR - NOV-13-1917

MAYOR RECEIVES JAPANESE PARTY

Members of Parliamentary Mission Arrive in Boston in Tour of United States

NOV 13 1917

Three members of the Japanese Parliamentary Mission now in the United States for the study of political, economic and financial conditions, as the result of the war, arrived in Boston today, and are being entertained by Mayor Curley. They paid their respects to Governor McCall, and were given a luncheon at the Parker House this afternoon, where they met representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, various banking institutions, Dr. Francis X. Mahoney of the Boston Department of Health, and other officials of the city.

The Boston visitors are Kotaro Mochizuki, Y. P. Mikama, secretary of the party, and Giichi Yamada. They are said to represent the Kokumin Shimbun, a Tokyo newspaper.

The mission arrived in the United States on Oct. 5 at San Francisco. Since that time it has journeyed eastward, visiting many of the large industrial and manufacturing cities of the United States.

Mayor Curley this morning received a telegram from Third Assistant Secretary of State Breckinridge announcing the arrival in Boston of the representative of the Japanese parliamentary mission. The Mayor was told the purpose of the party and Secretary Breckinridge asked him to show the visitors every official courtesy and enable them to prosecute with dispatch the object of their visit. Mr. Curley thereupon issued his invitations to the industrial, civic and financial officials of many of Boston's largest enterprises.

After the third public hearing regarding the location of the Lief Ericson statue which now stands in Commonwealth Avenue near its intersection with Massachusetts Avenue, Mayor Curley, who presided over the gathering in his office late yesterday afternoon, decided that the Scandinavian residents of Boston present had voted in favor of the removal of the statue to a position near the Charlesgate.

At the same time the Mayor reminded the four score citizens interested that he had no power to act as arbiter in the matter. He said the city charter gave the Boston Art Commission absolute authority in the premises.

Some of the Scandinavians declared that the site of the statue as proposed by Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect and favored by the Art Commission is too secluded. It was intimated by one that a statue of the Mayor was to replace the Lief Ericson monument. This statement, Mayor Curley took as a bit of humor, as Mr. Shurtleff's plans do away entirely with any statue at that particular part of Commonwealth Avenue.

NOV 13 1917

NO REPLY MADE BY MR. PETERS

Mayoralty Candidate Does Not Appear to Be Disturbed by James A. Gallivan's Demand That He Withdraw

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No direct reply was made today by Andrew J. Peters to the statement made by James A. Gallivan last night asking Mr. Peters to retire from the contest for Mayor of Boston. Mr. Peters did not appear disturbed in any degree. He indicated that there was no useful purpose to be served in reiterating his many times announced intention of remaining a candidate for Mayor of Boston until the election decides who will be Mayor, on Dec. 18. Mr. Peters pointed to the fact that he was completing the arrangement of his political headquarters on the second floor of the Journal Building, and that he was arranging for the organization of a large committee, which many men of Boston have asked him to form, to further his candidacy for Mayor.

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Tonight Mr. Peters is to address the Boston Chapter of the American Institution of Banking in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, at 8 o'clock on "Our Opportunity for Foreign Trade," having especial reference to South American countries. Mr. Peters was a member of the South American International High Commission which in 1916 visited Buenos Aires.

Mr. Peters says he is receiving assurances of support from many men in every part of the city.

Timothy F. Callahan is to be James A. Gallivan's campaign manager. He was in the Legislature for four years from the South End District, old Ward 9. Mr. Gallivan is having campaign headquarters fitted up for him in the Equitable Building, which will soon be ready for his occupancy.

Former State Senator Daniel W. Lane of the Back Bay, today took out nomination papers for the City Council. He is the eighteenth candidate, as Philip L. McMahon of Roxbury, has withdrawn.

The filing of nomination petitions for Mr. Peters' place on the official ballot will begin soon. That none have been filed as yet, indicates nothing. The candidate is merely making certain personally that all of his signers for papers are legal residents of Boston, and qualified to sign the nomination papers. Mr. Peters, his friends declare, is to be thorough in everything he undertakes, and he is determined that the names on his papers will constitute a list in which the election commissioners of Boston can find no flaws.

Despite the fact that all five candidates for the place of Mayor of Boston are in the field today, there are rumors that five candidates will not be in the field when election day, Dec. 18, is reached. There were statements yesterday that not all the candidates were financially able to withstand the demands which a mayoralty campaign in Boston entails.

Albert Hurwitz of 451 Walnue, Roxbury, an attorney, announced his candidacy for the City Council yesterday. At the same time Philip L. McMahon, an attorney living in Roxbury, withdrew from the contest for the Council on the ground that he was to help Richard J. Lane in the latter's campaign to be elected as a member of the School Committee of Boston.

All of the candidates for the mayoralty indicate that one drive will be centered on Mr. Curley and the fact that he has been Mayor for four years. They are saying that four years of Mayor is enough for any man. Mr. Peters declares the people of Boston do not want Mr. Curley for four more years as Mayor.

Through the filing and certification of 3300 names, the maximum number the election commissioners are permitted under the law to certify, James M. Curley has made it certain that his name is to be printed on the official ballot as a candidate for Mayor. The law requires that 3000 names be passed upon as legal residents and voters to make nomination certain. An additional 10 per cent are passed in order to make a margin lest any signatures may afterward be dropped for some disqualification arising.

Alfred E. Wellington filed nomination petitions yesterday containing the names of 1000 citizens and voters. Thomas F. Coffey filed petitions containing 800 signatures. The number of signatures required by the law to place any candidate's name on the ballot for the City Council is 2000. The various candidates are seeking to file not less than 2200, thereby having the 10 per cent guarantee.

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MR. PETERS FOR ONE TERM ONLY

Candidate for Boston Mayor Says
Business of City Will Be Con-
ducted for All the People if
He Is Elected

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Efficient conduct of the administration of the office of Mayor of Boston in the interests of all the citizens is announced by Andrew J. Peters, to be one of the chief planks in his platform in the contest he is just entering. One term in office and, consequently, no building up of a political machine such as has engaged much of the time and activity of the present and preceding Boston mayoral administrations is also one of Mr. Peters' affirmations. He made these things very certain during the course of a speech which he made yesterday at a meeting of the Andrew J. Peters Club in Fairhaven Hall, Ward 23.

"If I am elected to the office of Mayor of Boston," said Mr. Peters, "I will not be a candidate for reelection. I feel that one term is all that any man should have and I don't believe the people of Boston want Mr. Curley for eight years. I will not build up any personal and political machine but will give my undivided efforts to

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the efficient conduct of the administration of the office in the interest of all of the citizens.

"Neither will I intimidate or coerce city employees, nor require them to make contributions to campaign funds, as has been the custom with the present administration at City Hall. I am in this contest until the end and will not withdraw under any circumstances."

For the City Council, the situation is slowly developing. Henry E. Hagan will undoubtedly be the choice of the Good Government Association. If Alfred E. Wellington's vote for the one-day-off-in-three measure for the firemen is forgiven and forgotten by the Good Government people, he too, may receive their indorsement. It is being hinted that Attorney Joseph J. Leonard of Jamaica Plain, is being favorably considered by the Good Government Association as an available candidate.

Mayor Curley handed in 2436 signatures today and they were later certified by the election commissioners.

Mayor Curley is thought to be favorable to the councilman candidacies of John J. Cassidy, of Commonwealth Terrace, former exalted ruler of Boston Lodge of Elks; James T. Moriarty of South Boston, with the third man in doubt, location having much to do with the availability of the Mayor's third choice for the council.

In the School Committee contest, Mayor Curley is avowedly for the election of Michael H. Corcoran. It is said that he has also pronounced favorably on Richard J. Lane. The defeat of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, present superintendent of schools of Boston, and the election of either Augustine L. Rafter or Jeremiah E. Burke, at present assistant superintendent, is assured, it is declared, by friends of the present Mayor.

Mr. Peters spoke on "Our Country and the War" at the weekly meeting of the St. Mark's Musical and Literary Union in St. Mark's Congregational Church, Roxbury, yesterday afternoon. Among other things he said:

"The people of this country must be economical with their incomes and lend all they can to the Government in its prosecution of the war. They must economize in their ways of living and methods of conducting themselves in order to save labor, so that all the man-power possible may be utilized in this conflict."

Members of the United Improvement Association declare that a special meeting probably will be held within a short time to act upon the resignation of President John E. Macy. An effort will be made to have the association rescind the vote of last Wednesday night which indorsed the administration of James M. Curley as Mayor of Boston.

The contest for Mayor by Andrew J. Peters, James M. Curley, James A. Gallivan, Peter F. Tague and James O'Neal is fairly launched. Mr. Peters' headquarters on the second floor of the Journal Building, Washington and Water streets, are in charge of Frederick A. Finigan, who resigned as a clerk in the municipal court in Boston,

to manage the campaign in those offices. Edward E. Moore, formerly one of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald's secretaries, is assisting Mr. Finigan. Mr. Peters is at his political headquarters much of the time now, giving personal direction to everything.

Mr. Tague has his quarters on the fourth floor of the Kimball Building. It is expected that he will have rooms at School and Washington streets. Mr. Curley's political headquarters are at 40 Court Street, where Senator Edward F. McLoughlin is in charge with John F. McDonald managing the general campaign of the Mayor. Congressman Gallivan has headquarters in the same building. James O'Neal has not announced his campaign plans nor where his headquarters will be. He is busy having his nomination papers circulated for names.

"They were embarrassed when I saw me and some said: 'You know what we're here for, Mr. Gallivan. Don't count it up against me.' I was under orders. 'I'm not here because I want to,' and similar remarks were made. I told them to 'go to it' and not mind me. Now this is what I say myself and not what others told me. Mr. Gallivan said that he had secured 8000 signatures for his nomination papers, already.

The candidacy of James O'Neal, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, is not held to be serious by the political experts at City Hall. If Mr. O'Neal can get 3000 or 4000 votes, it is figured that he will be doing very well indeed. They do not believe that he can get more than that unless undersurface conditions are inadequately estimated.

Mr. Peters is asserting his own independence in the fact that he has selected no campaign manager and declares that he will not. He expects to do his own managing and not allow himself to be the "hand picked" candidate of any political faction. It is held to be entirely possible that he will court the indorsement of no civic organization.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston there will be no autocratic government at City Hall," said Mr. Peters last night. He remarked that his candidacy for the mayoralty is progressing very well indeed and that he is confident that the people of Boston desire a change in municipal administration and will elect him.

Congressman Tague said yesterday afternoon that, so far as he is concerned, he will conduct a clean campaign. "No mud-slinging," he said. "That is not in my line, and besides there should be no occasion for mud-slinging in such a campaign. I will at once file nomination papers signed by thousands and at the same time I will issue a statement setting forth why I am in this campaign and what my platform is. There is one thing I want to make very certain at the start off, and that is that I am going the entire distance in this campaign."

Talk of a Republican candidate for Mayor by friends of Mayor Curley is gaining in volume and confidence at City Hall.

Mayor Curley's campaign manager is John F. McDonald, who managed the campaign of John F. Fitzgerald when he defeated James J. Storrow for Mayor. Mr. McDonald was Mr. Curley's chief political adviser four years ago.

Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, who is now in France with the one hundred and first regiment, partly composed of the old Ninth Massachusetts, has withdrawn from the school committee contest. He did so by letter received yesterday.

What candidate for the school committee aside from Michael H. Corcoran will receive Mayor Curley's assistance is now problematical in view of Dr. Bogan's withdrawal. Michael Corcoran and one other candidate will be favored, it is declared by those interested in the situation, by the Mayor and his political machine. The term of Dr. Franklin B. Dyer as superintendent of the Boston Public Schools

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**BOSTON CAMPAIGN
WELL UNDER WAY**

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Absence of Any Form of Autocratic Government at City Hall Is Promised by Andrew J. Peters if He Is Elected

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Independence, political freedom, no under-cover alliances, no allegiance to any dominating political or financial organization, are asserted for the candidacy of Andrew J. Peters in the campaign for Mayor of Boston now being waged. There is no doubt that the candidacies of Congressmen James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague are held by some political friends of Mayor Curley as the most disturbing features of the campaign. Messrs. Gallivan and Tague both insist that they will "stay in the fight" until it is over. They are to carry their attack against the administration at City Hall, and this, too, is taken as evidence by friends of Mayor Curley that the two congressmen will, if they continue this program, do much to assist the efforts of Mr. Peters. Some city hall officials confidently declare that the congressmen will prove formidable vote-getters, sufficient to bring about a change in city administrations.

Mr. Gallivan explained in detail today the grounds on which he charged Mayor Curley with "coercing" City Hall employees to obtain signatures for his nomination papers.

"I actually saw on Tuesday night, three cards addressed to certain city employees. Names of the employees, then their department, and then a message which ran something like this, 'Report at 40 Court Street, 8:30 tomorrow morning. You will be given papers. You are to secure—names in your department. These are to be returned.' Wednesday morning I stood in the doorway of 40 Court Street, in that building Mayor Curley and I both have our political headquarters. As I stood there several City Hall employees went in.

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(11)
express this year, hence the activity on the part of certain politicians to enter and control the school committee.

Last year Michael H. Corcoran was defeated for the committee after a hard contest waged against the Public School Association. It is said that the increasing number of women who are registering at City Hall this year are largely those who are being urged to take part in the contest to unseat Dr. Dyer.

As a result of the so-called "endorsement" given Mayor Curley by the United Improvement Association on Wednesday night, John E. Macy, president of that organization, resigned. Frank W. Merrick, treasurer of the association, has declared that he will do the same unless the association rescinds the so-called vote of approval of the Mayor.

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BOSTON MAYORALTY CANDIDATES ACTIVE

Various Campaigns Are Being Organized, While Nomination Papers Are in Circulation for Signatures

Organization of the campaign activities of the candidates for the position of Mayor of Boston is engrossing the attention of the men who have announced their intention of seeking the election. Andrew J. Peters, who had a three-hour handicap in securing his nomination papers from the office of the election board, is undisturbed by that fact. His force of lieutenants seeking the necessary 3000 signatures are experiencing no difficulty as Mr. Peters' candidacy is welcomed in Boston by men of all parties. Mr. Peters has announced that he intends to be his own campaign manager. While he probably will receive the endorsement of the Good Government Association that organization will not direct Mr. Peters' campaign, so his friends say. Mr. Peters will undoubtedly select a man well trained in Boston politics to assist him, arrange for meetings, secure speakers and attend to the matter of publicity. He has not made his selection as yet.

Developments in the mayoralty situation yesterday were confined to charges made by Congressman Gallivan, the second man to announce his mayoral candidacy in Boston, that the nomination papers of Mayor Curley were circulated in City Hall where he declared the employees were influenced into signing their names to place Mr. Curley's name on the official ballot.

Capt. Philip A. Tague of the Fire Department, brother of Congressman Peter F. Tague, the last of the five mayoralty candidates in Boston to announce himself, refused yesterday to sign his name to one of Mayor Curley's nomination papers. He told the man who asked him that as his brother, Congressman Tague, was a candidate he did not think he should be asked to endorse the Mayor.

"Who made you captain?" the representative of the Mayor is said to have demanded.

"You get out of here. I take no orders from anybody to sign nomination papers," the captain is reported to have retorted.

Congressman Gallivan issued a statement last night regarding the circulation of nomination papers for signatures. It follows, in part:

"I understand," Mr. Gallivan says, "that Mayor Curley has filed with the Election Board sufficient signatures to place his name on the ballot as a candidate for Mayor—most of these signatures being coerced from city employees.

"No man will refuse to sign a paper when his position is in jeopardy.

"In view of the fact that Mayor Curley's position as chief executive of our city has always been clouded, it is ill-becoming in him further to violate the spirit of the city charter by starting another campaign for 'four more years of Curley' with misuse of his official position."

Benjamin C. Lane and Frank W. Merrick, president and treasurer of the United Improvement Association, have both issued statements declaring that the so-called endorsement given Mayor Curley on Wednesday night was voted after the regular meeting had closed.

Chairman Lane said that he was forced to call the session because of the demand for it.

"I called the members to order," he said, "that they might see the folly of allowing the association to voice a biased political opinion. Despite my protest they put the motion and carried it, 32 to 9.

"The whole proceedings are repudiated by our officers and most of our members, and because of its unconstitutionality will not be included in our records.

"It was a political trick pure and simple, perpetrated by a political coterie who were willing to sacrifice the Improvement Association for their own ends."

Councilman Henry E. Hagan of 18 Victoria Street, Dorchester, took out nomination papers yesterday. Until the last moment the councilman was undecided as to what course he would pursue. It is understood that he was persuaded to ask for a re-election by members of the Good Government Association who have admired his course in the city council during the last three years. He will receive the endorsement of that organization without doubt.

Alfred J. Williams of 65 Regent Street, Roxbury, and William J. Miller of 11 Burr Street, Jamaica Plain, took out papers for the city council late yesterday afternoon.

Michael H. Corcoran of 4 Ainsworth Street, former member of the school board, and Richard J. Lane, an attorney, of 30 Copeland Street, Roxbury, were the only individuals taking out nomination papers for the school committee. Mr. Corcoran's action had been anticipated, it is said. Men in close touch with political affairs in the city declare that Mayor Curley will lend his political support to Mr. Corcoran and to Dr. Frederick L. Rogan for election to the school committee on Dec. 18.

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MR. PETERS TALKS FOR THE CAMP FUND

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Candidate for Mayor of Boston Is a Speaker at the Noonday Rally Held at Liberty Bridge on Boston Common

Andrew J. Peters, candidate for Mayor of Boston, addressed the rally for the War Camp Community Fund at Liberty Bridge, Boston Common, this afternoon, urging support of the movement which is building two rest houses and meeting places for the soldiers at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., and is taking care of the soldiers when on leave. Mr. Peters said that one of the greatest needs of the men was a place to meet their families and friends in congenial surroundings, and asked the public to stand behind the soldiers in making their recreation clean and useful.

John T. Henderson, a member of the executive committee, presided at the meeting, and the speakers included Lieut. Carl A. Cummings of the State Guard, Harry Maniff of the United States Navy and E. T. Hartman. A band from Commonwealth Pier was present and a quartet of sailors sang patriotic airs.

With \$161,219.54 already subscribed to the fund in this city, the executive committee in charge of the week's campaign is confident that the desired \$200,000 will be raised tomorrow. Quantities of letters yet unopened have been received, and these undoubtedly contain donations to the fund, while the daily rallies and the results of the "community convoy" will add to the fund substantially.

Business men throughout the city have made a liberal response to the call of the executive committee, and clubs, social organizations, and private individuals have sent in donations. The mass meetings have been well attended, and the collections taken up on these occasions have been generous. Many of the enlisted men in attendance have contributed, while people in all walks of life have given assistance to the worthy cause.

A second meeting held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Liberty Bridge was attended by a large gathering, music by the band from the U. S. S. "Charlestown," and by the Commonwealth Quartet, composed of reserves from Commonwealth Pier, being features of special note.

B. S. Hobdell was in charge of the music, and the reserves comprising the quartet were: Edward McLaughlin, Arthur Keefe, Thomas Corkery and John O'Neil, all Boston boys. Their numbers were of a patriotic nature, and cordial applause greeted each of the selections, which was well sung. The playing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by the band was a notable detail of the affair.

Last evening short meetings in the interest of the community fund were held in several Boston restaurants. Louis Schworm, in charge of the

Continued by L. H. Hause

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community fund team at Commonwealth Pier, was the speaker and today he will go to Hyannis where he will give an address in behalf of the community fund.

Many people visited the Liberty Cottage while yesterday's meetings were in progress, and several substantial donations were received. The British-Canadian Recruiting Mission assisted in the movement for raising funds, and one or two of the mission speakers addressed the gatherings held at the Liberty Bridge.

Every person who has subscribed \$10 or more will receive honorary membership in the army service clubs at Ayer which derive their support from the War-Camp Community Fund. Within the next two days, the committee feels confident that a large number of these memberships will be sold.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., who was in Boston this week, in speaking of the drive for funds said, "I hope that your financial campaign will be a great success, and I am sure that when the people appreciate not only the necessity for, but the value of your work, they will respond liberally with contributions to the fund."

Chairman Hugh Bancroft of the executive committee said today that he felt confident the desired \$200,000 would be subscribed. "Boston never shirks a patriotic duty and has already responded magnificently. Even though the idea is new, the people have awakened to the importance of it as a military necessity and are backing it up in just the manner we expected."

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RAISE FOR BOSTON TEACHERS SOUGHT

NOV 9 1917

Superintendent Dyer Recommends General Increase in Salaries Involving an Amount of About \$300,000 a Year

Increases in salaries to extend to all teachers in Boston's public schools, to physicians, nurses, clerical assistants, assistants to the superintendent and supervising staff, were recommended to the school committee by the superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer last evening. This was done in a report requested by the school committee at its meeting as a basis for action. The superintendent requested that the decision be made at an early date that estimates might be included in the coming budget. The money involved in the recommendations amounts to \$300,000 annually.

The superintendent recommended that "provision be made to give all teachers an increase raising them upon their schedule one or two years as the board may determine, and that similar provision should be made for physicians, nurses, clerical assistants, assistants to the superintendent and supervising staff; that provision be made to eliminate small increases such

as \$48 and \$66 and substitute increases of at least \$72 in elementary schools and \$96 in high schools.

"If the city should pay in accordance with its rank and wealth, the maximum would be not less than \$2200, instead of \$1764, and an annual increase of approximately \$100 would be reasonable," Dr. Dyer said. "Junior masters have presented strong reasons for an increase in their salary, which is actually several hundred dollars lower than 20 years ago, while the increased cost of living is very great."

The report further recommended the elimination of discrepancies that now exist between certain ranks of teachers.

In data received from 27 cities having a population of 200,000 or over Boston ranks twelfth in the minimum for elementary teachers; in the maximum, fourteenth. In the amount of increase for the year which in Boston is \$48, Boston is among the four lowest. In the minimum and maximum for women, Boston is fourteenth. Nine of the cities pay \$2200 or more. In amount of the annual increase but 18 cities are reported. Boston ranked thirteenth in this last. The prevailing increase was \$100. Credit for music instruction outside of school was extended to the ninth grade.

A petition from janitors for temporary increases in salaries was reported against by the business agent William T. Keough, on the ground that it would require \$50,000 and the money was not available. It was decided that janitors in service should receive their positions back on their return.

Cooperative industrial court ordered in the Charlestown School.

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BOSTON RESUMES REGISTERING WORK

NOV 7 1917

Women as Well as Men May Be Listed for Municipal Election, and Already 10,607 of Them Have Been Enrolled

Registration of voters for the Boston municipal election, to be held on Tuesday, Dec. 18, begins today and continues through Nov. 28. Women as well as men register for this election, as the former are qualified to vote on the school committeemen. Two are to be elected, the terms of Joseph Lee, the present chairman of the committee, and Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, now serving with the United States Army in France, expiring in February, 1918.

When registration for the State election closed in Boston on Oct. 17, there were 112,451 men voters registered for the state election, and 10,607 women were registered for the coming city election.

Today supplemental registration

begins, and from now till 10 o'clock Wednesday, Nov. 28, those women men who have not registered for city election may do so.

In preparation for the city election night registration will open tonight in room 111, City Hall Annex, first floor. Hours of registration in this office will be from 10 a. m. till 10 p. m. except Sundays. From Nov. 19 to Nov. 22, this office will be open for registration from 10 in the morning until 5 in the evening, while from Nov. 23 until Nov. 28, registration will be conducted in central places in every ward of the city, in ward rooms and municipal buildings when there are such, from 6 o'clock until 10 o'clock every night except Sunday. The final hour for registration for the coming city election when Mayor, three councilmen and two members of the school committee are to be elected, will be at 10 o'clock Wednesday night, Nov. 28.

Last December, when the Board of Election Commissioners made up their final figures, the registration of women numbered 10,946. As registration for women opens again today and continues through till the night of Nov. 28 it is believed that the final figures their year will be greater than those of 1916.

The women are taking keen interest in the coming election for school committeemen. According to some of the election official of the city, the rate of registration on the part of the women had been steadily increasing.

One good reason for believing that the registration of women will be larger this year than last, is that from April 1 until Oct. 17, 1856 women had registered for the Boston city election. If the women continue to register from tonight until Nov. 28, inclusive, in the same rate, there will be more women qualified to vote than there have been for years.

When the police listed voters and taxpayers on April 1 last they found that 9021 women were registered in Boston, and were eligible to vote next month. Since the police listing of April 1, 1586 names of women have been registered. Unregistered women may register from this time until Nov. 28 at 10 o'clock at night.

NAMES ARE FILED FOR MR. PETERS

NOV 14 1917
Mayoralty Candidate Submits
1500 Signatures and Says He
Is Well Pleased With the
Progress of His Campaign

Andrew J. Peters expressed himself today as being well pleased with the progress of his campaign to be elected Mayor of Boston on Dec. 18. He filed 1500 signatures for nomination with the board of election commissioners this morning, and said that he expected to file more than 1500 in addition late this afternoon. Mr. Peters, in answer to a question, said that the present outlook was better than he had expected it would be and he has been optimistic from the start. He said that he based his gratification at the way things are going upon positive knowledge.

At Mr. Peters' headquarters the same undoubted feeling of satisfaction with the conduct of the campaign for Mayor is evident. There is no attempt to hide the fact that Mr. Peters' lieutenants are very much delighted with the assurances their chief is receiving of support from all over the city. It is intimated that there would be surprise in the camps of some of Mr. Peters' opponents should some of these political friends of Mr. Peters' candidacy be uncovered. There is much quiet work being done in Mr. Peters' behalf all over the city, and some of it is by men who are not supposed to have any leaning his way.

James A. Gallivan says that he is informed that many of the 1500 signatures Senator Edward F. McLaughlin and some of Mr. Curley's second lieutenants got for his nomination papers at Camp Devens were secured under misapprehension on the part of the soldiers, who thought they were signing petitions for absentee-voting privileges.

At Mayor Curley's headquarters this is scouted as impossible. Former representatives Daniel W. Casey and Joseph McGrath declared that the Curley drive for signatures at Camp Devens on Nov. 7 was as open, above-board and direct as possible. They point out that the automobiles were covered with bold signs announcing that Mayor Curley was a candidate for reelection in Boston and asking for votes for the Mayor. They say that little meetings were held all over the cantonment by the men who took out and circulated 40 papers in the camp. They say that Senator McLaughlin made many speeches, more than a score, that morning and afternoon declaring the exact purpose of the visit to the camp. The Mayor's lieutenants gave away thousands of boxes of chocolates to the soldiers in the camp. It was said that some of the men at Ayer refused to sign the Mayor's papers, declaring that if they couldn't vote they wouldn't sign any nomination papers for anyone.

Mr. Gallivan, it is said, has had to make a change in the location of his political headquarters. He had intended to have them in the Equitable building but it is probable the quarters will be in the Carney building.

Peter F. Tague is fitting out a large room on the third floor of the building at the corner of School and Washington streets. His assistants gave it out today that Mr. Tague has secured thousands of signatures and that he will probably file the 3300 names requisite to his name being printed on the official ballot by tomorrow evening.

At Mayor Curley's headquarters it was announced yesterday that the Mayor had received signatures of more than 15,000 citizens. The legal 3000 and 10 per cent more were filed, the other names being reserved as a political list believed to be valuable in the campaign of the Mayor.

Mayor Curley is unreservedly pleased with the fact that his opposition continues to be divided into four parts. He regards Mr. Peters as the man he must defeat, but he expects Congressman Gallivan to do much in the way of getting votes which Mr. Peters would otherwise receive.

Anti-Curley leaders in Boston, regardless of faction, are beginning more and more to see the conditions as they are. It is expected that a Republican candidate will be announced very shortly who might draw still more from the support Andrew J. Peters would receive with a united anti-Curley field.

John J. Cassidy, candidate for the Boston City Council, has filed the requisite number of signatures to his papers to insure his name being printed on the official ballot.

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BANKERS HEAR ANDREW J. PETERS

Candidate for Mayor Talks on
Possibilities of Commerce Af-
ter the War to Boston Chap-
ter of Institute

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Andrew J. Peters spoke last night before the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking discussing the opportunity for trade with South America which will come to the United States after the war. Mr. Peters, during the course of his remarks, told of the plans making whereby Congress will aid the United States merchant and financier in conserving the markets secured abroad by favorable legislation. The address to the bankers was delivered in Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple.

The reason the United States will take part in solving this problem as a nation, he said, will be because the other nations of the world will be doing this same thing. The acquisition of South American trade will cease to be individual effort. Mr. Peters said the United States Government and commerce of the United States will coordinate their efforts to meet the situation as it must be met.

"Never before in the history of our country has it been confronted with such great opportunities for assuring its position in the world's trade, as will await it at the close of the present war," said Mr. Peters. "Before the commencement of the present war, our foreign commerce had already reached the highest point in its history. With a foreign commerce of \$6,500,000,000, and a favorable trade balance of \$2,136,000,000, the fiscal year of 1916 was our banner year in trade. At the end of the present titanic struggle, we will have to readjust ourselves to new conditions and new trade opportunities. The greatest opportunity this country has ever had will then confront it, and it is for us to consider how best we are to prepare ourselves to meet that opportunity when it comes.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the development of the power of a nation has invariably been concurrent with the development of its foreign trade, for many years past there existed a disposition on the part of our Government to encourage the development of the 'home market' to the exclusion of 'foreign markets,' as evidenced by the great walls of protection built from time to time to keep out the foreign invaders.

"But in the last few years conditions have undergone a marked change. Where provincialism in business was deemed quite the proper and safe course to pursue in the early days of our industrial development, when there was hardly a branch of industry that was able to manufacture sufficient of its products to supply the needs of the American people, we have now reached the stage where the growth of our industries has been such as to supply not only the consuming public in our own land, but the peoples on foreign shores as well. This was true long before the outbreak of the European war, and the necessity for providing a foreign outlet for our surplus production has engaged the thinking minds of our nation for some time past.

"But a question of much concern throughout the country today is, whether we can keep up this pace, even to an appreciable extent, after hostilities have ceased in Europe, and our foreign competitors lay aside their implements of war and again seek control over the markets which they were temporarily forced to abandon. Are we in fact prepared to hold the new markets which were so suddenly thrust upon us?

"How far shall our Government go in preserving these newly acquired American markets against foreign competitors? That the belligerent European powers that have long been leaders in the world's industry will bend every effort to retain their past position is manifest, and despite the handicap which has enabled the manufacturers of this country to entrench themselves, during the past 2½ years in foreign markets, the European manufacturers will have one great advantage, and that is an organization of industry and coordination of government and commerce."

TRANSCRIPT NOV-14-1917
SMITH SEEKS MAYORALTY

Former City Councillor a "Republican" Aspirant

About Ready to Enter Fight, He Declares

Injects Dreaded Partisan Spirit in Campaign

Burrill Calls Rumors About Him Absurd

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Predictions of the last few weeks that there would be a Republican candidate for mayor were practically verified today by a statement from Ernest E. Smith, former member of the City Council, that in all probability he would apply for nominations papers within a day or two. Previously to this declaration word came from State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, who has been accredited with having the mayoral ambition, that he had never seriously considered such a step. Rumors concerning the possible candidacy of former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis have entirely subsided.

The Smith announcement, despite the fact that it was known that he was seriously considering entering the race was disquieting to the anti-Curley forces. It was happily welcomed, naturally, at the Curley headquarters, as would be the candidacy of any and all candidates who would be likely to attract the anti-Curley strength and keep it scattered. Mr. Smith wanted the public to know that he had waited for any other Republican to enter the field and had practically reached his decision to run only after he had become convinced that neither Mr. Curtis nor Mr. Burrill would take a chance.

Enters as a Republican

There was much hesitancy in Mr. Smith's speech while the subject was under consideration, because he cared to make no public announcement until his formal application for papers. He has already completed the statement setting forth his reasons for running, and desired that statement to be the first public notice from him. Strange to say, he has been in no haste to act, though he appreciates the fact that the five candidates already in the field are fast pre-empting the signature field, Mayor Curley and Mr. Peters having more than 15,000 signatures each. Mr. Smith believes that he will have no difficulty in securing 3000 more signatures, as he has been assured of the support, as solicitors and campaign workers, of many men who have been interested in his former candidacies.

It is evident, from a talk with Mr. Smith, that he regards the partisan appeal as the leading element in his candidacy. Second, is the fact that he had three years of service as city councillor under the new charter. Mr. Smith was a Republican when elected to the City Council in 1911, and changed to Progressive when that party was formed. He left the Progressive party when Colonel Roosevelt left it, and since then has called himself a Republican. He has just been enrolled as a Republican. When asked if a partisan candidacy had any place in municipal elections, under the new charter, Mr. Smith replied that the elections have been non-partisan in spirit but not in reality. Though he did not disclose his scheme of attack, he clearly left the impression that the Republican appeal to the electorate based on the fact that no Republican except the late Mayor Hibbard had actively sought the office of mayor since the adoption of the new charter, seemed an active.

Best Fitted. He Declares

As a municipal service Mr. Smith believes that among the anti-Curley men he would be the best fitted for the position, his experience as city councillor and his independent inquiries into numerous city activities having given him valuable knowledge that no other anti-Curley candidate possesses, neither Mr. Peters, Mr. Tague nor Mr. Oneal having served as a municipal ocer and Mr. Sullivan having confined his municipal work to the street commission's oce.

Mr. Smith was a candidate for mayor in the contest four years ago but failed of nomination because of lack of signatures. His case, which was first considered by the election commissioners, was taken to the Supreme Court, where a decision against compelling the election commissioners to certify eighty disputed names was rendered.

Mr. Smith has been out of politics since that time. He reentered business as a bond salesman and later became head of the rm of Ernest E. Smith & Co., dealers in securities, where he is today. He lives on Chestnut street. During the Fitzgerald-Storrow contest in 1910 he was an active worker for Storrow and figured in an assault case in the West End, his nose being broken in the conflict.

Peters Not Disturbed

What support from so-called Republican circles Mr. Smith would secure as a candidate is of course debatable. It may be said, however, that Mr. Peters and his friends are not at all worried by the probable candidacy. They profess to have information that no action will be taken by the Republican City Committee to commit the organization to any candidacy, but that the committee as individuals is strongly for Peters. Mr. Peters has emphasized the point that he is not running in any other capacity but that of a citizen. He wants no party label hinted at during the campaign or no emphasis on organization or group backing that would cause the least suspicion that he is a hand-picked candidate or that the essential spirit of the new charter would be questioned in his campaign. He welcomes all persons to his standards and is campaign committee, perhaps of one hundred members, will represent all elements of society and of political beliefs.

The so-called Republican pot in the mayoral campaign has been simmering for weeks. First came the report that Mr. Curtis found the contest a temptation. But Mr. Curtis never authorized any statement for publication that indicated his probable entry into the fight. He has been content to permit his intimate friends to assume that, if the situation called for activity on his part, he would most seriously consider the step. His friends have assumed, since the contest became clearly marked, that Mr. Curtis never regarded that step as political wisdom. Then came the report that Mr. Burrill would enter the contest. The report seemed too ludicrous for the State treasurer's denial. In view of the fact that he had been elected to that important office during one of the most critical periods of the history of the Commonwealth. Today, however, he let it be known that the story of his possible candidacy was absurd and that it never entered his mind. Mr. Burrill will issue a formal statement later. No other Republican has been mentioned as having serious mayoral ambitions.

Gallivan Has a New One

A story from the James A. Gallivan headquarters today, to the effect that many soldiers at Ayer did not know that they were signing Mayor Curley's papers when they were presented the day following the State election, was laughed at by the Curley supporters and managers. Mr. Gallivan's friends assert that they have been told that the soldiers believed they were signing petitions that were designed to permit them to vote in the city election. Mayor Curley's headquarters men state

that Curley speeches were made to the Boston boys in camp, chocolate, cigars and cigarettes were distributed and the men asked directly to help the mayor.

Andrew J. Peters reports a most unexpected response to appeals for nomination paper signatures. More than 15,000 signatures have been secured and the 3000 required will have been filed with the election department this afternoon. A card index of all signatures will be kept at headquarters.

NOV 15 1917
CITY EMPLOYEES HELD UP

Assessments Asked for the Curley Campaign

Rival Candidates Told Story by Supporters

Many City Men Regard Request Great Hardship

Particularly with Rising Costs of Living

NOV 15 1917
Two Per Cent of Salary the Lowest Demand

Five Per Cent on Salaries Above \$3000

Men Getting \$100 Increase to Give All

City Hall is again excited over the mayoral campaign. Salaried employees have been asked to contribute definite amounts to the Curley campaign funds, according to the stories leaking today, not only around the two municipal buildings on School and Court streets, but to the headquarters of Mayor Curley's rivals. The story is that two per cent of all salaries of \$3000 and under has been asked, and five per cent of all salaries greater than \$3000. In addition, it is charged that city employees who received an increase of \$100 on June 1 are expected to give the entire amount. City laborers receiving \$3 a day and more are exempt.

When Mayor Curley was asked about these stories he dismissed the subject by this remark:

"We are running our campaign; the others are at liberty to run theirs as they see fit."

Peters Criticised the Action

A week ago politicians heard that city employees were contributing to the campaign, but such a revelation was not at all unusual in Boston politics. The mayor was reported as greatly in need of funds. Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor, heard the story and in a statement to the press he declared:

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination pa-

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part of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers."

(1) Can Find No Law to Prevent It

The story being told today quickly reached the headquarters of Mr. Peters, Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague, each one admitting that it had been given to them in much detail and that their campaign workers had heard of the disgust with which certain city employees had mentioned their misfortune. It was told that one salaried employee had reported the matter to the headquarters of the Good Government Association, declaring that to be assessed \$25 on his salary, in these days of rising costs of living was a shame, of which public notice should be taken.

When other employees had told of their assessments, lawyers scanned the statutes to find if any such demand was illegal. Mr. Peters declared that he knew of no law that was being violated by such practice, but there is a Federal statute that prevents any such demand upon Federal employees.

Contrary to the impression which many persons entertain, city salaries are not large. Scientific adjustments have never been made to an appreciable extent, and men in responsible positions where similar work in banking or business concerns would call for twice or three times their salaries have been obliged to be content with a slight increase from time to time.

May Have to Borrow to Meet Demand

The annual appropriation bill passed this year provided for many \$100 salary increases to go into effect on June 1. It was asserted in the City Council hearings at the time that many of these employees had not received a salary advance in ten or more years, the majority of the advances affecting men receiving less than \$1800 a year. Today's story has it that all these men are expected to surrender the entire \$100 for the present year, and now many of them are going to do it without resorting to loans is a question.

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Money from Anti-Curley Men

No written request has been made for these contributions, it is asserted. They are given by word of mouth throughout the departments, particular attention being paid to those men who are suspected of having anti-Curley leanings. Naturally, city employees dependent upon a weekly stipend are anxious to cause no suspicion that they are against the administration. Many men talk pleasantly, if not enthusiastically, in favor of the administration, when they secretly are against it. These are the men who are complaining the loudest today, though only to their intimates, that to be expected to support a power that they do not believe in is a hardship too severe for words.

Mayors of Boston have generally taken it for granted that the leading city officials would help in their campaign funds cheerfully, because they have owed their appointments to the man in charge. Such campaign contributions are yearly found on the expense returns as filed with the authorities. To expect a Civil Service employee, who has earned his position by competitive examination, to share in political campaigning is, to say the least, theoretically unsound.

Way to Niche in Hall of Fame

If the Curley campaign fund should be swelled from City Hall, according to the reported desire, it would be one of the largest that Boston ever knew. There will be scores of employees, of course, who will tell their superiors that by no means in their power are they able to comply. They will say that they have already borrowed from the City Employees' Credit Union to the extent of their power and face weekly bills for groceries and provisions that tax their immediate resources.

There may be men who have the courage flatly to refuse, even though they may be considered able to meet the demands without the slightest hardship. Those men would be worthy of notice in a hall of fame.

New Headquarters Opened

Two of the mayoral candidates opened headquarters today, Congressman Peter F. Tague being located on the third floor of the building at the corner of School and Washington streets and Congressman James A. Gallivan taking rooms on the eleventh floor of the Carney Building, 43 Tremont street.

Mr. Tague discussed the Curley headquarters statement of leading Charlestown citizens who had been enlisted in the Curley cause, saying that several of them are city employees and always have been Curley supporters, while others have never been with Tague in Charlestown political contests and can hurt him but little. Furthermore, according to Mr. Tague, several of the names mentioned are supporters of his.

The congressman, who is regarded by the politicians as one of the most popular men of the city, declares that he will give Curley a "great beating" in Charlestown, East Boston and the city proper, as is evidenced by the offers of support which he has received. When asked if Lomasney would support him, he laughingly replied: "I don't know anything about Lomasney. He generally speaks for himself."

Gallivan in No Trades

Congressman Gallivan is highly pleased over the verification of his story, being sent from newspaper correspondents at Camp Devens, Ayer, that men of the Boston regiment were tricked into signing Mayor Curley's nomination papers the day after the State election. He declares that he is daily receiving letters from the Boston soldiers, some of whom tell him that the affair was an outrage and that it came so suddenly that many Gallivan supporters signed before they knew that the papers were in favor of Mayor Curley's candidacy rather than petitions in favor of absentee voting.

Mr. Gallivan issues this statement:

"In answer to the persistent rumors that I am identified with Hon. Daniel W. Lane's candidacy for the City Council, I wish to say that I have no intention of making up a councillor slate or to participate in any way in that contest. The fact that Lane and I are both Harvard men will not alter that decision.

"When I reach that point in politics where I feel myself compelled to make up other people's slates to assist my own candidacy I will retire from public life.

"Several of the candidates for the Council have suggested combinations for my endorsement, but I have explained to all of them, and I now publicly state, that I am a candidate for mayor only, and when elected I will welcome the entire incoming council as friends, something I could not do if I campaigned or made deals against three of them. Even if my 'slate' won, the three members of it would be under such obligation to the mayor's office that they could not do their full duty by the city, which they are in honor bound to serve.

"This same rule will be observed during my four years at City Hall. I wish to serve Boston as its mayor, not as its dictator. The day of the dictator is past."

Smith Welcomes Suggestions

No application for nomination papers were made at the election department today by former City Councillor Ernest E. Smith, who is considering entry into the race as a Republican candidate. At the Peters headquarters it was said that Mr. Smith had been seen in consultation with Mayor Curley.

PETERS GETS G. O. P. CITY COMMITTEE

Support ¹⁹¹¹ Claimed by Candidate

Curley Men Deny Ayer Boys Were Misled in Signing Papers

By Albert E. Kerrigan

The Republican City Committee will align itself with ex-Congressman Andrew J. Peters in the coming mayoralty campaign, according to authentic information from the Peters camp.

Peters today filed for certification 1500 signatures, and expects to file an equal number at the office of the Election Commissioners by the closing time tonight. It is said the other signatures have been secured, and there is no doubt that he has more than sufficient signatures on his papers.

At the Curley headquarters a charge made by Congressman Gallivan that the signatures of the soldiers at Ayer on Mayor Curley's nomination papers were obtained by misrepresentation was denied by Rep. Joseph McGrath and former Rep. Daniel J. Casey, an attache of the Mayor's office.

It will be remembered that almost coincidently with the opening of the office of the Election Commissioners on Monday of last week, Mayor Curley's papers were produced, although papers for other candidates did not appear until noon. A part of these papers were then rushed by automobile to Ayer, where the soldiers signed them, receiving afterwards a stick of chocolate and some cigarettes. No one thought it other than a clever bit of political maneuvering. But Gallivan says different.

"The boys up there did not know what they were signing at first," he says. "The automobiles landed up there and the occupants explained that they had papers concerning giving the boys the privilege of voting.

"Straightway the officers turned out the men and ordered them to the mess hall. As they filed in the papers were laid out, in some cases with the first sheet folded over, so that the designation and description of them did not appear. All that they saw was the headings "name, ward, precinct, street and number." They were told that it was a petition to be allowed to vote.

Refuse to Sign

"Then one of the Curley men would announce, 'As you pass out, boys, there is a box of cigarettes and some chocolate for you, provided with the compliments of Mayor Curley.'

"Some of the boys began to get wise to this and refused to sign. I know that some of the boys who signed the papers were not taken in by this.

"Now I challenge any one of the officers who ordered the men to turn out to sign these papers to say that he knew what it was that the men were to sign. There is not one of them knew that they were nomination papers for mayor. I know this because those officers are there to train men and not to assist in the political fights of the Mayor of Boston."

Stories of Quitting

Both Gallivan and Tague are kept busy denying stories that they are to quit later on in the race. Their workers are kept still more busy trying to trace the stories down. At present it seems as if they are in to stay, and the talk of comers to decide who will withdraw are bunk. Both know that the consequences are not pleasant when they lead their followers in up to their necks and then desert.

This is laying it down flat to Mayor Curley. Gallivan also declared that although his papers went up there and have been signed by soldiers, he did not have a fair chance at the start, not that he cared. He saw the Mayor's machine with the papers leaving Court sq. just after he had been told that he could not have his nomination papers until noon."

Congressman Peter Tague adds to the story of the Mayor's ruthless use of the city's election machinery and city employees by asking rather innocently, "How is it that Mayor Curley has hundreds of nomination papers to send about the city while all other candidates are limited to 300?" Any one who knows Mayor Curley can answer this.

Former Councilman Ernest E. Smith, who four years ago tried to run for Mayor of Boston but failed to obtain the necessary signatures, is once more being mentioned as a possibility. Smith is, or was, a Progressive, but would be looked upon as a Republican in this fight, although city elections are alleged to be non-partisan.

When asked, Smith admitted that he was thinking it over seriously. He said that he had been asked by several friends to run and that the proposition looked attractive.

Four years ago when he fell out of the race, his following of Progressives went to Curley. His campaign manager at that time, Frank A. Goodwin, was lately accused by Thomas J. Giblin of purposely failing to put Smith over. Goodwin later became Street Commissioner. It was for the statement above that Goodwin sued Giblin for slander and received a verdict of \$50.01.

Statement Later

Smith is now serving on a jury and promises that he will make a statement next week.

Coincident with the story about Smith, a rumor spread that former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis was to enter the race. Curtis spiked that story in short order with a brief, concise denial. Not satisfied with two Republican possibilities, the rumor mongers brought a third—Councilman Walter Ballantyne.

A Republican who enters the race now may be sure of a warm greeting. In the first place he will be accused of being a Curley cat's paw, and in the second place of obstructing the possibilities of a Good Government regime at City Hall.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan will not be endorsed by the Good Government Association, although endorsed by them before.

He took his papers out for the Council, but they cannot be found in circulation. It would seem as if the news that he is not to be endorsed had reached him late. The reasons for the change in the Good Government towards him are not revealed by that august body as yet. Councilman Alfred W. Wellington of East Boston, endorsed by the G. G. A. last year, will not receive another endorsement.

In the places of these two men will be Maj. Patrick O'Keefe and Albert Hurwitz, head of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Societies. This is according to the same authority spoken of. O'Keefe has been mentioned prominently for Mayor. More this.

This leaves a third, which is probably dependent on the decision of Councilman Walter Ballantyne, who is hesitating between running and retiring from the public eye.

Congressman Gallivan, to resume the mayoralty discussion, added another bright bon-mot to the campaign yesterday.

"I am running a poor man's campaign against two millionaires. Who? Why, Curley and Peters. I have Curley beaten easily and Peters is my real opponent."

All candidates are watching the signatures on their nomination papers most carefully to avoid any such mix-up as that of four years ago, when fraudulent signatures on both the Curley and Kenny papers were discovered.

Jurats to each nomination paper are made most carefully. The Peters camp claims that they have between 15,000 and 18,000 signatures, already, a remarkable number, if true. They also claim that they did not cost a nickel. Also remarkable.

The candidates find themselves greatly handicapped by the limitation in papers issued. Some of their friends will hold a paper for days, and end up with only 25 signatures on it.

Latest Happenings In Political Arena In Boston Campaign

Gallivan charges Mayor Curley obtained soldiers' signatures to nomination papers under false pretences.

Former Councilman Ernest E. Smith may enter race for Mayor.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan to be refused G. G. A. endorsement.

Maj. Patrick O'Keefe and Albert Hurwitz probably to be endorsed for Council by G. G. A.

Councilman Alfred Wellington also to be refused re-endorsement by G. G. A.

Gallivan declares he is running against "two millionaires, Curley and Peters." NOV 14 1911

SMITH SEEKS MAYORALTY

Former City Councillor a "Republican" Aspirant

About Ready to Enter Fight, He Declares

Injects Dreaded Partisan Spirit in Campaign

Burrill Calls Rumors About Him Absurd

Predictions of the last few weeks that there would be a Republican candidate for mayor were practically verified today by a statement from Ernest E. Smith, former member of the City Council, that in all probability he would apply for nominations papers within a day or two. Previously to this declaration word came from State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, who has been accredited with having the mayoral ambition, that he had never seriously considered such a step. Rumors concerning the possible candidacy of former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis have entirely subsided.

The Smith announcement, despite the fact that it was known that he was seriously considering entering the race was disquieting to the anti-Curley forces. It was happily welcomed, naturally, at the Curley headquarters, as would be the candidacy of any and all candidates who would be likely to attract the anti-Curley strength and keep it scattered. Mr. Smith wanted the public to know that he had waited for any other Republican to enter the field and had practically reached his decision to run only after he had become convinced that neither Mr. Curtis nor Mr. Burrill would take a chance.

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There was much hesitancy in Mr. Smith's speech while the subject was under consideration, because he cared to make no public announcement until his formal application for papers. He has already completed the statement setting forth his reasons for running, and desired that statement to be the first public notice from him. Strange to say, he has been in no haste to act, though he appreciates the fact that the five candidates already in the field are fast pre-empting the signature field, Mayor Curley and Mr. Peters having more than 15,000 signatures each. Mr. Smith believes that he will have no difficulty in securing 3000 bona fide signatures, as he has been assured of the support, as solicitors and campaign workers, of many men who have been interested in his former candidacies.

It is evident, from a talk with Mr. Smith, that he regards the partisan appeal as the leading element in his candidacy. Second, is the fact that he had three years of service as city councillor under the new charter. Mr. Smith was a Republican when elected to the City Council in 1911, and changed to Progressive when that party was formed. He left the Progressive party when Colonel Roosevelt left it, and since then has called himself a Republican. He has just been enrolled as a Republican. When asked if a partisan candidacy had any place in municipal elections, under the new charter, Mr. Smith replied that the elections have been non-partisan in spirit but not in reality. Though he did not disclose his scheme of attack, he clearly left the impression that the Republican appeal to the electorate based on the fact that no Republican, except the late Mayor Hibbard had actively sought the office of mayor

since the adoption of the new charter, seemed attractive.

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NOV-10-1917

GALLIVAN SAW THE CARDS

Congressman's Friends Were Under Coercion

Forced to Take Curley's Papers, He Declares

"Don't Lay It Up Against Me!" They Cried

No New Candidates Have Secured Papers

Apparently undismayed by the published revelation of hurried City Hall assistance in the circulation of Mayor Curley's nomination papers on the day that they were available from the election department, city employees are still at work. There is not known to be a department in either the municipal building on School or Court streets that has not been solicited. The result is that the mayor has more than 4000 signatures on file for certification.

Though many persons outside City Hall were aware of what was going on last Wednesday, in accordance with orders, the mayor's friends have denied that there has been anything extraordinary in that work. The mayor himself has declared that he knew of only six cards that were sent out, and those to members of the Tammany Club, asking the recipients to report at 40 Court street to receive nomination papers. Many Tammany Club members are on the city payroll and it was only natural that the mayor's campaign work should be given over to such trusty lieutenants, in the first instance, though his papers have been circulated through the municipal buildings to other city employees as well.

Closely following Andrew J. Peters' complaint that the mayor is using coercion, is a statement today from Congressman James A. Gallivan as follows:

"I myself saw three cards Tuesday night, which had been placed in the hands of city employees. The cards bore the order, 'Report at 40 Court street at 9:30 tomorrow morning. You are to get there a blank filled out in writing with a number signature and turn them in by five o'clock to the election department.'

"On Wednesday morning at half-past nine I stood in the doorway of Court street, which is my headquarters as well as the mayor's, so it happens, and I met a number of the city employees as they came in.

Continued next page

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"Some of them are friends of mine, and they said, 'You know what I'm here for. Don't lay it up against me. I'm here under orders.'

"My reply was that I certainly would not lay it up against them, but when I am mayor, as I shall be in 1918, nobody will be reduced to the slavery of taking such orders."

No new candidates have applied for nomination papers, for either the mayoral, the City Council or the school committee contest in the last forty-eight hours. One candidate for the school committee, Dr. Frederick L. Bogan, has retired. The doctor sends word from France, where he is serving as major in the 101st United States Infantry, that under the circumstances he cannot stand for reelection.

No talk is being heard on the street that a Republican will enter the field for mayor. Though the situation is exceedingly complex, with five candidates, another aspirant, known as a Republican, would in no way relieve the pressure, it is believed. The only other possible candidate is former Mayor John E. Fitzgerald, but there is hardly a politician to be found who thinks the former mayor will contest. The most interesting question is as to the candidate he will support. It is regarded as significant that, with the exception of two or three editorial paragraphs in his weekly publication, he has said nothing on the local political situation for two months. Previously he assailed Mayor Curley in nearly every issue. There is no belief that any of the present candidates would retire in favor of Mr. Fitzgerald, as certain persons have declared to be a possibility.

If Andrew J. Peters persists in his intention to run his own campaign without the appointment of a campaign manager, he will be the first candidate in many years to adopt that method. Numerous individuals would be delighted to serve Mr. Peters in a managerial capacity, and it is evident that the candidate has found it practically impossible to make a choice. That he will be surrounded by a corps of wise advisers is certain. It is his intention to secure the assistance of a big campaign committee, representing every section, and this committee is likely to be kept busy from the time it is appointed.

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PETERS STRONG WITH JEWS

Mayoral Candidate Likely to Receive Bulk of That Support as New Organization Has Been Formed for Him

Which mayoral candidate will receive the Jewish strength?

This question is anxiously asked in all municipal campaigns, and campaign managers work their hardest to swing such support their way. Today it looks as if Andrew J. Peters would receive the bulk of the Jewish strength, the rest of it being divided among Mayor Curley, Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague. Prominent Jewish residents have repeatedly informed Mr. Peters that, despite the activity of certain groups of their people for other candidates, there is a strong undercurrent of interest in the Peters candidacy which will spring to the surface on election day.

Last night at the Quincy House, the "Andrew J. Peters's Better Boston Committee," composed largely of Jewish citizens, organized with Jacob Wassermann as permanent chairman. The plan is to hold many meetings in Mr. Peters's interests. Samuel H. Borofsky, a lawyer and former representative from Ward 17, presided. He declared that previous administrations had forgotten the Jews after election. "We ask nothing from Mr. Peters but fair treatment, and we know that we shall get it," the speaker said. "We want to be treated on an equality, so that men of our race shall not be discriminated against in the future."

Mr. Peters received a warm reception when he entered the hall. He told the gathering that, if he were elected mayor, he would make Boston a city for all the people without regard for their location or their station in life.

"The days of aristocracies have long passed," Mr. Peters added, "and the lessons of the war show the need of binding ourselves and to maintain the common cause the people must be devoted to the Government, which also means the city. Democracy gives much and it asks much, too. You appreciate this as much as I do. You cannot get a good government unless you co-operate. I appreciate your help—that is indicated by your presence. I want to know every one of you better. Your problems are my problems, and if I am elected mayor I must have the cooperation and understanding of the people of this city. Realize that we are friends. Don't pass me on the street or elsewhere without speaking to me, and if I am chief executive of this great city the door of City Hall shall always be open to you and my work will be open, too."

Representative Wasserman said Mr. Peters's record in Congress for the Jews was splendid one.

Four years ago Mayor Curley received a heavy Jewish vote in appreciation of his efforts while in Congress on the immigration bill. Thomas J. Kenny made a strong bid for that support. His failure to receive it was one of the leading causes for his defeat. What the Jewish vote amounts to is a question. It is certainly close to 15,000, the majority of it being cast in the North, West, and South ends, though there is strength in sections of Dorchester and Roxbury.

NOV - 20 . CALLS CURLEY SEDITIOUS

J. A. Gallivan Classes Him with Mayor Thompson

Tague Also Refers to Un-American Attacks

Congressmen Smart Under Alien Slacker Charges

Campaign Now in Much Quicker Pace

That Mayor Curley made a very serious political mistake in his flag-raising speeches of Sunday in denouncing his opponents, Congressmen James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague, as legislative "slackers" by voting for the conscription bill and then wanting to quit "before the alien slacker is made to do his part," is generally admitted in political circles today.

Congressman Gallivan, in a red-hot statement, brands the mayor with sedition and puts him in the same class with Mayor Thompson of Chicago. He also places upon him the odium of having circulated stories, to which he referred in his opening speech in South Boston, regarding German propaganda. Congressman Tague, speaking before a large audience in Pemberton square this noon, took occasion to remind the mayor that the action of Congress regarding the alien in war was in keeping with the desire of President Wilson. He also declared that any candidate who would make political issue of such an important question was un-American.

The mayoral campaign is now on its fourth week before election and has started to warm up. If it develops according to

present momentum it will be of whirlwind capacity shortly. Congressman Gallivan will force the fighting into Mr. Curley's territory, for none of the other candidates know so much about the mayor's methods at City Hall as he, and none of the others has so vitriolic a command of language and also the desire to call the mayor's acts in question. Mr. Gallivan is an enemy of Mr. Curley, with all the intensity of the enmity shown by former Mayor Fitzgerald. Mr. Tague and Mr. Peters have not manifested open hostility, and in fact, they have had no estrangement with the mayor.

It daily grows more apparent that there will be no withdrawals from the contest. Congressmen Gallivan and Tague have decided to "smoke out" the mayor from the start, and it is evident that the mayor, though having desired to limit his campaign to a short time before the election, has been placed on the defensive. Mr. Peters plans to begin his speechmaking campaign in about two weeks, first satisfying himself that trustworthy friends in all parts of the city will look after details of organization. There is no denying the fact that Peters and Gallivan are "coming fast" as candidates.

No papers have yet been taken out by Ernest E. Smith, the Republican, who believes that a Republican should enter the contest. Many inquiries are daily made at the election department whether Mr. Smith has decided to enter the contest, but the clerks have not seen him since the campaign began. It is the common impression that if Mr. Smith decided to go in now he would find much difficulty in securing the necessary signatures. In fact, there is a strong belief that he would fail as he failed four years ago. Mayor Curley, Congressmen Gallivan and Tague and Mr. Peters have secured nearly 50,000 signatures and the field is dry. In addition, James Oneal, the Socialist candidate, has 2000 or more.

TAGUE OPENS CAMPAIGN

Creates Favorable Impression at Initial Outdoor Speech in Pemberton Square—Replies to Mayor Curley

Congressman Peter F. Tague made the initial outdoor speech of his campaign early this afternoon in Pemberton square, and was given a cordial greeting by a large crowd that included a number of business and professional men. His brief address was given plenty of applause.

Congressman Tague created a favorable impression. He did not make use of personalities beyond stating that he stood for the setting aside of personal ambition and greed, in favor of a concerted movement to place Boston where it belongs in the commerce of the country. He also replied to Mayor Curley's statement that the congressman should not be campaigning for the mayor's office at a time when his services are needed elsewhere. Mr. Tague told his audience that not only did Mayor Curley do that very thing when he sought his present office, but that he continued drawing two salaries until some pressure was brought to bear. Tague requested a careful perusal of his own record as a public servant by those who had doubts as to his ability, and public-spiritedness. He pledged himself to better the lot of city laborers if elected, and made reference to "the thumbscrew of political power" as it is now applied.

"Some criticism has been made of one of the candidates for mayor of the attitude of Congress in the matter of the taking of aliens," Mr. Tague said. "But there may be no misleading of the people and in order to repudiate the un-American action of any candidate who attempts to make political capital of such an important question, I wish briefly to say that the action of Congress was in keeping with the desires of the President or the United States."

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Under the treaties now in operation between this country and her Allies in the great war, we cannot draft aliens into our Army and Navy. To change those treaties is the function of the President and the United States Senate, in consultation with representatives of the other nations.

"President Wilson has informed Congress that he is doing all in his power to bring about these changes and he has given assurance that this matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of everyone. The President further requested Congress at the last session not to interfere in this matter.

"Upon this question, therefore, I stand with him, confident that Woodrow Wilson will perform his duty with the same high standard of public service that has characterized his handling of the war from the beginning."

GALLIVAN SCORES MAYOR

Calls Him Seditious and Reminds Him That He Introduced First Bill to Draft Aliens

Congressman Gallivan issued the following statement today:

"In the morning papers Mayor Curley is reported as having spoken at a personally-conducted flag-raising in the Dudley Theatre, yesterday afternoon. I quote the following statement from the Herald as having been uttered by him.

"Gallivan and Tague voted for the Conscription bill, they voted for war, and they voted to go into your home and pick your only sons and send them to France, and now they want to quit before the alien slacker is made to do his part."

"For that statement I hereby, as a congressman of the United States publicly brand the mayor of Boston with sedition. I openly place him in the same class with Mayor Thompson of Chicago.

"I further place upon him the stigma of having circulated the stories in the early stages of my campaign to which I referred in my opening speech in South Boston, three weeks ago.

"On that occasion I said that I hoped for the good name of Boston that 'German Propaganda' would not have its loathsome trail traced into the mayor's office at City Hall.

"I invited the mayor to make an open statement to clarify the atmosphere. His first utterance on the subject is the one he made yesterday when admission was by card and when no reporters were supposed to be present.

"I intended to conduct a municipal campaign but the mayor's cowardly and seditious attack forces me into the national field.

"As to aliens being drafted for service, I wish to inform the mayor that Congressman Gallivan introduced the first bill in Congress to accomplish this result.

"Even after President Wilson and Secretary Lansing had requested the Committee on Military Affairs to report adversely on the bill because of treaty obligations, which in America's relations with the world are not yet treated as 'scraps of paper,' I made a speech on the bill trying to devise some means to get the aliens into our Army and Navy and for this I was attacked by two very able members of the Committee on Military Affairs.

"No congressman from Massachusetts or in America ever handled so many matters as have been taken care of by me since this war started. I am the only candidate in the mayoralty field who has pledged himself to work, as mayor, for the successful and speedy conclusion of the war.

"I vot for war because the rights of humanity called upon me to do so. And I propose to see it through.

"My election will put Boston on the line in of Democracy. It will settle, once and for all, the question of loyalty to the President—a question that has been answered in the negative by the treasonable actions and speeches of Boston's unpatriotic, undemocratic and thoroughly unAmerican mayor."

TRANSCRIPT - NOV 8-1917 PETERS HIS OWN MANAGER

Mayoral Candidate Planning Strong Campaign

Volunteer Workers Flocking to His Standards

What Lomasney Will Do a Leading Question

Much Speculation Regarding Tague's Action

Hundreds of solicitors are today passing through shop, factory and store, ringing doorbells and buttonholing pedestrians, in the work of obtaining nomination signatures for the candidates for mayor, City Council and School Committee. This is the first material evidence that the municipal campaign, which will close with the election of Dec. 18, has formally opened. Already nomination paper signatures are being filed with the election department, Mayor Curley having more than 3000 signatures for certification.

To date there are five candidates for mayor, fourteen for the City Council and five for the School Committee. No more candidates for mayor are expected to be announced, but the other lists will grow, it is believed. How many candidates will remain in the fight long enough to cause apprehension among the bona fide candidates is a question.

Peters Has Own Manager

Andrew J. Peters has chosen as his campaign headquarters apartments on the second floor of the Journal Building, and will have them ready for visitors in a few days. He has chosen no campaign manager, as such, as he has the intention, at present, of being his own campaign manager. He will have the loyal assistance of numerous friends well versed in such matters, but if he follows his present bent, the campaign will be mapped out by him and carried along day by day according to the demands as he sees them.

Mr. Peters has from 150 to 175 volunteer workers who are circulating his nomination papers, and reports received from them today are to the effect that responses have been even more enthusiastic than was expected. People with whom Mr. Peters has not a speaking acquaintance have asked for papers and have volunteered to accept any service that he could offer them.

Congressman James A. Gallivan will open his headquarters in a few days. At present he is directing his campaign at the office of Feeney, McKellogget, Callaghan & Lavelle, 40 Court street. Congressman Tague has no headquarters open, but intends to make a hard campaign. James O'Neal, the Socialist candidate, will soon announce his plans.

Admits Mayor Came First

The Board of Election Commissioners admitted today that Mayor Curley was the first of the mayoral candidates to receive nomination papers Wednesday, because he was the first to call for them. Chairman Toomey states, however, that the mayor did not get his papers till after ten o'clock, and that at the same time the papers of Andrew J. Peters were ready. Mr. Peters, however, did not receive his papers until 12:30 o'clock and feels chagrined that the mayor had so long a lap on him.

Mr. Peters was the first of the five candidates to make application for papers.

He arrived at the election department shortly before nine o'clock, waited more than twenty minutes and no other candidate appeared. When Mayor Curley's application had been filed there were also applications for five candidates for the City Council. The chief clerk telephoned the names to the city printing plant, in the order of the receipt of applications, directing the printer to prepare the papers. The body of the paper had been printed; it was necessary only to fill in the candidate's name and his address at the top of each paper.

The department asserts that the papers for Mr. Peters and the mayor appeared at the office at the same time, that the mayor immediately called for his and was given them, while the department telephoned to Mr. Peters that his papers were ready. The officials deny that any favoritism was shown the mayor, saying that if Mr. Peters had called for his papers at the time the mayor called, he would have received them. The story that Mayor Curley had his papers in circulation long before any other candidate, together with the information that city employees were circulating the papers in the departments, caused much of a sensation among the friends of rival candidates.

What of Tague's Candidacy?

Much talk is heard on the street as to the candidacy of Congressman Tague. There is a rumor that he took out papers in the interest of Martin M. Lomasney, and that if the signs are propitious Mr. Lomasney will be a candidate for mayor by substitution process later. There is also a story that Mr. Tague and the mayor have a deal on, and that what the congressman does will help the mayor. Another story connects Mr. Tague and Mr. Peters with an alliance. Against these rumors is the statement from Congressman Tague that he is in the fight for himself, alone, and the fact he decided only Tuesday night to become a candidate should lead to no suspicion of his good faith. His friends say that, as he will start with strong support from his congressional district, he will have a nucleus that neither Mayor Curley, Mr. Gallivan nor Mr. Peters can duplicate.

Naturally there is much wonder what part Mr. Lomasney will take in the fight. The West End leader's success with the anti-aid amendment has given him a prestige, it is believed, which makes him the most powerful political leader in Boston. A word from Lomasney that he wanted to be mayor or that he would support either of the fire candidates, would have much to do with the present unsettled situation. To date, there is no record of Mr. Lomasney showing his hand or intimating to his friends which way he will turn.

The two additional candidates for the City Council from Wednesday's list of twelve are Frank B. Howland of 3 Fountain square and Timothy L. Connolly of 23 Mt. Pleasant avenue. The two additional candidates for the school board are Michael H. Corcoran of 4 Ainsworth street and Richard J. Lane of 30 Copeland street.

TITANIC ECONOMIC WAR FACES NATION

Congress Will Protect Newly Acquired Foreign Markets, Thinks Peters

UNITED STATES HAS BEEN TOO PROVINCIAL

NOV 14 1917
Warns of German Cartels, in Address to Institute

Of Banking

Congress will soon provide further means whereby American manufacturers will be able to compete with foreign combinations, according to Andrew J. Peters, speaking before the Boston Chapter of the American Institute of Banking at Lorimer Hall.

After the war it will not be individuals competing with individuals, he said, but nation against nation engaging in a trade war as bitterly contested as the present war. He said that even while hostilities are going on that the most powerful cartels are being formed in Germany and there is evidence that foreign trade will be stimulated by the English, French and Russian Governments. He told his hearers that we will never again face the economic, banking and manufacturing conditions which preceded the war. "We are going into this new world better equipped than ever before," said he.

"Never before in the history of our country," said the speaker, "has it been confronted with such great opportunities for assuming its position in the world's trade as will await it at the close of the present war. Before the war our foreign commerce had already reached the highest point in its history. With a foreign commerce of \$6,500,000,000, and a favorable trade balance of \$2,136,000,000, the fiscal year of 1916 was our banner year in trade. At the end of the titanic struggles, we will have to readjust ourselves to new conditions and new trade opportunities. The greatest opportunity this country has ever had will then confront it, and it is for us to consider how best we are to prepare ourselves to meet that opportunity when it comes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the development of the power of a nation has invariably been concurrent with the development of its foreign trade, for many years past there existed a disposition on the part of our Government to encourage the development of the home market to the exclusion of foreign markets, as evidenced by the great walls of protection built from time to time to keep out the foreign invaders.

"But in the last few years conditions have undergone a marked change. Where provincialism in business was deemed quite the proper and safe course to pursue in the early days of our industrial development, when there was hardly a branch of indus-

try that was able to manufacture sufficient of its products to supply the needs of the American people, we have now reached the stage where the growth of our industries has been such as to supply not only the consuming public in our own land, but the peoples on foreign shores as well. This was true long before the outbreak of the European war, and the necessity for providing a foreign outlet for our surplus production has engaged the thinking minds of the United States for some time past.

"But a question of much concern throughout the country today is, whether we can keep up this pace even to an appreciable extent after hostilities have ceased in Europe, and our foreign competitors lay aside their implements of war and again seek control over the markets which they were temporarily forced to abandon. Are we in fact prepared to hold the new markets which were so suddenly thrust upon us?

"How far shall our Government go in preserving these newly acquired American markets against foreign competitors? The belligerent European powers that have long been leaders in the world's industry will bend every effort to retain their past position and despite the handicap which has enabled the manufacturers of this country to entrench themselves, during the last two and a half years in foreign markets, the European manufacturers will have one great advantage, and that is an organization of industry and co-ordination of government and commerce."

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CURLEY CHIEFTAINS

CLAIM EAST BOSTON

NOV 14 1917
Peters Will Not Answer Gal-

livan—Lane in Race

For Council

Assurances of support in his fight for re-election from practically every political leader in East Boston at the first of a series of district committee meetings held under the direction of Campaign Manager John F. McDonald at the Curley Mayoralty Headquarters, Scollay Building, 40 Court st., was the boast of Mayor Curley's campaign men contained in a statement issued to the press last night.

"Not for years," the message reads, "was there a more representative gathering of the various political combinations of East Boston."

William F. McClellan, for years president of the Democratic City Committee and head of the city machine under ex-Mayor Fitzgerald; Reps. Edward J. Cox and Thomas A. Winston, Chairman Thomas R. Kelley of the Ward 2 Committee were among the most enthusiastic Curley men at the session.

Among the others were William D. Shields, C. A. Sheehan, John J. Douglass, Reps.-elect William H. Hearn and John B. Cashman of Ward 2, John F. Davis, George F. Bohling, George J. Clarkson, Michael J. Sheehan, Bernard F. Hanrahan and Richard C. Kirby.

Andrew J. Peters does not intend to answer statements made from day to day (or night to night) by other candidates for the Mayoralty, and this will form no part of his campaign for the office.

This was his statement when asked yesterday if there was anything he cared to say in connection with the request of Congressman Gallivan that he retire from the contest.

He said he intended to conduct his campaign along lines of interest to the public, and that in his opinion replying to such statements as Congressman Gallivan's did not come under this heading.

Ex-Senator Daniel W. Lane filed papers for entrance into the City Council fight, at City Hall yesterday. This makes 18 candidates in the "free-for-all" so far, and there is a belief around the hall that there are more to come. Mr. Lane lives at 281 Beacon st.

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AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Alfred E. Wellington of East Boston was the first candidate for the City Council to have his 2000 signatures examined and certified. He says he had no difficulty in getting sufficient signatures for his papers and they were all looked over carefully by him before he sent them in, with the result that he passed with flying colors. He intends to start his campaign for office immediately. The "wise ones" believe Al will adorn the Council the next term.

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Mayor Curley was present at the headquarters of the Exemption Board at the Vine st. school in Roxbury, when 35 of the drafted boys gathered there. He presented to each of them a \$5 gold piece, which was provided to satisfy any of their "sweet tooth" wants.

Just what sort of a campaign is going to be waged by Mayor Curley is puzzling the "pols." So far he has been as quiet as a lamb. Even when the reporters ask questions concerning things said by the rival candidates he does not get excited, and just says he is conducting his campaign in "his own way." But then, one must remember that sometimes March comes in like a lamb and goes out like a lion; and the campaign isn't well started yet.

The report of the Finance Commission is anxiously awaited by those at City Hall. Just how the bonding hearing is to be treated by that body is a matter of great interest. It should be released for publication soon and some fireworks are expected.

At the campaign headquarters of the candidates for the office of Mayor things are looking active. There is the same hurry and bustle noticeable and the snappy conferences. And of course there is that without which no campaign headquarters would be complete—the cloud of smoke, expelled by those puffing campaign cigars.

Curley Will Be Third, Says Barry

Former Lieutenant-Governor Predicts Mayor Will Poll Less Than 20,000 Votes.

WILL CAMPAIGN AGAINST HIM

"Mayor Curley will poll less than 20,000 votes in the election Dec. 18 and will not run better than third, if all the candidates stay in," former Lt.-Gov. Edward P. Barry predicted last night. "Indeed, it is quite within the bounds of possibilities that you may hear of his withdrawal as a mayoralty candidate."

"There is much going on beneath the surface and some important conferences are brewing, but you may be sure of one thing, and that is that the withdrawal of all the other candidates in favor of John F. Fitzgerald would be the one thing that would give the present mayor a new lease of life, in fact would insure his re-election."

Will Be Active in Campaign.

The former Lieutenant-Governor was asked about the report that he will take the stump for either Peter F. Tague or Andrew J. Peters, but declined to disclose his choice. There is little doubt, however, that he will get into the speaking campaign against Curley, although he was one of the mayor's mainstays four years ago.

Bets were made at downtown hotels last night at even figures on the basis of the Barry predictions, and it is the talk of the town that former Curley chieftains are, like Barry, deserting their former idol and flocking to one or the other of the candidates.

Senator James P. Timilty, Sheriff John A. Kelliher, Clerk of Courts Frank A. Campbell, former Senator James P. Doyle and a host of lesser celebrities were declared to be sharpening knives for the head of the Tammany Club.

The wholesale desertions from Sachem Curley's totem pole occasioned surprise among many who had overestimated the strength of his machine and the size of his wigwam. Now that the end of his fourth year is approaching, long-hibernating enmities are stirring to life and new ones are springing up like mushrooms in a night.

If a Curley opponent has nothing else against the mayor, the slogan "Four years is enough" awakens echoes everywhere. Rotation in office is a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, as the anti-Tague party declares the congressman discovered when the first report came out that the Mahatma said: "Two terms in Congress is enough."

Democracy cannot tolerate Caesarism and shudders at the spectre of a Cæsar, "drunk with power," but a new mayor means a new deal all around and ordinarily the heads of the city departments, at least, for the sake of their bread and butter, take off their coats for the man who will keep them in their jobs, but the John A. Sullivan revelations of the mayor's offerings, coupled with current reports of present promises by the wholesale, cause general shivering and a desire to cast an anchor to windward, for James M. Curley cannot possibly satisfy everybody, if promises now being made alleged to be in

his name are all presented for redemption Dec. 19.

All Should Get Together.

Former Lt.-Gov. Barry said: "I was the original Curley man, doing all that I could to put him into the fight four years ago and working so hard for his election that it cost me something in votes and friendships as well as other things. But I am disappointed in him."

"No, I am not prepared to say as to where my support will be thrown, but the present mayor cannot win the election, and it is only a question of who is the best-equipped candidate other than he. All who realize what a succession of mistakes the present mayor has made, and how sadly a change is needed should get together and support that man."

Andrew J. Peters announced yesterday that Frederick A. Finigan, who has resigned as clerk of the municipal court, is to take charge of the Peters campaign and will be in the Peters headquarters in the Journal building. He served several terms in the old board of aldermen.

Associated with him will be Edward E. Moore, who was secretary to former Mayor Fitzgerald for over four years.

The Peters boom is rapidly developing, and the former congressman found it impossible to continue as his own campaign manager and attend to all the matters which are piling up.

Congressman James A. Gallivan offers the first direct evidence of coercion on the part of the Curley administration in obtaining signatures for Curley's nomination papers. He says:

"I myself saw three cards, each bearing the order: 'Report at 40 Court street' (the Curley headquarters) 'at 9:30 tomorrow morning. You are to get (here a number inserted) 'signatures in your department and turn them in by 5 o'clock.'

"I saw those cards Tuesday night. Whether the mayor went so far as to have them printed by the city printing plant and paid for by the taxpayers' money, I have no direct evidence, but I have my suspicions."

Card Bearers Ask Forgiveness.

"The next morning I stood in the doorway of the building 40 Court street, which is also my headquarters as well as the building in which Curley has his, and I met some of these men as they came in.

"They were friends of mine, and they did not recall their job. Some of them talked with me very frankly, making such remarks as: 'You know what I'm here for, Jim. Don't lay it up against me. I'm here under orders. It's a matter of bread and butter with me.'

"My answer was that I certainly would not lay it up against them, but when I am mayor, as I shall be in 1918, neither they nor anybody else need fear that they will ever be called on to take the orders given to slaves, nor will they be expected to use the city's time to do political work for me."

"James M. Curley is making a great mistake in using the methods of a czar, and it will not be long before he will go into an exile as far removed from the political history of the city as Tolstoy is from Petrograd.

"Somebody who is a real friend of the mayor, if such can be found, ought to get hold of him and advise him to give up the arbitrary, autocratic and ruthless methods that have come to be second nature to him and become a little more human."

"It is time that he gave a better example of leadership in the pure democracy he prates about. The time has gone by when the mayor of Boston can with safety to his own political fortunes allow such peremptory mandates to go out. If he is a true Democrat he will have to depend on volunteers, as I do and shall."

Gallivan's Platform.

Congressman Gallivan announces his platform:

An administration pledged to patriotism, and all that that entails.

A single term.

Clean, well-paved streets.

A solution of the Boston Elevated traffic problem.

Co-operation with the finance commission, instead of antagonism, for better government.

Distribution of the city's bonding business pro rata; no private monopolies.

Modern methods of fire prevention. Recognition of city employees in accordance with ability.

Establishment of a department of municipal publicity and a department of philanthropic advancement to pave the way for more public donations such as the Parkman fund, Forsyth dental infirmary, Evans memorial, and Franklin fund.

"I shall carry no personal obligations and no personal grievances into City Hall. As a one-term mayor I shall carry none out."

Congressman Gallivan wrote to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, urging that opportunities be given for the sailors to take part in the municipal election, but Secretary Daniels evidently supposed the Massachusetts constitution to be as elastic as the New York constitution, instead of only recently providing for absentee voting, and sent instructions to the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet and the commanders of the Charlestown and Newport districts to co-operate with the election officers in setting up voting booths. The instructions are futile. The secretary can only see to it that leave of absence is granted. Voting can be done only in the established voting places. Next year the Legislature will have made new arrangements, under the new amendment to the constitution.

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CURLEY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE UNLIKELY

It is perhaps not too early to say that the projection of a nominally "Republican" candidate into the municipal contest, in the interest of the mayor, has proved a failure. The only man in sight, George O. Wood, has as yet filed no signatures, and in order to complete the task before Tuesday night he would need a greater activity of City Hall employees in his behalf than they ordinarily exhibit. Were the mayor to "take off his coat," as the saying is, he might fill Wood's papers in season, but we doubt if he will do so. As an assistant assessor on the mayor's pay roll, Wood could not prove of great consequence in diverting strength from Mr. Peters.

We, accordingly, look to see the four men now running in the open, Curley, Gallivan, Peters and Tague, go through to the finish. Any one of three of these candidates would make a good mayor, or a useful public servant anywhere. The fourth—who happens to be first named in the alphabetical list above—is impossible, as his former backers and adherents seem to realize. We see his finish. He is already on the run. Keep him going.

RECORD - NOV-14-1917

FIND SUGAR STORED WITH FURNITURE

40,000 Lbs. in Back Bay Ware-
house, Health Department
Inspector Reports

NOV 14 1917 M1
RAW PRODUCT BEING
RUSHED TO BOSTON

No Evidence of Hoarding in
Cambridge Stores—Run
On Salt

Mayor Curley was informed yesterday afternoon that one of the Health Department inspectors had found 40,000 pounds of sugar stored in a warehouse in this city. A report of the find has been forwarded to Food Administrator Endicott.

The report to the Mayor was as follows:—

"On private information received by Inspector John F. Linehan, a visit was made to the Boston Storage Warehouse Co., on Massachusetts ave., in this city, and he discovered in the cellars of this warehouse, under lock and key, 40,000 pounds of sugar in 100-pound bags.

"This sugar arrived from New York seven days ago and comprises part of a shipment of 60,000 pounds to Page & Shaw, candy manufacturers. This sugar has now been transferred from Page & Shaw and now stands in the name of Otis Emerson Durnham, 185 Devonshire st., Boston, who is the manager for Page & Shaw. Of the original shipment 20,000 pounds has been withdrawn from the warehouse. As far as we have been able to find out, some of this sugar has been declared to the Food Administrator.

"This warehouse has never before, to my knowledge, been used for the storage of food, but has been used for the storage of furniture and furs."

Raw Sugar Coming

Raw sugar is being rushed to Boston from the West to relieve the sugar famine. A consignment of raw sugar from the Philippines reached Boston yesterday for the South Boston refinery, and more is said to be on the way. The exact amount of the consignment is not known. This sugar was shipped from Cebu and Iloilo to San Francisco, and then sent overland by rail.

A quantity of molasses is being put through a process to extract sugar from it. The sugar is of a light brown color.

The new Cuban crop will be coming forward in a few weeks and the refineries will then run day and night to supply the depleted market. Sugar cane cutting will probably begin on most of the sugar plantations in Cuba in 10 days and the grinding will start immediately. In some sections of Cuba it is said that grinding has already begun.

Most of the Louisiana crop of raw sugar will go to New York this year and Boston will get none of it unless the refined product is sent here. No hope is held out of an increase in the supply from the Western beet sugar as it is said that the entire crop will be refined in the West and will be used to supply the demand there.

An investigation of the sugar, flour and bread situation in Cambridge has just been completed by the Cambridge Department of Weights and Measures, under the supervision of Sealer F. C. McBride. More than 150 stores were visited and searched and in no case was any evidence of hoarding found.

In one store on Cambridge st., 15 barrels of sugar were found in the basement, but before it could be reported, it had all been sold. This same store was selling sugar only with 50 cents worth of groceries, but was warned to stop by Sealer McBride.

Using sugar as a premium to compel purchasers to buy other groceries is strictly forbidden by the rules laid down by Food Administrator Endicott, and Sealer McBride has issued a warning to storekeepers not to do this, and a request to housekeepers to report all stores who compel their patrons to buy so much goods before they can buy sugar.

Very Little Sugar

Sealer McBride and his assistants, Joseph O'Neil, H. H. Healey and E. T. Morris, found very little sugar in Cambridge. In East Cambridge they could not find any, but in the Central sq. and North Cambridge sections, conditions were not quite so bad. Cambridge grocers have risen to the great shortage in admirable fashion, and have refused to raise the price for the small supplies which they hold.

The uniform price for granulated white sugar throughout the city is from 10 to 10½ cents a pound; both powdered and lump sugar is selling from 12 to 12½ cents; and brown sugar is selling for nine cents a pound, which speaks well for the spirit of co-operation.

Sealer McBride found the bread situation in excellent shape. Not one loaf of bread was found under weight. In fact, every loaf of bread examined, weighed from two to four ounces over the standard weight of 16 and 24 ounces.

Cambridge has a fairly good supply of flour on hand. It is all in bag, however, and practically no barrels are to be found. The Cambridge stores have made no attempt to boom their prices, the uniform prices on all grades running from \$1.75 to \$1.85 a bag.

Run on Salt

During the past week there was a long run on salt in Cambridge, due to a baseless rumor that no more salt was to be had, and all stocks were quickly wiped out.

One store in East Cambridge had two weeks' supply when it opened Monday morning. At noon there was not an ounce of salt in the store. The situation was quickly remedied, however, by Boston wholesalers rushing stocks to Cambridge stores and now there is plenty of salt on hand and lots more where that came from.

The results of the investigation have been forwarded by Sealer McBride to Food Administrator Endicott.

NOV-16-1917

CURLEY UNEASY AT TAGUE'S SHADOW

"Shall Give Him Worst Beat-
ing Ever in Charlestown,"
Says Congressman

SMITH HOVERS ON
EDGE OF CAMPAIGN

Wants to Know Why It Is
Republicans Are Frozen

NOV 16 1917 K1
Out of Race

By Albert E. Kerrigan

Chasing signatures, sparring about for support from the "big wigs" of the city and perfecting organizations are about the only matters occupying the minds of candidates for Mayor of Boston for the present.

Exception must be made in the case of Mayor Curley, who has his signatures and has had his organization for four years as represented in the Tammany Club and the 14,000 odd city employees.

Both Congressmen Tague and Galvan have sufficient signatures to put them over, but are taking time to scan them carefully. Signatures never worried Andrew J. Peters. A possible Good Government candidate never had to worry about this. James O'Neal, the Socialist, may have some difficulties in obtaining the necessary 3000.

The possibility that Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald will take out nomination papers is being discussed. In a conversation with one of the candidates who asked him to sign his papers, Fitzgerald is alleged to have said, "I am going to sign no other papers than my own." If Fitzgerald is intending to run he will find it a difficult task to secure the signatures with five other candidates combining the city.

The sixth rumored candidate, former Councilman Ernest E. Smith, is walking about the city with an announcement of his candidacy in his pocket. He describes his mental condition as highly excited over the prospects. There has been no straight Republican candidate for mayor since the new charter, he says, and wants to know why Republicans are frozen out.

No Republicans In

"Look at the appointments of Mayor Curley," he says. "Are there any Republicans except those that he was compelled to make on the Election Board? A Republican cannot get anything in this city."

The fact that city elections are non-partisan does not worry him in the slightest. Since the Republicans are not recognized they have a right to rebel. He claims to have offers of support from men of prominence. He also says that he can get the signatures without trouble.

Switching from this topic, Smith told how he was serving on a jury, although as a member of the bar he

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is exempt. He thought it rather peculiar.

"Do you scent a plot to keep you out of the way?" he was asked.

Smith cheerfully admitted that his name getting on the jury list at City Hall looked peculiar to him. He is on the jury for six weeks, and if not excused would have to get out of the fight. What a Machiavelli that man Curley must be!

Edward E. Moore, formerly secretary to Mayor Fitzgerald, and now assistant manager of the Peters campaign, denies that he has resigned his position as probation officer in the Charlestown Court. This is Moore's regular vacation time and he thought it a good chance to take another plunge into politics.

Congressman Tague yesterday ridiculed the reports of the get-together of Charlestown leaders at the Curley headquarters. He read over the list of those present as sent out by the Curley press bureau and said that every one of them had been against him for years. Some were city employees, and one or two in reality his friends. The Greens and the Brennans, as is well known, have never been friendly to Tague.

"I shall give that man such a beating in Charlestown," said Tague, "as never was administered to a man before."

Andrew Peters yesterday was inclined to minimize the effect that Ernest E. Smith would have in the election in the event that he ran. It was Peters' opinion that the people would discern the purpose of the Smith candidacy and reject it. He said that he knew through friends that Smith had had conferences with Mayor Curley.

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As to John F. Fitzgerald Peters has only a smile.

"I have heard from him a good deal first and last," said Peters. But he added that he knew nothing of his intentions.

Robert G. Bottomly, secretary of the Good Government Association, intimated yesterday that Councilman Hagan would be given the endorsement of the association in spite of stories to the contrary about town.

The association will hold no meeting until the candidates are all in the field. Just at present they are busy on finances, planning to have that necessary feature of the campaign cleaned up by the first of the month. Liberty Loans, Red Cross and war economy is liable to affect the association severely this year, but if they endorse Peters they will have a candidate who can take care of that matter easily. Peters admits, however, that running for mayor is "expensive entertainment."

The Curley headquarters continued to deny that they had "tricked" the soldiers into signing the Mayor's papers. But officers and men at Ayer have admitted that they did not know what the papers were.

The Original Director

The original stage director of the mayoralty production, Dr. John Francis Fitzgerald, is still urging that the anti-Curley candidates have a conference and talk the matter over. He broached the subject to Edmund Billings, formerly secretary of the G. G. A., but the latter did not show enthusiasm. Peters would not withdraw, he said, so there was not much sense in a conference. Fitzgerald

still believes that it would not do them any harm to sit down together.

The ex-Mayor declares with emphasis that his part in this fight is merely that of an observer. Many persons have come to him and said that it was his duty to the city to run, but he has paid but slight attention to them, except to say that if it devolves on him he would be ready, but not anxious. He is not ready to take any stand in the matter now, because the situation is so confused. After the time for withdrawal and substitution passes he will take a stand.

Tague Worries 'Em

Tague's entrance into the fight, the ex-Mayor confessed, confused matters greatly. It is known that Tague consulted but few men before he took the leap. If one was to suppose that the field, then consisting of Peters and Gallivan was about to step out for Fitzgerald it can be seen how confusing it really must have been.

A Foolish Claim

That Curley is worrying about the Tague candidacy is evidenced by the claim to East Boston put out by his publicity department. East Boston is a part of Tague's congressional district, and for the Mayor to make sweeping claim to it is ridiculous. In the list of prominent citizens of the district who will support Curley as the publicity detailed, were noted the names of some former political pooh-bahs, whose influence now is but a memory of the past. It can hardly be claimed that John J. Douglass, "Bill" McClellan or even Barney Hannahan are political powers nowadays.

NOV - 16 - 1917 SMITH DROPS OUT FOR PETERS, IF

Ex-Councilman Demands Non-Partisan Municipal Government

TAGUE FILES 3000 SIGNATURES TODAY

City Employees Have to Give Part of Their Pay for Curley Campaign

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Ernest E. Smith, former city councilman, who has been mentioned as the sixth aspirant for the mayoralty of Boston last evening issued a statement that he is willing to drop out of the contest and support Andrew J. Peters for the office, providing this is decided to be best at a conference between one of his own delegates and one representing Peters, a third conferee to be chosen by these two if they fail to agree.

In his statement, Smith objects strenuously to the way Democrats have ruled the city for the past eight years under a non-partisan charter.

and declares that Republicans have been barred even more than the Socialists. His statement, given out last night, is as follows:

"I am an enrolled Republican. There are at least 35,000 Republican voters in Boston. We voted for the present city charter and favor non-partisan municipal government. We strongly object to the way Democrats have ruled this city for the last eight years. It is non-partisan in name only. The chairman of the Republican City Committee has twice been a paid worker for Democratic candidates for Mayor.

"Today Republicans are barred from city affairs because they are Republicans. Their elimination is more complete than that of the Socialists.

"I am as anxious for the election of Mr. Peters as I am for my own election. He has always been a most regular Democrat. Does he propose, if elected, to carry out the spirit of our charter and give a real non-partisan administration?

"To show my good faith, to show I mean what I say, I suggest and urge a conference. Mr. Peters may name a conferee, I will name a conferee.

"If they shall not agree the two may name a third conferee. If these arbiters, from any angle which shall appear wise to them, advise me to withdraw, I will do so and work for Mr. Peters."

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Cong. Peter F. Tague's headquarters announced last evening that the Charlestown congressman would begin his campaign in earnest this morning with the filing of more than 3000 signatures with the Election Commissioners. The papers which will be filed today bear signatures for the most part of citizens of Charlestown and East Boston. Papers are now in circulation for Cong. Tague in every ward throughout the city, and these will be filed on Monday.

Conspicuous among the signatures from East Boston is that of Patrick J. Kennedy, president of the Columbia Trust Co. who has been closely allied politically with Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald for years.

"I guess the filing of more than the necessary number of signatures with the Election Commissioners tomorrow will be a complete answer to those who have been circulating the remark that I am likely to withdraw," said Congressman Tague last night.

The opening rally in the Tague campaign will be held in Faneuil Hall next Wednesday evening. Last evening, Congressman Tague delivered patriotic addresses before the Ansonia Council, K. of C., at the Knights of Columbus flag raising in Charlestown, and at the City Employees reunion in Hibernia Hall, Roxbury.

From Mayor Curley's campaign headquarters last evening, the committee in charge of securing signatures on the Mayor's papers, of which Senator Edward F. McLaughlin is the chairman, reported that more than 20,000 signatures had been obtained.

Reports that 2 p.c. of the salaries of city employees have been "requested" as contributions to the campaign fund of Mayor Curley were circulated yesterday from the camp of Andrew J. Peters and from sources close to the Good Government Assn.

The assessment of city employees is nothing new, in fact is an old "dodge," but this year is said to have been carried on with more than usual boldness.

CITY HALL GOSSIP

THE possible entry of Ernest E. Smith as a mayoralty candidate affords some relief to Mayor Curley. The mayor's lieutenants have been anxiously casting about for a Republican who might divide the forces of the Good Government Association, and Mr. Smith spent an hour in the company of Mayor Curley yesterday. Even if Mr. Smith should poll only 2500 votes it is quite within the range of possibilities that his candidacy might be the straw which would turn the scale in favor of "Four years more of Curley."

The Smith candidacy makes Congressman Tague and Gallivan smile. They regard it as a blow at Andrew J. Peters. Peters was elected to the House and later to the Senate in Republican districts, and always attracted Republican votes when running for Congress, so the present Boston congressmen figure that they stand likely to lose least by the new apparition. On further cogitation, however, they may not smile quite so broadly, for the reason that Curley's re-election would hurt them a good deal more than would the election of Peters. The present mayor has a long memory, and a long arm, and his opponents have long stood in fear of his vindictiveness. John F. Fitzgerald had a faculty of forgetting his enemies, but James M. Curley never. He is "too busy rewarding my friends."

Ernest E. Smith has certain personal qualities which once attracted a following, the same which made him a success as a bond salesman and brought him prosperity when he set up in business for himself, but as a member of the City Council he was a stormy petrel, and soon broke with the Good Government Association by whose help he had been elected. His old friends, Arthur D. Hill and Matthew Hale, will not follow him in his present venture.

Mayor Curley's ambition, and his imperialistic temperament, frequently land him in the limelight, but not always to his advantage. His latest misfortune is the alienation of Scandinavian voters.

The Scandinavian societies of the city, and there are several of prominence, mustering a considerable allied strength when it comes to co-operative endeavor, have been much wrought up over the threatened moving of the statue of Lief Ericson and his viking ship from its present imposing location on Commonwealth avenue not far from Massachusetts avenue.

Very likely the decision of the art commission that a site 500 feet to the west would be more in keeping with the history and nature of the explorer may be well-judged, for the new setting will be the lagoon between the bridges, the trees and shrubbery of the Fenway, and proximity of the Charles, into which the Muddy river empties; but what the Scandinavians remain unreconciled over is the camouflage by which they were invited first to a hearing before the park commission, where some of the protestants interpreted Chairman Dillon's remarks to mean that their position would be upheld, later to a second hearing before the art commission, when the same arguments were traversed; and finally to a third hearing before the mayor himself, where they were finally informed that it all rested with the art commission, and the commission's minds were made up anyway.

The mayor went through the form of taking a voice vote on the question of moving the statue, and declared that the affirmative side was in the majority, but it was doubted, and not verified by any count of hands. But the Scandinavian leaders remain resentful because put to so much trouble all for naught.

If the mayor had kept out of the matter altogether he would have been much better off, but because he dearly likes to give, counsel and direct, he now suffers from a new tide of disgruntled feeling, which he might have avoided had he simply left the issue to the art commission, as he himself declared they had sole power.

The Scandinavians hark back to a case in some respects curiously parallel, when the protestants against Pat Bowen's moving picture theatre were given the shadow of a hearing, only to be informed by Mayor Curley that his hands were tied by an opinion from the corporation counsel.

Charles O. Power, secretary to the mayor, has received a letter from Hano, stalwart son of the Power family, "somewhere in France," stating that he has passed an examination in trench mortar work, and been promoted sergeant, 101st regiment, and is in Paris "taking a finishing course." Just what that means is a mystery to the proud but anxious parents. Secretary Power's son has been three years in the service, and in the summer of 1916 was one of Gen. Sweetser's mounted orderlies, when the troops were on the Mexican border. A card from Walter White, the Traveler's former representative at City Hall, now in the signal corps of the 101st, stating that he is in excellent health, has also been received.

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When lieutenants of Mayor Curley made their spectacular visit to Camp Devens at Ayer recently with cigarettes, chocolates and the mayor's nomination papers, many Boston men in the national arms signed the papers in the mistaken belief that they were petitions to some high authority to allow them to vote.

This was the charge made by Congressman Gallivan, candidate for mayor today.

"I am told and I believe," said Gallivan, "that after the officers had ordered the men lined up and marched to the mess hall, they understood they would be asked to sign petitions for authority to vote. The boys didn't understand that they were being requested to sign Mayor Curley's nomination papers; in fact, some of the boys reported that the papers were so arranged that there was nothing to show that they were the mayor's papers, and they had heard the papers were some sort of petition to vote.

Refused to Sign

"Some of the wiser ones soon found out what was going on and refused to sign. These included many boys who have signed papers that I have sent up there, but I have not asked and would not ask the officers to turn out the man for any such purpose as the mayor's supporters went there for. My papers are there, and if the boys wish to sign them they will; there is no camouflage about the matter as far as I am concerned."

Representatives Joseph McGrath of Dorchester and Daniel W. Casey of South Boston, who are attached to the mayor's headquarters, vigorously denied the charge that men at Ayer signed papers without knowing that they were the mayor's nomination papers.

"The men had cards and buttons in addition to the papers and on the rear of every automobile was a 'Curley for Mayor' sign," said McGrath. "Then before the men were asked to sign, either Senator McLaughlin, president of the city committee, or 'Teddy' Glynn, made speeches telling the men just what the papers were for."

Poor Man's Fight.

Gallivan has so far proved himself the most aggressive of any of the candidates for mayor.

"As far as I am concerned," he said today, "there is a poor man's fight against two millionaires. The two millionaires?—why, Peters and Curley. I haven't expended one cent to obtain my signatures. Today I am preparing to send out some papers in letters and the postage will use up a few cents, but outside of this my signatures will not

cost me or anybody else anything.

"When this campaign is in its last stages you will see the voters fall away from Mayor Curley. I have heard estimates made by men who follow these campaigns that he would not get 15,000 votes. My fight is with Peters; I can defeat Curley."

Gallivan has obtained more than the 3000 signatures necessary to place his name on the ballots, but none will be filed for him until every signature has been verified. Attention is being paid to the jurats, as a "bad" jurat will invalidate the entire nomination paper.

In Fight to Stay.

Both Gallivan and Congressman Peter F. Tague are kept busy denying stories that they plan to withdraw later on. Each insisted today that he is in the fight to the end, and will withdraw under no condition.

Tague said today that he will issue no formal statement on his candidacy until he has filed his papers. He, too, says he has more than the necessary number and obtained them without any difficulty and without expense.

"I will do my talking after my papers are filed," he said.

To listen to the reports at some of the headquarters Martin M. Lomasney is with Tague, Gallivan and Curley, but so far as known Lomasney has not definitely declared for anybody. One of his East Boston lieutenants today made the significant observation that with the mayor, Tague, Gallivan and Oneal, the Socialist, remaining in the contest, "Peters looks good to me."

The old story that former Mayor Curtis will be a candidate, with the backing of Lomasney, was revived briefly today, but was soon crushed by a personal denial from Curtis, who declared that he has given the matter no consideration.

Instead of being regarded as a possible candidate for mayor, Curtis will have to be considered as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor to succeed Calvin Coolidge. This is the latest as far as Curtis is concerned.

Republicans for Peters.

Senator Hormel, chairman of the Republican city committee of Boston, and the Republican organization will support Andrew J. Peters for mayor. This was authoritatively announced today.

The first nomination papers for Peters were filed today.

TAGUE'S STAND WORRIES MAYOR

Attempt to Repeat Ignoring of
Gallivan's Candidacy
Proves Futile.

PETERS STILL CONFIDENT

Two thousand signatures on Congressman Peter F. Tague's mayoralty papers will be filed before 5 o'clock tonight. Mayor Curley undertook to ignore the candidacy of Congressman James A. Gallivan, professing to believe that the South Boston man would sooner or later withdraw under the influence of promises or threats, but the Tague candidacy piles Ossa upon Pellon, although the mayor did not express it in just those words. His answer will be the entry of a Republican candidate, already picked, and only waiting for the word.

Curley can no longer afford to ignore his opponents. A change of tactics is imperative. In his first campaign speech he will charge that neither the Tague candidacy nor the Gallivan candidacy is genuine, but that both are in the interest of Andrew J. Peters. Of course the mayor will look the other way when the name of the Republican candidate is mentioned, but the "Yankee Republican" will be expected to split the forces of the Good Government Association.

Mayor Begins to Be Fearful.

Curley is beginning to feel a dreadful fear that the Tague candidacy, at least, is not only genuine but may so persist that Tague may beat out everybody else, Peters included. The Charlestown congressman comes from a district where the clan spirit is practically inextinguishable, and where the Democratic vote is so tremendous that no Republican can be elected to Congress even when the Democratic vote is divided between a "regular" and an "independent."

In the last congressional election Tague polled 13,646 votes to 3684 for his Republican adversary, and the 13,646 votes are pretty nearly all for Tague for any office. He has been a clean-liver, devoted to home, wife and children, a total abstainer, and even eschewing the use of tobacco.

Curley chieftains worked like beavers yesterday. Reports of conferences and attempted conferences kept the air electric.

"Get together, boys, against the Goo Goo hypocrites," was the conciliatory word with which they approached Gallivan and Tague lieutenants.

One of the plans broached was for everybody to enlist under the banner of Martin M. Lomasney for mayor. One emissary, who alleged that he had authority from Mayor Curley, even professed that Curley was ready to withdraw in favor of the Mahatma in order to put Peters into the discard. Lomasney simply laughed at the proposition when it was put up to him.

In curt language he refused to consider running and refused to give any assurances to anybody of support.

Another offer from a pseudo-Curley lieutenant was for Tague to withdraw with the agreement on the part of Curley to take but a single year more in the mayoralty, resigning next year to run for the United States senatorship.

When the congressman was asked what he had to say about the matter he answered: "Nothing can induce me to withdraw. That might just as well be taken for granted."

It was not alone the Curley crowd who were very busy. John F. Fitzgerald and men were around talking of a conference at which Tague, Gallivan and Lomasney should agree to get together behind Fitzgerald as "the only man to beat Curley."

There is undoubtedly considerable Fitzgerald sentiment, but the time has gone by when Andrew J. Peters will withdraw for Fitzgerald, and both Tague and Gallivan said last night concerning the Fitzgerald talk: "Nothing to it."

A new sign of the Curley worry over the Tague candidacy was found in the pains taken by the mayor to obtain a letter from Fire Commissioner Grady correcting a statement printed yesterday that Capt. Philip Tague of the fire department had been certified for promotion a year ago, but the mayor had held up the promotion. Commissioner Grady gave the date of certification as Sept. 25, 1917, not 1916, and the date of approval of appointment as Sept. 27, the promotion taking effect Oct. 2.

Andrew J. Peters continued yesterday as his own campaign manager, and last night made the direct charge that:

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the political war chest of this political autocracy." Mr. Peters's statement in full follows:

"My candidacy for mayor of Boston is progressing rapidly and I am confident that I shall be elected.

"If I am elected there will be no autocratic government at City Hall. The present arbitrary and ruthless administration has disgusted the citizens of the community. They will show their resentment on election day.

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers.

"If I am elected mayor of Boston, city employees will not receive 'touch' letters from me or from any agent of mine, nor will they be required to do political work in my behalf.

"My election will mean freedom for city employees and victory for true democracy, and that is why I shall win."

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GALLIVAN ASKS PETERS TO QUIT

Declares Rival Accepts All His
Views and Only Apes
His Campaign.

The election commissioners yesterday afternoon certified nomination papers for Mayor Curley containing more than 3000 names. The announcement that he is first to acquire legal status on the ballot for the city election, Dec. 18, was no more than was expected.

Andrew J. Peters has made arrangements in response to requests to see the newspapermen daily at a fixed hour and place. The pressure of people eager to enlist in his campaign and to offer counsel and suggestions is making great inroads on his time.

Giblin Strong for Peters.

Former Representative Thomas J. Giblin of East Boston was one of yesterday's volunteers, and predicted a big Peters' vote in East Boston.

An 18th candidate for one of the three places to be filled in the city council took out papers yesterday—Albert Hurwitz, 461 Walnut avenue, Roxbury, a member of the bar. He is a former voter in Martin Lomasney's balliwick—old ward 8—and is president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England.

All five candidates for mayor—Andrew J. Peters, Peter F. Tague, James A. Gallivan, Mayor Curley and James Oneal—were active last night, taking part in various sorts of gatherings.

Gallivan Ridicules Peters.

Congressman Gallivan last night declared that the real contest was between himself and Peters, and, therefore, proceeded to assail the latter as merely an echo of the South Boston congressman. Candidate Gallivan said:

"Out of all the preliminary mayoralty turmoil it must be apparent to the great majority of citizens that the real contest for first place is between Andrew J. Peters and myself.

"To date Mr. Peters has accepted my views on practically everything. The only original thing his press bureau has done is to have him fall from his horse, luckily without serious results.

"His first announcement was merely an imitation of mine, so palpable that it fell flat as a campaign document. His views on coercion of city employees were taken deliberately from my statement to the press.

"As I am the only candidate in a Boston municipal campaign who ever declared for a single term for mayor, it is with considerable amusement that I see Mr. Peters, at his Sunday afternoon rally, telling the voters that he 'is not to be a candidate for re-election,' quoting the second statement of my administrative program verbatim.

Calls on Peters to Withdraw.

"I have no objection to Mr. Peters endorsing my views so heartily on municipal administration, but if he is so lacking in initiative that he has to await my publicity from day to day in order to have any basis whatsoever for a campaign, I feel that in the interests of the city, which he visits from time to time for political purposes only, he should withdraw from the present contest and take his chances as a mayoralty possibility four years from now, when I shall leave the field clear for everybody.

"I have had 14 years' executive experience at City Hall, serving the entire citizenship as street commissioner, resigning after I was elected to Congress. Mr. Peters is without experience of any kind in municipal affairs.

"As the original, bona-fide candidate to take up the widespread protest against 'eight years of Curley,' I call upon Mr. Peters to withdraw in order that my election may be practically unanimous."

CURLEY AGENT 'FIRED' BY CAPTAIN TAGUE

Solicitor Tried to Compel Fire Company's Head to Sign Mayor's Papers.

MANY CHARGES OF COERCION

Candidate Tague Opens Quarters—Declares He Is in Fight to the End.

Coercion is being used to such an extent in obtaining signatures for Mayor Curley's nomination papers that complaints poured in all day yesterday at the headquarters of the other mayoral candidates—Andrew J. Peters, James A. Gallivan and Peter F. Tague.

A Curley centurion met his match in Congressman Tague's brother, Capt. Philip A. Tague of the fire department. Capt. Tague was certified for promotion a year ago, standing No. 1, but Mayor Curley held up the promotion a twelve-month in the vain hope of enlisting the support of the congressman. Finally the new appointment was approved, and since then the mayor could not do enough in the way of committee honors and other bouquets of a complimentary nature as the mayoral campaign approached.

Orders Solicitor Out.

Yesterday a Curley solicitor approached Capt. Tague with one of the mayor's nomination papers and demanded the captain's signature.

"What, with my brother, the congressman, running, too?" replied Capt. Tague, exasperated.

"Sure," retorted the solicitor, impudently. "Who made you captain?"

"You get out of here," ordered Capt. Tague, restraining his anger with difficulty. "I take no orders from anybody to sign nomination papers."

The solicitor prudently retreated, but fired this parting shot: "Your buttons won't be good for much after Dec. 18, take it from me!"

Tague Opens Headquarters.

Congressman Tague opened headquarters on the fourth floor of the Kimball building, and installed his secretary, "Joe" Kane, in charge. There was a steady stream of callers, and it was calculated that nearly 1000 shook hands with the congressman during the day or evening, when he, with Congressman Gallivan, attended the dinner of Senator Weeks at the City Club.

The question put to Tague most frequently was: "Are you in this fight to the end, Peter? It means the loss of bread and butter to a good many of your friends if they line up for you and then you withdraw."

In Fight to the Finish.

"I'm no quitter. You know me. I'm in the fight to the end and I'm going to win it," was Tague's reiterated response.

Tague's friends denied the assertion that Martin M. Lomasney had forced Tague into the mayoralty fight by serving notice on him that he cannot go

back to Congress, and that the Mahatma's candidate a year hence will be Senator John I. Fitzgerald.

They said that Lomasney will be with Tague for mayor, but had made no such congressional selection.

There have been frequent reports that Mayor Curley had demanded guarantees of support from Mr. Lomasney and his brother Joseph P. Lomasney, schoolhouse commissioner, with the threat of dropping Commissioner Lomasney's official head into the wastebasket unless such guarantees were forthcoming, and that the commissioner had promptly offered his resignation.

Curley Much Worried.

It is no secret that the mayor is much worried by the announcement of Tague's candidacy, and is moving heaven and earth to secure his withdrawal. It was reported yesterday that emissaries claiming to represent the mayor had been to Tague with all sorts of proffers, if he would get out of the field.

The mayor himself went to New York, on financial business, it was said. The sinews of war are hard to obtain, these days, and yet they are more than ever necessary.

His lieutenants declared that the necessary 3000 signatures to put his name on the ballot have been already obtained, and scoffed at the complaints of coercion. True it is that a big batch of Curley papers have been turned in already, and that there is no need for hustling to obtain more than the legal number, but it is also true that the orders are peremptory to corral just as many additional signatures as possible to prevent their going on rival papers.

Curley Buttons Appear.

Curley buttons have popped out on coat lapels of city employees like magic. In fact, it is perfectly easy to spot a municipal employee these days; but the buttons may not prove surety for so many votes. It is already surprising to hear so many (confidential) complaints from employees who "are sore on Curley" for one reason or another.

Curley placards, banners and signs are multiplying to such an extent that the mayor may need to make still another trip to New York for supplies.

Congressman Tague, after the Weeks dinner at the City Club, was given a reception at the Jeffries Point Yacht Club, and also addressed another gathering.

Congressman Gallivan was also active during the day and at the City Club dinner was very cordially received.

Complaints of Coercion.

So many city employees have complained to Congressman Gallivan concerning coercion that last night he concluded to make a public statement voicing their grievances. It follows:

"I understand that Mayor Curley has filed with the election board sufficient signatures to place his name on the ballot as a candidate for mayor—most of these signatures being coerced from city employees.

"No man will refuse to sign a paper when his position is in jeopardy.

"In view of the fact that Mayor Curley's position as chief executive has always been clouded with illegality because of his fraudulently attested nomination papers, it is ill-becoming in him further to violate the spirit of the city charter by starting another campaign for 'four more years of Curley' with misuse of his official position."

Infringement of Rights.

"I want this to be a clean fight—contested in the open—a fair field for

all candidates. The mayor in violation of his oath has already compelled the election board, the city printing plant and the city employees to infringe upon the rights of citizens. As I am not to be a candidate for re-election, I assure all voters that no city official and no city department will be subverted to my own personal uses while I am at City Hall."

"My nomination papers are being circulated all over the city. I ask all fair-minded citizens to sign them. I understand that all city employees have been threatened with dismissal if they sign any papers except Mayor Curley's. This is merely a forerunner of what the second term of 'eight years of Curley' will be like, at City Hall, unless the voters decide upon some one candidate to defeat him. I am going to lead the fight."

Councilmen Take Out Papers.

Councilman Henry F. Hagan last night took out papers for another term. He had the Good Government Association endorsement three years ago, and there is scarcely any doubt that it will be given him again, but he has been inclined to retire from politics.

Councilman Alfred E. Wellington, whose term also expires, has already taken out papers.

Councilman Walter Ballantine, the third member whose term expires, stated positively last night that he will not again be a candidate.

Two other candidates for the council took out papers yesterday, making 17 to date for the three seats. These two are Alfred J. Williams, 65 Regent street, Roxbury, and William J. Miller, 11 Burr street, Jamaica Plain.

Politics in the Schools.

Mayor Curley's cohorts discovered signs of the mayor's first move in his campaign to "put some politics into the schools and warm them up," in the taking out of papers for the school committee on behalf of Michael Corcoran, former chairman of the committee, and Richard J. Lane, former president of the Charitable Irish Society.

Chairman Joseph Lee and Dr. Frederick L. Hogan's terms as members of the committee expire this year, and a movement is on foot to oust Superintendent of Schools Franklin B. Dyer and elect Ass't. Supt. Jeremiah E. Burke in the former's place.

Peters to Run Own Campaign.

Andrew J. Peters may manage his own campaign for the mayoralty. There has been general interest in the question whom he would pick as manager and who would be on his campaign committee.

There are men of prominence ready to take hold at the word. It is all a question of strategy.

Peters headquarters will be opened in the Journal building, on the second floor, very soon; but there is not felt to be any particular haste to start a speaking campaign.

One hundred and fifty to 175 volunteers have begun circulating the Peters papers for the required 3000 signatures of registered voters, and enthusiastic reports are received as to the rapidity with which the signatures are piling up.

CITY EMPLOYEES HELD UP

Assessments Asked for the Curley Campaign

Rival Candidates Told Story by Supporters

Many City Men Regard Request Great Hardship

Particularly with Rising Costs of Living

Two Per Cent of Salary the Lowest Demand

Five Per Cent on Salaries Above \$3000

Men Getting \$100 Increase to Give All

City Hall is again excited over the mayoral campaign. Salaried employees have been asked to contribute definite amounts to the Curley campaign funds, according to the stories leaking today, not only around the two municipal buildings on School and Court streets, but to the headquarters of Mayor Curley's rivals. The story is that two per cent of all salaries of \$3000 and under has been asked, and five per cent of all salaries greater than \$3000. In addition, it is charged that city employees who received an increase of \$100 on June 1 are expected to give the entire amount. City laborers receiving \$3 a day and more are exempt.

When Mayor Curley was asked about these stories he dismissed the subject by this remark:

"We are running our campaign; the others are at liberty to run theirs as they see fit."

Peters Criticised the Action

A week ago politicians heard that city employees were contributing to the campaign, but such a revelation was not at all unusual in Boston politics. The mayor was reported as greatly in need of funds. Andrew J. Peters, candidate for mayor, heard the story and in a statement to the press he declared:

"City employees were compelled last week to contribute out of their earnings to the war chest of this political autocracy. City employees are now being compelled to sign and circulate the nomination papers of the present mayor. My nomination papers are being circulated by volunteers."

Can Find No Law to Prevent It

The story being told today quickly reached the headquarters of Mr. Peters, Mr. Gallivan and Mr. Tague, each one admitting that it had been given to them in much detail and that their campaign workers had heard of the disgust with which certain city employees had mentioned their

misfortune. It was told that one salaried employee had reported the matter to the headquarters of the Good Government Association, declaring that to be assessed \$25 on his salary, in these days of rising costs of living was a shame, of which public notice should be taken.

When other employees had told of their assessments, lawyers scanned the statutes to find if any such demand was illegal. Mr. Peters declared that he knew of no law that was being violated by such practice, but there is a Federal statute that prevents any such demand upon Federal employees.

Contrary to the impression which many persons entertain, city salaries are not large. Scientific adjustments have never been made to an appreciable extent, and men in responsible positions where similar work in banking or business concerns would call for twice or three times their salaries have been obliged to be content with a slight increase from time to time.

May Have to Borrow to Meet Demand

The annual appropriation bill passed this year provided for many \$100 salary increases to go into effect on June 1. It was asserted in the City Council hearings at the time that many of these employees had not received a salary advance in ten or more years, the majority of the advances affecting men receiving less than \$1800 a year. Today's story has it that all these men are expected to surrender the entire \$100 for the present year, and how many of them are going to do it without resorting to loans is a question.

Money from Anti-Curley Men

No written request has been made for these contributions, it is asserted. They are given by word of mouth throughout the departments, particular attention being paid to those men who are suspected of having anti-Curley leanings. Naturally, city employees dependent upon a weekly stipend are anxious to cause no suspicion that they are ~~are~~ ^{for} the administration. Many men talk pleasantly, if not enthusiastically, in favor of the administration, when they secretly are against it. These are the men who are complaining the loudest today, though only to their intimates, that to be expected to support a power that they do not believe in is a hardship too severe for words.

Mayors of Boston have generally taken it for granted that the leading city officials would help in their campaign funds cheerfully, because they have owed their appointments to the man in charge. Such campaign contributions are yearly found on the expense returns as filed with the authorities. To expect a Civil Service employee, who has earned his position by competitive examination, to share in political campaigning is, to say the least, theoretically unsound.

Way to Niche in Hall of Fame

If the Curley campaign fund should be swelled from City Hall, according to the reported desire, it would be one of the largest that Boston ever knew. There will be scores of employees, of course, who will tell their superiors that by no means in their power are they able to comply. They will say that they have already borrowed from the City Employees' Credit Union to the extent of their power and face weekly bills for groceries and provisions that tax their immediate resources. There may be men who have the courage flatly to refuse, even though they may be considered able to meet the demands without the slightest hardship. Those men would be worthy of notice in a hall of fame.

New Headquarters Opened

Two of the mayoral candidates opened

headquarters today. Congressman Peter F. Tague being located on the third floor of the building at the corner of School and Washington streets and Congressman James A. Gallivan taking rooms on the eleventh floor of the Carney Building, 48 Tremont street.

Mr. Tague discussed the Curley headquarters statement of leading Charlestown citizens who had been enlisted in the Curley cause, saying that several of them are city employees and always have been Curley supporters, while others have never been with Tague in Charlestown political contests and can hurt him but little. Furthermore, according to Mr. Tague, several of the names mentioned are supporters of his.

The congressman, who is regarded by the politicians as one of the most popular men of the city, declares that he will give Curley a "great beating" in Charlestown, East Boston and the city proper, as is evidenced by the offers of support which he has received. When asked if Lomasney would support him, he laughingly replied: "I don't know anything about Lomasney. He generally speaks for himself."

Gallivan in No Trades

Congressman Gallivan is highly pleased over the verification of his story, being sent from newspaper correspondents at Camp Devens. Ayer, that men of the Boston regiment were tricked into signing Mayor Curley's nomination papers the day after the State election. He declares that he is daily receiving letters from the Boston soldiers, some of whom tell him that the affair was an outrage and that it came so suddenly that many Gallivan supporters signed before they knew that the papers were in favor of Mayor Curley's candidacy rather than petitions in favor of absentee voting.

Mr. Gallivan issues this statement:

"In answer to the persistent rumors that I am identified with Hon. Daniel W. Lane's candidacy for the City Council, I wish to say that I have no intention of making up a councillor slate or to participate in any way in that contest. The fact that Lane and I are both Harvard men will not alter that decision.

When I reach that point in politics where I feel myself compelled to make up other people's slates to assist my own candidacy I will retire from public life.

"Several of the candidates for the Council have suggested combinations for my endorsement, but I have explained to all of them, and I now publicly state, that I am a candidate for mayor only, and when elected I will welcome the entire incoming council as friends, something I could not do if I campaigned or made deals against three of them. Even if my 'slate' won, the three members of it would be under such obligation to the mayor's office that they could not do their full duty to the city, which they are in honor bound to serve."

"This same rule will be observed during my four years at City Hall. I wish to serve Boston as its mayor, not as its dictator. The day of the dictator is past."

Smith Welcomes Suggestions

No application for nomination papers were made at the election department today by former City Councillor Ernest E. Smith, who is considering entry into the race as a Republican candidate. At the Peters headquarters it was said that Mr. Smith had been seen in consultation with Mayor Curley.

Mr. Smith issues this statement:

"Republicans have been asking me for some time to run for mayor, and unfortunately the news got into the papers. In fairness, a few facts should be kept in mind.

PETERS GETS G. O. P. CITY COMMITTEE

Support Claimed by His Camp

—Curley Papers at Ayer
Raise Controversy

NOV 15 1917

GALLIVAN ASSERTS

SOLDIERS MISLED

By Albert E. Kerrigan

The Republican City Committee will align itself with ex-Congressman Andrew J. Peters in the coming mayoralty campaign, according to authentic information from the Peters camp.

Peters today filed for certification 1500 signatures, and expects to file an equal number at the office of the Election Commissioners by the closing time tonight. It is said the other signatures have been secured, and there is no doubt that he has more than sufficient signatures on his papers.

At the Curley headquarters a charge made by Congressman Gallivan that the signatures of the soldiers at Ayer on Mayor Curley's nomination papers were obtained by misrepresentation was denied by Rep. Joseph McGrath and former Rep. Daniel J. Casey, an attache of the Mayor's office.

It will be remembered that almost coincidentally with the opening of the office of the Election Commissioners on Monday of last week, Mayor Curley's papers were produced, although papers for other candidates did not appear until noon. A part of these papers were then rushed by automobile to Ayer, where the soldiers signed them, receiving afterwards a stick of chocolate and some cigarettes. No one thought it other than a clever bit of political maneuvering. But Gallivan says different.

"The boys up there did not know what they were signing at first," he says. "The automobiles landed up there and the occupants explained that they had papers concerning giving the boys the privilege of voting.

"Straightway the officers turned out the men and ordered them to the mess hall. As they fled in the papers were laid out, in some cases with the first sheet folded over, so that the designation and description of them did not appear. All that they saw was the headings 'name, ward, precinct, street and number.' They were told that it was a petition to be allowed to vote.

B2 Refuse to Sign

"Then one of the Curley men would announce, 'As you pass out, boys, there is a box of cigarettes and some chocolate for you, provided with the compliments of Mayor Curley.'

"Some of the boys began to get wise to this and refused to sign. I know that some of the boys who signed my papers were not taken in by this.

"Now I challenge any one of the officers who ordered the men to turn out to sign these papers to say that he knew what it was that the men were to sign. There is not one of them knew that they were nomination papers for mayor. I know this because those officers are there to train

men and not to assist in the political fights of the Mayor of Boston."

Stories of Quitting

This is laying it down flat to Mayor Curley. Gallivan also declared that although his papers went up there and have been signed by soldiers, he did not have a fair chance at the start, not that he cared. He saw the Mayor's machines with the papers leaving Court sq. just after he had been told that he could not have his nomination papers until noon."

Congressman Peter Tague adds to the story of the Mayor's ruthless use of the city's election machinery and city employees by asking rather innocently, "How it is that Mayor Curley has hundreds of nomination papers to send about the city while all other candidates are limited to 300?" Any one who knows Mayor Curley can answer this.

Both Gallivan and Tague are kept busy denying stories that they are to quit later on in the race. Their workers are kept still more busy trying to trace the stories down. At present it seems as if they are in to stay, and the talk of conferences to decide who will withdraw are bunk. Both know that the consequences are not pleasant when they lead their followers up to their necks and then desert.

Former Councilman Ernest E. Smith, who four years ago tried to run for Mayor of Boston but failed to obtain the necessary signatures, is once more being mentioned as a possibility. Smith is, or was, a Progressive, but would be looked upon as a Republican in this fight, although city elections are alleged to be non-partisan.

When asked, Smith admitted that he was thinking it over seriously. He said that he had been asked by several friends to run and that the proposition looked attractive.

Four years ago when he fell out of the race, his following of Progressives went to Curley. His campaign manager at that time, Frank A. Goodwin, was lately accused by Thomas J. Giblin of purposely failing to put Smith over. Goodwin later became Street Commissioner. It was for the statement above that Goodwin sued Giblin for slander and received a verdict of \$50.01.

Statement Later

Smith is now serving on a jury and promises that he will make a statement next week.

Coincident with the story about Smith, a rumor spread that former Mayor Edwin U. Curtis was to enter the race. Curtis spiked that story in short order with a brief, concise denial. Not satisfied with two Republican possibilities, the rumor mongers brought a third—Councilman Walter Ballantyne.

A Republican who enters the race now may be sure of a warm greeting. In the first place he will be accused of being a Curley cat's paw, and in the second place of obstructing the possibilities of a Good Government regime at City Hall.

Councilman Henry E. Hagan will not be endorsed by the Good Government Association, although endorsed by them before.

He took his papers out for the Council, but they cannot be found in circulation. It would seem as if the news that he is not to be endorsed had reached him late. The reasons for the

change in the Good Government towards him are not revealed by that august body as yet. Councilman Alfred W. Wellington of East Boston, endorsed by the G. G. A. last year, will not receive another endorsement.

In the places of these two men will be Maj. Patrick O'Keefe and Albert Hurwitz, head of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Societies. This is according to the same authority spoken of. O'Keefe has been mentioned prominently for Mayor before this.

This leaves a third place, which is probably dependent on the decision of Councilman Walter Ballantyne, who is hesitating between running and retiring from the public eye.

Congressman Gallivan, to resume the mayoralty discussion, added another bright bon-mot to the campaign when he said

"I am running a poor man's campaign against two millionaires. Who? Why, Curley and Peters. I have Curley beaten easily and Peters is my real opponent."

All candidates are watching the signatures on their nomination papers most carefully to avoid any such mix-up as that of four years ago, when fraudulent signatures on both the Curley and Kenny papers were discovered.

Jurats to each nomination paper are made most carefully. The Peters camp claims that they have between 15,000 and 18,000 signatures, already, a remarkable number, if true. They also claim that they did not cost a nickel. Also remarkable.

The candidates find themselves greatly handicapped by the limitation in papers issued. Some of their friends will hold a paper for days, and end up with only 25 signatures on it

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Enter Mr. Smith

The candidacy of Ernest E. Smith further complicates the Mayoralty race without any adequate compensating service to the needs of the situation. Mr. Smith is an admirable man who is by no means warrantably attacked as our neighbor The Herald attacks him in its news columns this morning. The insinuation by The Herald's news columns that Mr. Smith has made a bargain with Mayor Curley is unjust and shameful. Mr. Smith's record is sufficient disproof of the implication of dishonor.

We do not, however, approve of his candidacy, for it adds where the need of the situation is to subtract. There are too many candidates in the field already. The added candidacy of Mr. Smith can only complicate and befuddle a political situation already muddy. He may answer that as long as Messrs. Peters, Tague and Gallivan are all determined to remain in the contest, it is an open race and any man has the full right to take part in it—good enough logic, but hardly indicative of a keen realization of the needs of the contest.

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Former Councilman Ernest E. Smith, discussing the boom of Charlie Burrill for Mayor, paid that gentleman a fine compliment:

"He has filled a position of great trust as it has not been filled for many years," he said. "Why would not he make a good Mayor?"

CITY MEN ASSESSED FOR CURLEY?

COME ACROSS
FOR EXPENSES
OF CAMPAIGN

NOV 15 1917

Is "Appeal" to City
Employees

About 2 p.c. of Wages Is
Suggested as the
Proper Caper

Reports that 2 p.c. of the salaries of city employees have been "requested" as contributions to the campaign fund of Mayor Curley were circulated today from the camp of Andrew J. Peters and from sources close to the Good Government Assn.

The assessment of city employees is nothing new, in fact is an old "dodge," but this year is said to have been carried on with more than usual boldness.

Collectors are said to have made the rounds, making the simple announcement, "so much from you and so much from you."

The salaries of city laborers earning from \$2.50 to \$3 a day will not be assessed, but department heads getting \$3000 or more a year will be asked to contribute 5 p.c.

In the new budget many increases of \$100 a year were given. Employees receiving these increases will be asked to contribute the whole \$100. This would total to an amount, in the whole city, of between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

All the money is expected to be in by Saturday night.

When asked about the plan today, Mayor Curley said: "We are running our own campaign and will do as we see fit."

One employee getting \$1400 a year was assessed \$25, so he claimed in tearful accents, to a prominent reform leader. The various candidates for mayor against Curley have heard the reports but did not comment. The workers in the campaign headquarters, however, claimed absolute knowledge.

To run down assertions of this sort

is a difficult task because the city employee is always in fear of losing his job and prefers the job to martyrdom. Not one of the political camps intimated that they would proceed in the matter as past experience has shown it to be useless.

CURLEY APPROVES TWO NEW STREETS

Mayor Curley today approved the laying out and construction of Bayswater st. and Washburn ave., East Boston. The first street will cost about \$35,000 and the second about \$10,000. There are no damages to be paid. The betterment costs for Bayswater st. is \$3578.5 and \$1042 for the second street.

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AT THE MAYOR'S GATE

Charles O. Power, secretary to Mayor Curley, received a card from his son, Hale, who is "over there" with the 101st Regiment, telling him that he had passed the trench mortar examinations in fine style, and had been appointed an instructor. It is Sergt. Hale Power. He was a mounted orderly on Gen. Sweetser's staff when the regiment went to the border. The card also stated that he was in Paris for a "finishing course." Charlie is trying to dope out what trench mortar throwing one would do in Paris.

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When speaking to the reporters about the city obtaining coal at a comparatively low figure through an arrangement made with Mr. Storrow, the N. E. Fuel Administrator, Mayor Curley said he simply made the request to the Fuel Administrator, and the coal was forthcoming. He still insists he has received no complaints from the public about the coal situation, and says he has "no quarrel at all with Mr. Storrow."

City Registrar McGlennen is quite enthusiastic about the welfare of the boys "over there." He travelled over Europe several years ago and at the time noted the absence of the American Flag and also commented on what a fine feeling came over an American when his eyes did see the national emblem. He says there is no such thing as doing too much for our soldier boys and believes the public should keep up the practise of sending over sweets and tobacco to the boys even after the Christmas period. He would not let the public be told what he is doing, but it is sure that he is "doing his bit" for them on this side of the water.

Both Congressmen Tague and Gilman are under serious disadvantage in the present campaign because of the demand made on their time by Congressional business. Hundreds of letters from mothers and fathers asking about "the boy" are arriving daily. Congressman Tague, having as his secretary the astute and indefatigable Joseph Kane, has an advantage over his fellow-Congressman.

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NOV 16 1917
2000 COMING
TO CHEER TEAM
FROM DEVENS

NOV 16 1917
Will Parade Before Foot-
ball Game with Men
from Camp Dix

Bostonians will have a chance tomorrow to see the 304th Infantry Regiment, from Camp Devens, which will come here, 2000 strong, to cheer the camp football team in its game with the Camp Dix eleven at Braves Field tomorrow afternoon.

The regiment is composed almost entirely of men from Connecticut. It will arrive at the North Station on a special train at 12:30 p.m. The troopers will be accompanied by their regimental band.

The regiment will march to Braves Field by way of Canal st., Washington st., School st., Tremont st., Beacon st., and Commonwealth ave. It will be reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Curley.

The regiment will be in command of Col. Herron. At the game it will occupy a special section in the grand stand.

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The "pols" were busy yesterday dopping out what would happen if Ernest E. Smith really entered the fight for Mayor. They claim he would detract some from Peters' end of the vote; but those are the Democratic politicians. The other side has an opinion, too. It created somewhat of a furore at the Hall, although nobody in a position of authority would make any public announcement, claiming the time is not here yet for such a statement.

Something like 34 employees in the City Printing Plant will receive a raise of \$1 each in their salaries. The raise was approved yesterday by Mayor Curley.

SMITH MAY RUN FOR MAYOR

Former Councilman Likely to
Aid Curley by Enter-
ing Race.

CONFERS WITH THE MAYOR

Palpably Weak Candidate Would
Split Good Govern-
ment Vote.

Ernest E. Smith, former city councilman, former Republican, later Progressive, and still later Republican again, will probably be the candidate for mayor for whom the Curley crowd have been eagerly seeking, to enlist Republican votes against Andrew J. Peters, and split the Good Government support.

Mr. Smith, after an hour's conference with Mayor Curley, said last night that he had a statement concerning his mayoralty candidacy in his pocket, but was still undecided.

Promises of Last Campaign.

"Aren't you afraid, Mr. Smith, that the stories of four years ago as to promises to make you city treasurer or auditor will be revived?" he was asked.

"I suppose all sorts of stories will be printed in a political campaign," he replied.

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Smith was quoted to the effect that a certain financier had offered to put up \$50,000 to run him for the mayoralty, but Smith then said he would be with Peters if the latter finally consented to run.

The \$50,000 candidate has about decided to run, however, but may have another conference with James M. Curley first.

Mr. Smith denied that it was Hearst who offered the \$50,000, and asserted that it was a Bostonian.

Mr. Smith broke into politics in 1910, and suffered a broken nose in a fight in a West End polling booth.

In 1911 he was elected to the City Council, with the aid of the Good Government Association, and exemplified his gratitude by charging the association with having exerted "influence" on members of the council to secure the passage of the fire limits extension ordinance. At the investigation which followed the Smith charges he failed to appear.

He further distinguished himself by threatening his colleagues that unless the council "within a reasonable time" caused the adoption of a "more up-to-date system of assessing" he would make public information secured from the books of the savings banks of the

city which would cause a run on the banks, and might injure the city's name.

Four years ago he was a candidate for mayor but failed to have sufficient names certified. He had been a tutor in the family of James J. Storrow, who begged Smith in the interest of the public welfare to withdraw in favor of Thomas J.肯尼, but Smith refused and stuck till the supreme court itself found his papers inadequate.

Smith's right-hand supporter, Frank A. Goodwin, was made street commissioner by Mayor Curley, and Smith himself was nominated by Gov. Walsh for chairman of the minimum wage commission, but refused confirmation by the executive council.

~~SULLIVAN PARRIES MAYOR'S THRUST~~

Former Corporation Counsel
Asserts Curley Failed to
Remove Him Legally.

WHEREUPON HE RESIGNS

Will Be Called Before Finance
Commission This Week to
Give Testimony.

John A. Sullivan was not "removed" as corporation counsel, after all, if he knows anything about the law and the charter of the city.

Yesterday he visited City Hall, and when he found that the "removal" notice filed by Mayor Curley in the city clerk's office contained no other reasons than "for the good of the service," he proceeded to "put one over on the mayor."

Wishes to "Assist" Him.
Section 14 of the charter requires that when the mayor removes the head of a department he shall file a written statement "setting forth in detail the specific reasons for such removal."

"Evidently," said Mr. Sullivan, "the mayor has not complied with the law, but I still wish to be of assistance to him, and I will resign, to take effect at once."

So he wrote the following letter to the mayor:

"I find on examination of the order of removal, filed at the office of the city clerk, that the reasons for the removal are not set forth in detail, as the statute requires, and that consequently the removal has not been legally accomplished. Therefore, up to the present writing, I hold the office of corporation counsel. In order that the office may be legally vacated I hereby resign as corporation counsel, the resignation to take effect immediately."

Mayor Curley must now reappoint Schoolhouse Commissioner Hennery acting corporation counsel, if Mr. Sullivan's interpretation of the law is correct.

Mr. Sullivan will go on the witness stand Wednesday, in the finance commission investigation, to give important facts concerning the mayor.

He saved the mayor from going on the witness stand two years ago, when the finance commission had begun an investigation to determine whether the mayor was interested in city contracts, an offence which under the law is punishable by fine of \$1000 or a year's imprisonment, or both.

Profits by such contracts, "split" otherwise, used to be common before the present charter was adopted. In recent years former members of Boston's city government have served time for the division of such gains.

Mr. Sullivan went before the commission two years ago to assure them that Mayor Curley had sold his interest in the Daly Plumbing Supply Company, and on that assurance the commission dropped the investigation. Mr. Sullivan based his statement, he says, on statements made by the mayor.

It is expected that on Wednesday Mr.

Sullivan will be asked if the mayor did not authorize the publication of a statement, which he now repudiates under oath, as to the sale of his interest in the Daly Company.

It may be recalled that Francis L. Daly, under oath, testified that he never paid the mayor a cent for any interest in the business, and the mayor, when summoned, backed up Daly.

When confronted with the contradictory statement as published, the mayor explained that, although appearing over his signature, it was not true, and he had never thought it worth while to deny it, because it was issued in the heat of a political campaign. He testified, under oath, that he had never paid or received a cent for an interest in the Daly business.

Twice, the week before last, Mr. Sullivan tried to get in touch with the mayor, he says, in regard to the latest developments, but the relations between them have not been quite so cordial as in former times, and even on his second visit Sullivan was obliged to wait quite a while.

When he did obtain an audience he related what had happened at the private hearing before the commission and expressed his regret that he had been placed in a position to contradict a statement that the mayor had made, under oath, before the commission, the mayor having denied that he received money from the Daly concern.

The mayor replied that it did not matter and, according to Mr. Sullivan, did not seem displeased.

"I gave the mayor my letter of resignation at that time," says Mr. Sullivan, thus contradicting the recent testimony of the mayor that the letter was left on the desk, "and he requested me not to make it public, because he felt that the public might misconstrue it and conclude that I had something against him."

Mayor Curley's testimony was that he had not seen Mr. Sullivan for six weeks.

Despite the break, Mr. Sullivan had no intention of taking part in the mayoralty campaign, and ridiculed the charge that he has made an alliance with the Andrew J. Peters forces.

HERALD NOV. 1912.

MAYOR CHARGES 'FRAME-UP' AND OUSTS SULLIVAN

Removal Follows Questions by
Fin. Com. on Data Given by
Corporation Counsel.

CURLEY EXPLAINS HIS DEAL

Bought Site for His Mansion
After Successful Stock
Transactions.

Mayor Curley, at the close of his examination by the finance commission yesterday, theatrically removed Corporation Counsel John A. Sullivan, after having asked whether the interrogations put were based on information furnished by Mr. Sullivan, and having received an affirmative reply.

Later, the mayor appointed Schoolhouse Commissioner William J. Hennessey acting corporation counsel. The hearing will be resumed Wednesday at 10 A. M., when Mr. Sullivan, Standish Wilcox, secretary to the mayor, and others will go on the stand.

"He Is Removed."

"From the line of questions you have asked, based on information furnished by Mr. Sullivan, and in view of the friendly relations between him and Andrew J. Peters in the old days, when it was their practice to pack caucuses and corrupt the voters, I am satisfied that Mr. Sullivan has joined hands with the chairman of this commission to frame up the election of the mayor. Mr. Sullivan will not have the opportunity to resign. He is removed."

Mr. Curley shouted the foregoing words rapidly, to prevent any attempt at stalling.

He said that he intended to return to private practice Jan. 1 or sooner if possible.

The "line of questions" which so aroused the mayor brought from him the following testimony, in essence:

That he did not tell John A. Sullivan to get money from the Daily Plumbing Supply Company or that he had an interest, but had severed his connection and filed a statement at the State House; that he had no conference with Mr. Sullivan concerning the publication of the alleged Curley statement (now repudiated) as to the sale of his interest in the plumbing business; and that he has not had any talk with Mr. Sullivan concerning the latter's recent appearance before the finance commission.

Mayor Curley gave an interesting account of how he obtained the money to pay for the land on which his mansion near Jamaica pond is located. Instead of coming from his interest in the plumbing company, as asserted in a statement over his signature printed in 1913 and only recently repudiated, the

money came from transactions in stocks.

He explained that he raised the \$8000 cash in August, 1913, not to go into the plumbing business, but to place \$7500 in the hands of Nathan Eieman of 625 Commonwealth avenue, a wool broker, now dead, to buy stocks with, and the latter's judgment was so good that he returned \$20,000 to the mayor, of which \$2000 was paid in November, 1913, \$1000 more a few months later, \$2000 after a similar period and \$12,000 in the next year.

Gave No Receipts.

Mr. Curley gave no receipts for these sums, and the only paper passed was the first receipt for \$7500 given by Eieman and torn up by the latter when he paid \$12,000 to the mayor. No checks were used, always cash.

Of the \$12,000, the mayor said, \$11,060 went for the site for his house.

The examination of the mayor by Henry F. Hurlburt, counsel for the commission, was replete with sensational incidents, in which the mayor's personal counsel, Daniel H. Coakley, played a leading part. The audience, which packed the school committee room in the Mason street building, more than once burst into laughter or applause, which, however, were quickly suppressed by Chairman John R. Murphy, supported by several stalwart policemen.

Of the five members of the commission, John F. Moors and Charles L. Carr, with the chairman, were present. James P. Magenis is ill and James M. Morrison is not sitting because he is interested in a bonding concern.

Reads Resignation.

Everybody knew that the mayor had a paper in his pocket that he was anxious to read. He drew it forth several times, but the astute Mr. Hurlburt abruptly changed his line of questioning, which had centred about Sullivan, so that it was not until the close of the hearing that Curley had an opportunity to "fire" Mr. Sullivan. He prefaced his final statement thus:

"Mr. Sullivan was appointed corporation counsel by me in 1914, in spite of the fact that he had been one of my bitterest opponents. Ninety-six per cent of all contracts for city expenses had to have the approval of Mr. Sullivan. On or about the 15th of October, a letter was left on my desk after I had left the office."

The mayor here read the letter, which stated that the writer, Mr. Sullivan, had completed the case between the city and the Edison company, that he was going away for a few weeks, that he was preparing his oral argument on the Edison hearing, that after that he was willing to help the mayor work on a bill for the Legislature, and finished with these words:

"I would like to be relieved of my duties Jan. 1, 1918, or earlier."

Probe \$3900 Check.

The beginning of the end came when Mr. Hurlburt was trying to find out what the mayor had told George U. Crocker about a check for \$3900 which Curley drew from the Mutual National Bank.

Q.—Did you know George U. Crocker had testified before the finance commission?

A. (after a slight pause)—Yes, I did, and I am very curious to know why he paid me a visit.

Q.—Are you sure that you didn't pay for that land (his house lot) by check, Mr. Curley?

A.—(after another pause) I am sure.

Q.—Did he (Crocker) ask you what you did with the \$4000 you borrowed from the Mutual National Bank?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell him that you used it for campaign expenses?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you use it for political purposes?

A.—I did. I put \$4000 into my own political campaign.

Q.—You have testified that you gave a check for \$3900 to Mr. Elsman—

This was too much for Daniel H. Coakley, Mr. Curley's personal attorney.

He jumped up, bristling.

"I object to this splitting of hairs," he yelled to Mr. Hurlburt, who spun half-way around in his chair and regarded his red-faced brother-lawyer with a good-natured smile. The smile wasn't calculated to soothe Mr. Coakley. It didn't.

"You sneered," he continued, growing redder, and ignoring the rapping of Chairman Murphy. "The audience saw you sneer. You are trying to start a row."

Hurlburt's smile broadened:

"You are awful funny, Mr. Coakley," he said.

"You're not," retorted Coakley, and the spectators laughed.

"Have I treated you courteously, Mr. Mayor?" asked Hurlburt, turning to Curley, who smiled in spite of himself.

"I think you are courteous," the mayor replied, as if he hated to admit it, "but I think that dragging the mayor of Boston into this is disgraceful."

Atty. Coakley made some inconsequential remark in his natural tones, and Hurlburt remarked:

"Your voice sounds much better low, Mr. Coakley."

"If you'll stop sneering, my voice will not go up," declared Coakley.

Coakley Angry.

Hurlburt continued his questioning.

"The truthful answer to Mr. Crocker would have been that you drew that money for investment, wouldn't it?"

Coakley booted over again; in fact, he hadn't fully recovered.

"I can't understand, Mr. Chairman," he said, "why the commission allows counsel to ask such questions unless it is for political purposes. No court in Christendom would allow him to go as far as he has and he knows it."

"Anybody who didn't know you would think you were mad," put in Hurlburt, still with the irrepressible smile.

"I am mad," yelled Coakley.

"Let him go on, Mr. Coakley," the mayor said, striving to match Hurlburt's calm tones, "he is assuring my re-election. (To Hurlburt) I would like to have you inquire about my children and where they buy their clothes."

"I will try not to be personal," said Hurlburt. The mayor wanted to know if a member of the finance commission could do business with the city. Chairman Murphy said that would be answered in due time, and then Hurlburt asked:

"Who were the contractors on your house, Mr. Curley?"

If Coakley had been excited before, he was more so now. He almost choked as he tried to pour forth a torrent of protest.

"No, that isn't personal, oh, no, no, there is nothing personal in that."

"Do you object to the question, Mr. Coakley?" asked Chairman Murphy.

"Yes, I object to it," fumed Coakley, as the spectators laughed. The commissioners held a whispered consultation and ruled the question out.

Mr. Hurlburt here produced a clipping which he said was from the Boston Globe and which read in part:

"I (Curley speaking on the stump somewhere in the last mayoral campaign) am a partner in the Daily Plumbing Supply Company and have a sufficient income to render me independent of political positions."

Continued next page

"Did you say that directly or indirectly?" Hurlburt inquired.
"No."

Mayor Scores Traveler.

Here the mayor unleashed his rage and let drive with it at the Boston Herald and Traveler.

"The Globe tells the truth," he said. "The American does part of the time, but the Herald and Traveler deliberately falsified a statement of mine concerning the Y. M. C. A. and retracted it." (The Herald published a letter from the mayor in which he denied the statements attributed to him.)

"You say the Globe tells the truth?" inquired Atty. Hurlburt.

"Yes, the Globe tries to be fair."

"But this clipping which I have read you and which you state is not true is from the Globe."

"That is untrue," reiterated the mayor, and added:

"I am not going to be responsible for statements made in the heat of a political campaign when all the corrupt powers that money could buy, and the press of the city were lined up against me. They didn't succeed then, and they are not going to succeed now, despite the finance commission."

"Did you on the stump say that you had an interest in the Daly Plumbing Company?" Hurlburt insisted.

A—I might have.

Q—Were you connected in 1914 with the Daly Supply Company?

A—I think I have answered that question, that I did and that I severed my connection with it in January.

That part of Hurlburt's examination which seemed to get under the mayor's skin was in regard to his investment of \$7500 with Eisman, now deceased, upon which he is said to have realized about \$12,000 profit. Hurlburt questioned as follows, the mayor answering slowly until a query angered him.

Q—Did you get stocks from Mr. Eisman?

A—I got cash; that is better than stocks.

Q—Did he tell you what stocks he had put your money in?

A—No.

Q—Did you receive any checks?

A—No, always cash.

Q—Whenever he gave you cash, did you give him a receipt?

A—No.

Q—Where did he pay you these sums?

A—His office in Summer street, Biltmore Hotel, Young's Hotel and in my office.

Q—When did he give you money the first time?

A—Some time in November, \$2000; that was all I needed. That was at Young's Hotel in the dining room.

Q—When was the next time he gave you money?

Made Big Profits.

A—He gave me \$4000 in the middle of the campaign.

Q—Was that part of the profits on the investment of \$7500?

A—Yes, sir. He paid me that in his own office.

Q—When did you next receive any money from him?

A—Some time in 1914, at the Biltmore Hotel.

Q—Did you meet him there accidentally?

A—No; I wired him to meet me there (very frankly).

Q—How much did he give you then?

A—Two thousand dollars.

Q—Cash?

A—Yes, sir.

Q—And when was the next time he paid you any money?

A—Some time in the middle of February, 1915.

Q—Up to that time you had received \$8000 profits on your \$7500 investment?

A—Yes.

Q—How much did you receive in February, 1915?

A—I closed out the transaction. He paid me about \$12,000, which included my investment.

Q—Did you give him a receipt?

A—I think I did.

Q—What did he do with it, tear it up?

A—I think that's exactly what he did with it. I paid \$12,000 for the land.

Q—To whom did you pay it, Mr. Curley?

A—(Hesitatingly) I can't remember exactly the broker's name. The land cost me something over \$11,000. I didn't have the \$12,000 on my person but a very few hours.

The last part of that answer followed a question as to whether he had deposited the \$12,000 in the bank.

Coakley objected to many of Hurlburt's questions on the ground that they were not germane to the hearing on city bonding. Atty. Hurlburt was interrogating regarding a certain check for \$4100 which the mayor said he gave to Nathan Eisman, late in 1913, to "invest." It was here that Mayor Curley interjected that "there was nothing in his life that he was afraid to spread before the world."

Atty. Coakley asked him not to answer the question asked and to refrain from making "side remarks."

Coakley Quits.

"I'm of no value to you unless you follow my suggestions," Coakley informed the mayor. A sharp tilt between the two followed, ending with Mayor Curley answering the questions at the same time that Atty. Coakley was vigorously urging him to be silent.

The commission ruled that the question should be answered, and Coakley, seating himself said with a bit of heat, "I withdraw all attempt to control the witness."

Many times Curley charged that his being summoned was purely for political reasons and because a campaign was in progress.

At the beginning of the hearing Mayor Curley said that 10 years ago Marks Angel was treasurer of the Tammany Club. At that time he owned two "broken-down wagons and one horse." He always contributed to the campaign funds, Curley said, and had charge of the club's charity fund. "Today I suppose Angel is worth from \$150,000 to \$200,000," he added, "and no one is more pleased at his success than I."

The mayor said he knew George U. Crocker (former member of the finance commission), but would not call him a friend because it was hard to tell who your friends are nowadays. He denied ever telling Crocker that he had a half interest in the Angel junk and iron business.

"That's only brought in here for political effect," said the mayor. "And I don't believe Crocker ever said it, either."

Then came a series of questions on financial relations between the mayor and Francis L. Daly. The mayor denied telling Edward L. Dolan he was interested in the Daly Supply Company. If he ever said anything, he said he was interested in Daly personally, he explained.

Q—Did you ever tell John A. Sullivan that you got money out of the Daly Supply Company?

A—Absolutely no.

Q—Did you tell Sullivan you had severed connection with the Daly Supply Company and received money from it and had filed a statement at the State House?

A—Absolutely no.

The Eisman Incident.

Q—Did Sullivan have anything to do with the statement that appeared in the newspapers over your signature just before the last election which declared you received money from the Daly company?

A—If these questions are a result of testimony by Sullivan before this commission I think I can explain this right now," said the mayor. He pulled a typewritten paper from his pocket and prepared to read. Atty. Coakley was on his feet warning the mayor to do nothing but answer questions.